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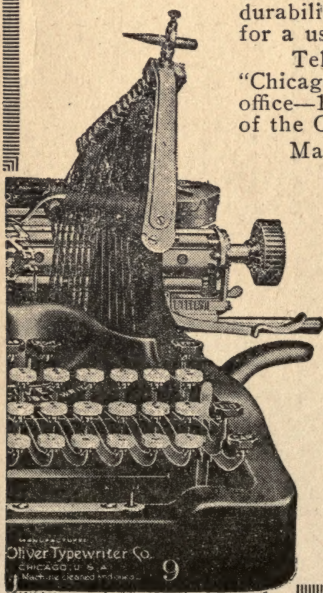
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[THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR]

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
ALMANAC
AND YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1918

EDITED BY JAMES LANGLAND, M. A.

ISSUED BY
THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS COMPANY

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PREFACE.

The Chicago Daily News Almanac and Year-Book for 1918 is devoted largely to the facts connected with the entry of the United States into the European conflict, which thus became a veritable world war. The reasons for abandoning the policy of neutrality so resolutely maintained by America until April, 1917, are given at length in numerous official documents from various sources, including the historical speeches made by President Wilson. Congress passed laws of the utmost importance to every citizen of the country and a large number of these acts are given in full. Much space is also devoted not only to the mobilization of the nation's military and naval forces but also to the marshaling of its civil forces and the concentration of its economic resources for war purposes. As will be seen by the records in this volume, it was truly a wonderful year in the history of America. The developments on the various battle fronts are fully outlined and the story of the sensational political developments in Russia, Greece and other countries directly affected by the conflict is comprehensively told.

This volume, however, is not merely a war history. It contains all the statistical and other matter relating to international, national, state and local affairs found in previous issues revised and brought down to date.

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ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK FOR 1918

Astronomical calculations prepared by Berlin H. Wright, DeLand, Fla.

All the calculations in this Almanac and Year-Book are based upon mean or clock time unless otherwise stated. The sun's rising and setting are for the upper limb, corrected for parallax and refraction. In the case of the moon no correction is needed, as in the sun, for "parallax and refraction"; with her they are of an oppo-

site nature and just balance each other. The figures given, therefore, are for the moon's center on a true horizon such as the ocean affords.

The calculations in each of the geographical divisions of each calendar page will apply with sufficient accuracy to all places in contiguous zones indicated by the heading of the divisions.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sunenters: Sign.	Constel.	Long.	Latlon.	Date.	Eastern time.	Central time.	D. H. M.
♈	270°	♌	Dec.	22..	4:46 a. m.	3:46 a. m.	1917 Winter begins and lasts..... 89 0 40
♈	0°	♈	Mar.	21..	5:26 a. m.	4:26 a. m.	1918 Spring begins and lasts..... 92 19 34
♊	90°	♊	June	21..	1:00 a. m.	0:00 a. m.	1918 Summer begins and lasts..... 93 14 36
♋	180°	♋	Sept.	23..	3:46 p. m.	2:46 p. m.	1918 Autumn begins and lasts..... 89 18 56
♋	270°	♋	Dec.	22..	10:42 a. m.	9:42 a. m.	1918 Winter begins. Tropical year..... 365 5 46

ERAS OF TIME.

The Gregorian year 1918 corresponds to the following eras:

The latter part of the 142d and the beginning of the 143d year of the independence of the United States.

The year 1336-37 of the Mohammedan era; the year 1337 begins Oct. 6.

The year 4615 nearly of the Chinese era, beginning now, Jan. 1.

The year 2230 of the Grecian era.

The year 5678-79 of the Jewish era; the year 5679 begins at sunset Sept. 6.

The year 7426-27 of the Byzantine era.

The year 2578 of the Japanese era.

The year 6631 of the Julian period, and Jan. 1 is the 2,421,595th day since the beginning of the Julian period.

The year 8027 of the Greek church, beginning Jan. 14.

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Julian period.....	6631

CHURCH CALENDAR FOR 1918.

Jan. 1—New Year's day (Circumcision).
Jan. 6—Epiphany (12th day).
Jan. 14—Greek Church New Year's day.
Jan. 25—Conversion of St. Paul.
Jan. 27—Septuagesima Sunday.
Feb. 2—Purification B. V. M.
Feb. 3—Sexagesima Sunday.
Feb. 10—Quinquagesima Sunday.
Feb. 12—Shrove Tuesday.
Feb. 13—Ash Wednesday (Lent begins).
Feb. 17—Quadragesima Sunday.
March 10—Mid-Lent Sunday.
March 17—St. Patrick's day.
March 24—Palm Sunday.
March 25—Annunciation (Lady day).
March 29—Good Friday.
March 31—Easter Sunday.
April 7—Low Sunday.

April 23—St. George.
April 25—St. Mark.
May 1—Phillip and James.
May 5—Rogation Sunday.
May 9—Ascension (Holy Thursday).
May 19—Pentecost (Whitsunday).
May 26—Trinity Sunday.
May 30—Corpus Christi.
June 11—St. Barnabas.
June 24—Nativity of John the Baptist.
June 29—Peter and Paul.
July 15—St. Swithin's day.
July 22—Mary Magdalen.
July 25—St. James.
Aug. 6—Transfiguration.
Aug. 7—Name of Jesus.
Aug. 15—Feast of Assumption B. V. M.
Aug. 24—St. Bartholomew.

Aug. 29—St. John the Baptist.
Sept. 7—Jewish New Year's day.
Sept. 8—Nativity of Mary.
Sept. 14—Exaltation of Holy Cross.
Sept. 21—St. Matthew.
Sept. 29—Michaelmas.
Oct. 18—St. Luke.
Oct. 23—Simon and Jude.
Oct. 31—Halloween.
Nov. 1—All Saints' day.
Nov. 2—All Souls' day.
Nov. 25—St. Catherine.
Nov. 28—Thanksgiving day.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 1—First Sunday in Advent.
Dec. 8—Conception B. V. M.
Dec. 25—Christmas.
Dec. 26—St. Stephen.
Dec. 27—St. John the Evangelist.
Dec. 28—Holy Innocents.

EMBER DAYS.

Wednesday,	} after {	1st Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 20, 22 and 23
Friday		Pentecost.....	May 22, 24 and 25
and		Sept. 11.....	Sept. 18, 20 and 21
Saturday		Dec. 13.....	Dec. 18, 20 and 21

JEWISH OR HEBREW CALENDAR, YEAR 5678-79 A. M.

The year 5678 is the 16th year of the 299th cycle of 19 years.

Year.	No.	Month.	Name.	Day.	Fast or festival.	Gregorian date.
5678	5	Sh'vat		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday, Jan. 14, 1918
5678	6	Adar		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday-Wednesday, Feb. 12-13, 1918
5678	6	Adar		13.	Fast of Esther	Monday, Feb. 25, 1918
5678	6	Adar		14-15.	Purim	Tuesday-Wednesday, Feb. 26-27, 1918
5678	7	Nissan		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, March 14, 1918
5678	8	Iyar		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Friday-Saturday, April 12-13, 1918
5678	8	Iyar		18.	Lag B'Omer	Tuesday, April 30, 1918
5678	8	Iyar		19.	33d day of Omer	Tuesday, April 30, 1918
5678	9	Sivan		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday, May 12, 1918
5678	9	Sivan		6.	1st day of Pentecost	Friday, May 17, 1918
5678	10	Tammuz		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Monday-Tuesday, June 10-11, 1918
5678	10	Tammuz		17.	Fast of Tammuz	Thursday, June 27, 1918
5678	11	Av		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, July 10, 1918
5678	11	Av		9.	Fast of Av	Thursday, July 18, 1918
5678	12	Ellul		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday-Friday, Aug. 8-9, 1918
5679	1	Tishri		1.	1st day of New Year	Saturday, Sept. 7, 1918
5679	1	Tishri		3.	Fast of Gedaliah	Monday, Sept. 9, 1918
5679	1	Tishri		10.	Yom-Kippoor	Monday, Sept. 16, 1918
5679	1	Tishri		15.	1st day of Tabernacles	Saturday, Sept. 21, 1918
5679	1	Tishri		21.	Hoshannah-Rabbah	Friday, Sept. 27, 1918
5679	1	Tishri		22.	Sh'mini Atzeres	Saturday, Sept. 28, 1918
5679	1	Tishri		23.	Simchas-Torah	Sunday, Sept. 29, 1918
5679	2	Chesvan		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Sunday-Monday, Oct. 6-7, 1918
5679	3	Kislev		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1918
5679	3	Kislev		25.	1st day of Chanukah	Friday, Nov. 29, 1918
5679	4	Tebet		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918
5679	4	Tebet		10.	Fast of Tebet	Friday, Dec. 13, 1918
5679	5	Sh'vat		1.	Rosh-Chodesh	Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919

GREEK CHURCH OR RUSSIAN CALENDAR, A. D. 1918, A. M. 8027.

New style.	Holy days.	Old style.	New style.	Holy days.	Old style.
Jan. 7, 1918—Christmas		Dec. 25, 1917	June 12—Holy Ghost		May 30
Jan. 14—Circumcision		Jan. 1	July 12—Peter and Paul, Chief Apostles		June 29
Jan. 19—Epiphany		Jan. 6	Aug. 19—Transfiguration		Aug. 6
Feb. 3—Carnival	Sunday	Jan. 21	Aug. 28—Respose of Theotokos		Aug. 15
Feb. 12—Ash Wednesday		Jan. 31	Sept. 12—St. Alexander Nevsky		Aug. 30
Feb. 15—Hypopante (Purification)		Feb. 2	Sept. 21—Nativity of Theotokos		Sept. 8
Feb. 17—First Sunday in Lent		Feb. 4	Sept. 27—Exaltation of Theotokos		Sept. 14
Mar. 24—Palm Sunday		Mar. 11	Oct. 14—Patronage of Theotokos		Oct. 1
Mar. 29—Great (Good) Friday		Mar. 16	Nov. 28—1st day of Nativity		Nov. 15
Mar. 31—Holy Pasche (Easter)		Mar. 18	Dec. 4—Entrance of Theotokos		Nov. 21
May 6—St. George		Apr. 23	Dec. 22—Conception of Theotokos		Dec. 9
May 9—Ascension (Holy)		Apr. 26	Jan. 7, 1919—Christmas		Dec. 24
May 19—Pentecost		May 6	Jan. 14, 1919—Circumcision		Jan. 1, 1918
May 27—Coronation of emperor		May 14			

*Peculiar to Russia; dropped now.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, YEAR 1336-1337.

The year 1336 is the 16th of the 45th cycle of 30 years.

Year.	No.	Month.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts.	Year.	No.	Month.	Name.	Begins.	Lasts.
1336	4	Rabia II		Jan. 14	29	1336	11	Dulkaeda		Aug. 8	30
1336	5	Jomhadi I		Feb. 12	30	1336	12	Dulhaggia		Sept. 7	29
1336	6	Jomhadi II		Mch. 14	29	1337	1	Muharrein		Oct. 6	30
1336	7	Rajeb		Apr. 12	30	1337	2	Saphar		Nov. 5	29
1336	8	Sheban		May 12	29	1337	3	Rabia I		Dec. 4	30
1336	9	Ramadan (Fasting)		June 10	30	1337	4	Rabia II		Jan. 3, 1919	29
1336	10	Schawall		July 10	29						

THE GREAT SUN, SIRIUS, OR THE DOG STAR.

Sirius, the greatest of the starry hosts, seven times brighter than the brightest star of the northern heavens, was credited by the ancients with peculiar powers over nature. This belief is supposed to owe its origin to the fact that when he is the "bright and morning star," rising at early morning, the great Nile river of Africa mysteriously rises about twenty-five feet, overflowing the vast desert regions adjacent and thereby making them fertile with the rich material brought from the luxuriant tropical regions 2,000 miles above. Now Sirius is twenty times greater than our sun, and when he seemingly united his forces with those of the sun, rising about the same time, came also the hottest days of the year and the time of greatest sickness in the northern hemisphere. Hence the "dog days" of the forty days from about July 3 to Aug. 11, inclusive. South of the equator, of course, the seasons being reversed, these days fall six months later or earlier. Here we can see a reason for their belief that mad dogs and all other hot weather conditions were attributable

to the malign influence of this king of suns, which we know to be one million times more distant than our sun and whose influence upon us or our planet may well be compared to that of a pebble when dropped into the ocean. Sirius may be seen in the daylight by knowing just where to look, though so distant that a ray of his light is eight years in reaching us, traveling at the inconceivable speed of 186,000 miles in one second of time. The vastness of this distance has been well illustrated by the rate of motion of nerve sensation of the human body, as follows: When the tip of a finger is injured the news of such hurt must travel to the brain and the order of withdrawal be sent back to the finger point via the nerve route. As brief as that interval is, had one an arm long enough at infancy to reach out and touch the burning gases that surround that and all other suns and get the fingers burned, said infant would be several centuries old before the injured member could be withdrawn.

☾ Last Quar., 5th. 1st Month. **JANUARY, 1918.** 31 Days. ☽ First Quar., 19th.
 ☾ New Moon, 12th. ☽ Full Moon, 26th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
								Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
					Mean Time.		Morn.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
365	1	1	Tuesday..	♌	12 3 32	12	3 2	7 28	4 39	9 12	7 16	4 51	9 13	7 39	4 29	9 8
366	2	2	Wednesday..	♍	12 4 1	12	4 1	7 28	4 40	10 9	7 16	4 52	10 10	7 39	4 30	10 9
367	3	3	Thursday..	♎	12 4 24	12	4 24	7 28	4 42	11 7	7 16	4 53	11 6	7 38	4 31	11 9
368	4	4	Friday..	♏	12 4 53	12	4 53	7 28	4 43	morn	7 16	4 53	morn	7 38	4 32	morn
369	5	5	Saturday..	♐	12 5 2	12	5 2	7 28	4 44	1 6	7 16	4 54	1 4	7 38	4 33	1 1
370	6	6	SUNDAY	♑	12 5 31	12	5 31	7 28	4 45	1 6	7 16	4 54	1 4	7 38	4 34	1 1
371	7	7	Monday..	♒	12 5 16	12	5 16	7 28	4 46	1 6	7 16	4 55	1 3	7 37	4 35	2 19
372	8	8	Tuesday..	♓	12 6 42	12	6 42	7 27	4 47	3 12	7 16	4 56	2 9	7 37	4 36	3 26
373	9	9	Wednesday..	♈	11 13 7	11	13 7	7 27	4 48	4 15	7 16	4 57	4 3	7 37	4 37	4 32
374	10	10	Thursday..	♉	12 7 32	12	7 32	7 27	4 49	5 16	7 16	4 58	5 10	7 36	4 38	5 34
375	11	11	Friday..	♊	12 7 57	12	7 57	7 27	4 49	6 12	7 16	5 1	6 7	7 36	4 39	6 29
376	12	12	Saturday..	♋	11 54 2	11	54 2	7 27	4 50	7 1	7 15	5 2	6 56	7 36	4 40	7 17
377	13	13	SUNDAY	♌	11 52 4	11	52 4	7 27	4 51	sets	7 15	5 3	sets	7 36	4 41	sets
378	14	14	Monday..	♍	11 50 1	11	50 1	7 27	4 52	7 24	7 15	5 4	7 27	7 35	4 42	7 15
379	15	15	Tuesday..	♎	11 47 5	11	47 5	7 27	4 53	8 45	7 15	5 5	8 39	7 34	4 43	8 25
380	16	16	Wednesday..	♏	11 45 2	11	45 2	7 27	4 54	9 51	7 15	5 6	9 51	7 34	4 44	9 53
381	17	17	Thursday..	♐	11 42 10	11	42 10	7 27	4 55	11 3	7 14	5 7	11 2	7 33	4 47	11 8
382	18	18	Friday..	♑	11 39 20	11	39 20	7 24	4 58	morn	7 13	5 8	morn	7 32	4 48	morn
383	19	19	Saturday..	♒	11 36 5	11	36 5	7 23	4 59	15	7 13	5 9	12	7 31	4 49	24
384	20	20	SUNDAY	♓	11 34 1	11	34 1	7 22	5 0	1 24	7 12	5 10	1 20	7 30	4 50	1 36
385	21	21	Monday..	♈	11 31 23	11	31 23	7 22	5 1	2 32	7 12	5 12	2 27	7 29	4 52	2 48
386	22	22	Tuesday..	♉	11 28 14	11	28 14	7 21	5 2	3 38	7 11	5 13	3 32	7 29	4 54	3 55
387	23	23	Wednesday..	♊	11 25 5	11	25 5	7 20	5 3	4 35	7 11	5 14	4 29	7 28	4 56	4 52
388	24	24	Thursday..	♋	11 22 27	11	22 27	7 20	5 4	5 28	7 10	5 15	5 22	7 27	4 57	5 45
389	25	25	Friday..	♌	11 19 11	11	19 11	7 19	5 5	6 17	7 10	5 16	6 10	7 26	4 58	6 22
390	26	26	Saturday..	♍	11 16 15	11	16 15	morn	5 6	rises	7 9	5 17	rises	7 25	4 58	rises
391	27	27	SUNDAY	♎	11 13 51	11	13 51	7 18	5 7	6 1	7 8	5 16	6 3	7 24	4 59	5 53
392	28	28	Monday..	♏	11 10 3	11	10 3	7 17	5 8	6 59	7 8	5 18	7 1	7 24	5 1	6 54
393	29	29	Tuesday..	♐	11 7 14	11	7 14	7 16	5 9	7 59	7 8	5 19	8 0	7 23	5 3	7 58
394	30	30	Wednesday..	♑	11 4 23	11	4 23	7 15	5 11	8 56	7 7	5 20	8 55	7 23	5 5	8 57
395	31	31	Thursday..	♒	11 1 33	11	1 33	7 15	5 12	9 54	7 6	5 21	9 53	7 22	5 6	9 58

☾ Last Quar., 4th. 2d Month. **FEBRUARY, 1918.** 28 Days. ☽ First Quar., 17th.
 ☾ New Moon, 11th. ☽ Full Moon, 25th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
								Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
					Mean Time.		Morn.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
396	1	1	Friday..	♓	12 13 42	12	13 42	7 14	5 13	11 53	7 5	5 22	11 50	7 21	5 7	11 0
397	2	2	Saturday..	♈	12 10 19	12	10 19	7 13	5 14	11 54	7 4	5 23	11 50	7 20	5 8	morn
398	3	3	SUNDAY	♉	12 13 57	12	13 57	7 11	5 15	morn	7 3	5 25	morn	7 19	5 10	1 9
399	4	4	Monday..	♊	12 14 3	12	14 3	7 10	5 17	56	7 2	5 26	51	7 17	5 11	2 3
400	5	5	Tuesday..	♋	12 14 10	12	14 10	7 9	5 19	1 8	7 1	5 27	1 52	7 16	5 12	2 13
401	6	6	Wednesday..	♌	12 14 13	12	14 13	7 8	5 20	2 58	7 0	5 28	2 52	7 15	5 14	3 16
402	7	7	Thursday..	♍	12 14 16	12	14 16	7 7	5 21	3 57	6 59	5 29	3 51	7 13	5 15	4 14
403	8	8	Friday..	♎	12 14 19	12	14 19	7 5	5 23	4 47	6 58	5 30	4 42	7 12	5 16	5 3
404	9	9	Saturday..	♏	12 14 22	12	14 22	7 4	5 24	5 33	6 57	5 32	5 29	7 10	5 18	5 47
405	10	10	SUNDAY	♐	12 14 23	12	14 23	7 3	5 25	6 13	6 56	5 33	6 10	7 9	5 20	6 24
406	11	11	Monday..	♑	12 14 24	12	14 24	7 2	5 26	sets	6 55	5 34	sets	7 7	5 22	sets
407	12	12	Tuesday..	♒	12 14 24	12	14 24	7 2	5 27	7 29	6 54	5 35	7 29	7 5	5 23	7 28
408	13	13	Wednesday..	♓	12 14 23	12	14 23	7 1	5 28	8 44	6 53	5 36	8 43	7 4	5 24	8 47
409	14	14	Thursday..	♈	12 14 21	12	14 21	6 59	5 30	9 56	6 51	5 38	9 54	7 3	5 26	10 3
410	15	15	Friday..	♉	12 14 19	12	14 19	6 58	5 32	11 11	6 50	5 39	11 8	7 2	5 27	11 22
411	16	16	Saturday..	♊	12 14 16	12	14 16	6 56	5 33	morn	6 49	5 40	morn	7 1	5 29	morn
412	17	17	SUNDAY	♋	12 14 12	12	14 12	6 54	5 34	23	6 48	5 41	18	6 59	5 31	37
413	18	18	Monday..	♌	12 14 7	12	14 7	6 45	5 32	1 30	6 46	5 42	1 24	6 57	5 32	1 46
414	19	19	Tuesday..	♍	12 14 2	12	14 2	7 40	5 38	2 29	6 45	5 44	2 23	6 55	5 34	2 47
415	20	20	Wednesday..	♎	12 13 56	12	13 56	6 33	5 39	3 23	6 44	5 46	3 17	6 54	5 35	3 40
416	21	21	Thursday..	♏	12 13 49	12	13 49	6 47	5 41	4 10	6 43	5 48	4 4	6 52	5 36	4 25
417	22	22	Friday..	♐	12 13 42	12	13 42	6 49	5 41	4 48	6 41	5 47	4 44	6 50	5 38	5 2
418	23	23	Saturday..	♑	12 13 34	12	13 34	6 55	5 43	5 22	6 40	5 48	5 18	6 48	5 39	5 52
419	24	24	SUNDAY	♒	12 13 25	12	13 25	6 44	5 44	5 48	6 39	5 49	5 46	6 47	5 40	5 56
420	25	25	Monday..	♓	12 13 16	12	13 16	morn	5 45	rises	6 38	5 50	rises	6 46	5 42	rises
421	26	26	Tuesday..	♈	12 13 6	12	13 6	6 41	5 46	6 39	6 36	5 51	6 48	6 44	5 43	6 49
422	27	27	Wednesday..	♉	12 12 56	12	12 56	6 39	5 47	7 47	6 35	5 51	7 46	6 43	5 44	7 50
423	28	28	Thursday..	♊	12 12 46	12	12 46	6 38	5 48	8 44	6 34	5 52	8 41	6 41	5 46	8 50

☾ Last Quar., 5th.
☾ New Moon, 12th.

3d Month.

MARCH, 1918.

31 Days.

☾ First Quar., 19th.
☼ Full Moon, 27th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E. S. T.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.	St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.	St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.						
DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Sign.	Mean Time.	Morn.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
60	306	1	Friday...	♈	25	12 12 33	6 36	5 50	9 45	6 32	5 54	9 42	6 39	5 48	9 54
61	305	2	Saturday...	♈	26	12 12 21	6 35	5 51	10 45	6 31	5 55	10 41	6 38	5 49	10 57
62	304	3	SUNDAY	♈	19	12 12 9	6 34	5 53	11 48	6 30	5 56	11 41	6 36	5 50	morn
63	303	4	Monday...	♈	12	12 11 56	6 32	5 54	morn	6 28	5 57	morn	6 34	5 52	1 3
64	302	5	Tuesday...	♈	14	12 11 43	6 31	5 56	1 46	6 26	5 58	1 40	6 32	5 53	1 3
65	301	6	Wednes...	♈	27	12 11 29	6 28	5 57	1 43	6 24	5 59	1 37	6 30	5 55	2 1
66	300	7	Thursday...	♈	24	12 11 15	6 26	5 58	2 36	6 23	6 0	2 30	6 28	5 56	2 52
67	299	8	Friday...	♈	9	12 11 0	6 24	5 59	3 22	6 21	6 1	3 17	6 26	5 57	3 36
68	298	9	Saturday...	♈	24	12 10 45	6 22	6 0	4 5	6 19	6 2	4 1	6 25	5 58	4 17
69	297	10	SUNDAY	♈	24	12 10 30	6 20	6 1	4 42	6 18	6 3	4 39	6 23	6 0	4 51
70	296	11	Monday...	♈	9	12 10 15	6 18	6 3	5 12	6 17	6 4	5 11	6 21	6 2	5 17
71	295	12	Tuesday...	♈	24	12 9 59	6 17	6 4	5 46	6 16	6 5	5 46	6 19	6 3	5 47
72	294	13	Wednes...	♈	9	12 9 42	6 15	6 6	sets	6 14	6 6	sets	6 17	6 4	sets
73	293	14	Thursday...	♈	25	12 9 26	6 13	6 7	8 49	6 13	6 7	8 47	6 15	6 5	8 53
74	292	15	Friday...	♈	24	12 9 9	6 11	6 7	10 3	6 12	6 7	9 59	6 13	6 6	10 16
75	291	16	Saturday...	♈	24	12 8 52	6 10	6 8	11 15	6 10	6 8	11 10	6 11	6 6	11 30
76	290	17	SUNDAY	♈	21	12 8 35	6 9	6 9	morn	6 8	6 9	morn	6 8	6 6	morn
77	289	18	Monday...	♈	21	12 8 18	6 7	6 10	6 6	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 7	6 9	6 9
78	288	19	Tuesday...	♈	4	12 8 0	6 5	6 11	1 17	6 4	6 11	1 11	6 5	6 10	1 34
79	287	20	Wednes...	♈	16	12 7 42	6 4	6 12	2 8	6 3	6 12	2 3	6 3	6 11	2 22
80	286	21	Thursday...	♈	29	12 7 24	6 2	6 13	2 49	6 2	6 13	2 44	6 1	6 13	3 2
81	285	22	Friday...	♈	11	12 7 6	6 0	6 14	3 24	6 1	6 14	3 20	6 0	6 15	3 35
82	284	23	Saturday...	♈	23	12 6 48	5 58	6 15	3 53	6 0	6 15	3 50	5 58	6 16	4 1
83	283	24	SUNDAY	♈	16	12 6 29	5 56	6 16	4 20	5 59	6 16	4 18	5 56	6 17	4 26
84	282	25	Monday...	♈	17	12 6 11	5 54	6 17	4 45	5 57	6 17	4 44	5 55	6 19	4 48
85	281	26	Tuesday...	♈	25	12 5 53	5 53	6 18	5 9	5 55	6 18	5 9	5 52	6 20	5 8
86	280	27	Wednes...	♈	10	12 5 34	5 52	6 20	rises	5 52	6 19	rises	5 50	6 21	rises
87	279	28	Thursday...	♈	22	12 5 16	5 51	6 21	7 37	5 50	6 20	7 34	5 48	6 22	7 45
88	278	29	Friday...	♈	4	12 4 57	5 50	6 22	8 37	5 49	6 21	8 33	5 46	6 24	8 48
89	277	30	Saturday...	♈	16	12 4 39	5 48	6 24	9 39	5 48	6 22	9 34	5 44	6 26	9 52
90	276	31	SUNDAY	♈	29	12 4 20	5 46	6 25	10 39	5 46	6 23	10 34	5 43	6 27	10 55

☾ Last Quar., 4th.
☾ New Moon, 10th.

APRIL, 1918.

30 Days.

☾ First Quar., 17th.
☼ Full Moon, 26th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E. S. T.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.		St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.		St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., Idaho, Wash., N. N. Y., Vt., N. H.					
							Sun rises.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Moon rises and sets.				
Sign.	Con.	Deg.	Mean Time.	Morn.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
91	275	1	Monday..	♈	11	12 4	3 27	5 44	6 26	11 36	5 45	6 24	11 30	5 42	6 28	11 53
92	274	2	Tuesday..	♈	24	12 3	4 42	5 43	6 27	morn	5 43	6 25	morn	5 40	6 29	morn
93	273	3	Wednes..	♈	20	12 3	5 6	5 41	6 28	28	5 42	6 26	22	5 38	6 30	44
94	272	4	Thursda..	♈	7	12 3	5 16	5 39	6 29	1 16	5 40	6 26	1 11	5 36	6 31	1 32
95	271	5	Friday...	♈	20	12 3	4 7	5 37	6 30	1 58	5 39	6 27	1 54	5 34	6 32	1 52
96	270	6	Saturday..	♈	18	12 3	3 34	5 35	6 31	2 36	5 37	6 28	2 32	5 32	6 34	2 46
97	269	7	SUNDAY	♈	12	12 3	3 16	5 33	6 32	3 10	5 36	6 29	3 7	5 30	6 35	3 16
98	268	8	Monday...	♈	17	12 1	5 9	5 31	6 33	3 42	5 34	6 30	3 41	5 28	6 36	3 44
99	267	9	Tuesday...	♈	12	12 1	4 43	5 29	6 34	4 11	5 33	6 31	4 11	5 26	6 37	4 9
100	266	10	Wednes...	♈	18	12 1	3 26	5 27	6 35	4 43	5 31	6 32	4 47	5 24	6 38	4 41
101	265	11	Thursda..	♈	13	12 1	2 14	5 26	6 36	sets	5 29	6 33	sets	5 23	6 40	sets
102	264	12	Friday...	♈	12	12 0	1 22	5 24	6 37	5 51	5 28	6 34	5 46	5 21	6 41	5 9
103	263	13	Saturday..	♈	2	12 0	3 38	5 23	6 38	10 0	5 26	6 35	9 55	5 19	6 42	10 16
104	262	14	SUNDAY	♈	16	12 0	3 23	5 21	6 39	11 4	5 24	6 36	10 58	5 18	6 43	11 21
105	261	15	Monday...	♈	29	12 0	0 8	5 20	6 40	11 59	5 23	6 36	11 53	5 17	6 45	morn
106	260	16	Tuesday...	♈	13	11 59	5 4	5 19	6 42	morn	5 22	6 37	morn	5 15	6 46	1 5
107	259	17	Wednes...	♈	25	11 59	39	5 17	6 43	4 5	5 21	6 38	4 50	5 13	6 47	1 59
108	258	18	Thursda..	♈	8	11 59	25	5 16	6 44	1 23	5 19	6 39	1 19	5 11	6 48	1 35
109	257	19	Friday...	♈	20	11 59	12	5 14	6 45	2 25	5 18	6 40	2 22	5 9	6 49	2 5
110	256	20	Saturday..	♈	2	11 58	58	5 12	6 46	2 48	5 17	6 41	2 47	5 7	6 51	2 29
111	255	21	SUNDAY	♈	13	11 58	46	5 10	6 47	3 11	5 16	6 42	2 47	5 4	6 53	2 51
112	254	22	Monday...	♈	25	11 58	33	5 9	6 48	3 31	5 15	6 43	3 11	5 2	6 54	3 11
113	253	23	Tuesday...	♈	17	11 58	23	5 7	6 49	3 55	5 14	6 43	3 36	5 0	6 56	3 32
114	252	24	Wednes...	♈	19	11 58	10	5 5	6 50	4 0	5 13	6 44	4 2	4 59	6 57	3 54
115	251	25	Thursda..	♈	1	11 57	58	5 4	6 52	4 26	5 11	6 45	4 29	4 58	6 58	4 17
116	250	26	Friday...	♈	13	11 57	43	5 3	6 53	4 8	5 9	6 46	rises	4 57	6 59	rises
117	249	27	Saturday..	♈	26	11 57	38	5 2	6 54	8 30	5 7	6 47	rises	4 56	7 0	8 46
118	248	28	SUNDAY	♈	8	11 57	29	5 0	6 55	9 30	5 5	6 48	9 24	4 54	7 1	9 47
119	247	29	Monday...	♈	21	11 57	20	4 59	6 56	10 26	5 4	6 49	10 19	4 52	7 3	10 41
120	246	30	Tuesday...	♈	3	11 57	11	4 57	6 57	11 14	5 3	6 50	11 9	4 50	7 4	11 30

☾ Last Quar., 3d.
☾ New Moon, 10th.

5th Month.

MAY, 1918.

31 Days.

☾ First Quar., 17th.
☾ Full Moon, 25th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J. Mass., Conn., R. I.				St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.				St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
								Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon rises and sets.		Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon rises and sets.		Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon rises and sets.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
								H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
121	245	1	Wednes..		♈	17	♈	4 57	8	4 2	4 56	6 58	11 58	5	2	6 51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5	6	51	11 53	4 49	7	5

☾ Last Quar., 1st.
☾ New Moon, 8th.

6th Month.

JUNE, 1918.

30 Days.

☾ First Quar., 16th.
☾ Full Moon, 24th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN ME- RID- IAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J. Mass., Conn., R. I.												St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.						St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. H., N. Y., Vt., N. H.					
								Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon rises and sets.		Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon rises and sets.		Sun rises.		Sun sets.		Moon rises and sets.							
								H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					
152	276	1	Saturday		♈	17	♈	4 22	7 3	4 1	4 22	11 58	4 31	7 5	8 35	4 14	7 36	7 5	8 35	4 14	7 36	7 5	8 35	4 14	7 36						
153	277	2	SUNDAY		♈	18	♈	4 21	7 3	4 1	4 21	11 58	4 30	7 5	8 28	4 13	7 37	7 5	8 28	4 13	7 37	7 5	8 28	4 13	7 37						
154	278	3	Monday		♈	19	♈	4 20	7 3	4 1	4 20	11 58	4 29	7 5	8 21	4 12	7 38	7 5	8 21	4 12	7 38	7 5	8 21	4 12	7 38						
155	279	4	Tuesday		♈	20	♈	4 19	7 3	4 1	4 19	11 58	4 28	7 5	8 14	4 11	7 39	7 5	8 14	4 11	7 39	7 5	8 14	4 11	7 39						
156	280	5	Wednes.		♈	21	♈	4 18	7 3	4 1	4 18	11 58	4 27	7 5	8 07	4 10	7 40	7 5	8 07	4 10	7 40	7 5	8 07	4 10	7 40						
157	281	6	Thursday		♈	22	♈	4 17	7 3	4 1	4 17	11 58	4 26	7 5	8 00	4 09	7 41	7 5	8 00	4 09	7 41	7 5	8 00	4 09	7 41						
158	282	7	Friday		♈	23	♈	4 16	7 3	4 1	4 16	11 58	4 25	7 5	7 53	4 08	7 42	7 5	7 53	4 08	7 42	7 5	7 53	4 08	7 42						
159	283	8	Saturday		♈	24	♈	4 15	7 3	4 1	4 15	11 58	4 24	7 5	7 46	4 07	7 43	7 5	7 46	4 07	7 43	7 5	7 46	4 07	7 43						
160	284	9	SUNDAY		♈	25	♈	4 14	7 3	4 1	4 14	11 58	4 23	7 5	7 39	4 06	7 44	7 5	7 39	4 06	7 44	7 5	7 39	4 06	7 44						
161	285	10	Monday		♈	26	♈	4 13	7 3	4 1	4 13	11 58	4 22	7 5	7 32	4 05	7 45	7 5	7 32	4 05	7 45	7 5	7 32	4 05	7 45						
162	286	11	Tuesday		♈	27	♈	4 12	7 3	4 1	4 12	11 58	4 21	7 5	7 25	4 04	7 46	7 5	7 25	4 04	7 46	7 5	7 25	4 04	7 46						
163	287	12	Wednes.		♈	28	♈	4 11	7 3	4 1	4 11	11 58	4 20	7 5	7 18	4 03	7 47	7 5	7 18	4 03	7 47	7 5	7 18	4 03	7 47						
164	288	13	Thursday		♈	29	♈	4 10	7 3	4 1	4 10	11 58	4 19	7 5	7 11	4 02	7 48	7 5	7 11	4 02	7 48	7 5	7 11	4 02	7 48						
165	289	14	Friday		♈	30	♈	4 09	7 3	4 1	4 09	11 58	4 18	7 5	7 04	4 01	7 49	7 5	7 04	4 01	7 49	7 5	7 04	4 01	7 49						
166	290	15	Saturday		♈	31	♈	4 08	7 3	4 1	4 08	11 58	4 17	7 5	6 57	4 00	7 50	7 5	6 57	4 00	7 50	7 5	6 57	4 00	7 50						
1																															

☾ Last Quar., 1, 30.
☾ New Moon, 8th.

7th Month.

JULY, 1918.

31 Days.

☾ First Quar., 16th.
☾ Full Moon, 23d.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E.S.T.	SIGN.	CON.	Deg.	Mean Time.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.M., Ohio, Pa., N.J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
										Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
182	184	1	Monday..	18	♊	♊	18	12 3 31	H. M.	4 27	7 40	11 47	H. M.	4 40	7 27	11 50	H. M.	4 16
183	183	2	Tuesday..	19	♋	♋	19	12 3 38	H. M.	4 28	7 40	morn	H. M.	4 40	7 27	morn	H. M.	4 17
184	182	3	Wednes..	20	♌	♌	20	12 3 54	H. M.	4 29	7 40	25	H. M.	4 41	7 27	29	H. M.	4 18
185	181	4	Thursday	21	♍	♍	21	12 4 6	H. M.	4 29	7 40	1 7	H. M.	4 41	7 27	1 12	H. M.	4 18
186	180	5	Friday...	22	♎	♎	22	12 4 16	H. M.	4 30	7 40	1 55	H. M.	4 42	7 27	2 1	H. M.	4 19
187	179	6	Saturday..	23	♏	♏	23	12 4 27	H. M.	4 31	7 39	2 50	H. M.	4 43	7 26	2 36	H. M.	4 20
188	178	7	SUNDAY	24	♐	♐	24	12 4 37	H. M.	4 32	7 39	3 50	H. M.	4 44	7 26	3 53	H. M.	4 21
189	177	8	Monday...	25	♑	♑	25	12 4 47	H. M.	4 32	7 39	sets	H. M.	4 44	7 26	sets	H. M.	4 21
190	176	9	Tuesday...	26	♒	♒	26	12 4 56	H. M.	4 33	7 38	8 51	H. M.	4 45	7 25	8 17	H. M.	4 22
191	175	10	Wednes..	27	♓	♓	27	12 5 5	H. M.	4 33	7 37	8 51	H. M.	4 46	7 25	8 49	H. M.	4 23
192	174	11	Thursday	28	♊	♊	28	12 5 14	H. M.	4 34	7 37	9 19	H. M.	4 46	7 24	9 18	H. M.	4 23
193	173	12	Friday...	29	♋	♋	29	12 5 22	H. M.	4 35	7 37	9 43	H. M.	4 47	7 24	9 43	H. M.	4 24
194	172	13	Saturday..	30	♌	♌	30	12 5 29	H. M.	4 35	7 36	10 9	H. M.	4 47	7 24	10 8	H. M.	4 24
195	171	14	SUNDAY	31	♍	♍	31	12 5 36	H. M.	4 36	7 36	10 31	H. M.	4 48	7 23	10 33	H. M.	4 25
196	170	15	Monday...	1	♎	♎	1	12 5 43	H. M.	4 36	7 35	10 53	H. M.	4 49	7 23	11 1	H. M.	4 25
197	169	16	Tuesday...	2	♏	♏	2	12 5 49	H. M.	4 37	7 34	11 27	H. M.	4 51	7 22	11 1	H. M.	4 26
198	168	17	Wednesday	3	♐	♐	3	12 5 55	H. M.	4 38	7 34	12 0	H. M.	4 51	7 21	morn	H. M.	4 27
199	167	18	Thursday	4	♑	♑	4	12 6 0	H. M.	4 39	7 33	morn	H. M.	4 51	7 21	4 45	H. M.	4 28
200	166	19	Friday...	5	♒	♒	5	12 6 4	H. M.	4 39	7 33	59	H. M.	4 52	7 20	45	H. M.	4 29
201	165	20	Saturday..	6	♓	♓	6	12 6 12	H. M.	4 40	7 32	1 26	H. M.	4 53	7 20	1 32	H. M.	4 31
202	164	21	SUNDAY	7	♊	♊	7	12 6 18	H. M.	4 41	7 31	2 22	H. M.	4 54	7 19	2 23	H. M.	4 32
203	163	22	Monday...	8	♋	♋	8	12 6 15	H. M.	4 42	7 30	3 24	H. M.	4 54	7 19	3 29	H. M.	4 33
204	162	23	Tuesday...	9	♌	♌	9	12 6 17	H. M.	4 43	7 29	rises	H. M.	4 55	7 18	rises	H. M.	4 34
205	161	24	Wednesday	10	♍	♍	10	12 6 19	H. M.	4 44	7 28	7 45	H. M.	4 57	7 17	7 42	H. M.	4 35
206	160	25	Thursday	11	♎	♎	11	12 6 20	H. M.	4 45	7 27	8 18	H. M.	4 57	7 16	8 17	H. M.	4 36
207	159	26	Friday...	12	♏	♏	12	12 6 20	H. M.	4 46	7 26	8 49	H. M.	4 58	7 15	8 45	H. M.	4 37
208	158	27	Saturday..	13	♐	♐	13	12 6 20	H. M.	4 47	7 25	9 20	H. M.	4 59	7 14	9 21	H. M.	4 38
209	157	28	SUNDAY	14	♑	♑	14	12 6 19	H. M.	4 48	7 24	9 52	H. M.	4 59	7 13	9 54	H. M.	4 39
210	156	29	Monday...	15	♒	♒	15	12 6 18	H. M.	4 48	7 23	10 27	H. M.	5 0	7 12	10 30	H. M.	4 40
211	155	30	Tuesday...	16	♓	♓	16	12 6 16	H. M.	4 47	7 22	11 6	H. M.	5 0	7 12	11 11	H. M.	4 41
212	154	31	Wednesday	17	♊	♊	17	12 6 14	H. M.	4 51	7 21	11 53	H. M.	5 1	7 11	11 58	H. M.	4 42

☾ New Moon, 6th.
☾ First Quar., 14th.

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1918.

31 Days.

☾ Full Moon, 21, 22.
☾ Last Quar., 28th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P.M. E.S.T.	SIGN.	CON.	Deg.	Mean Time.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N.M., Ohio, Pa., N.J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N.D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
										Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
213	153	1	Thursday	10	♊	♊	10	12 6 11	H. M.	4 52	7 19	morn	H. M.	5 2	7 10	morn	H. M.	4 43
214	152	2	Friday...	11	♋	♋	11	12 6 8	H. M.	4 52	7 18	143	H. M.	5 2	7 9	49	H. M.	4 44
215	151	3	Saturday..	12	♌	♌	12	12 6 3	H. M.	4 53	7 17	142	H. M.	5 3	7 8	1 18	H. M.	4 45
216	150	4	SUNDAY	13	♍	♍	13	12 5 59	H. M.	4 54	7 16	2 44	H. M.	5 4	7 7	2 49	H. M.	4 46
217	149	5	Monday...	14	♎	♎	14	12 5 53	H. M.	4 55	7 15	3 46	H. M.	5 5	7 6	3 50	H. M.	4 47
218	148	6	Tuesday...	15	♏	♏	15	12 5 47	H. M.	4 56	7 14	4 49	H. M.	5 6	7 5	4 52	H. M.	4 48
219	147	7	Wednesday	16	♐	♐	16	12 5 41	H. M.	4 57	7 13	sets	H. M.	5 7	7 4	sets	H. M.	4 49
220	146	8	Thursday	17	♑	♑	17	12 5 34	H. M.	4 58	7 12	7 46	H. M.	5 8	7 3	7 46	H. M.	4 51
221	145	9	Friday...	18	♒	♒	18	12 5 26	H. M.	4 59	7 10	8 11	H. M.	5 9	7 2	8 11	H. M.	4 53
222	144	10	Saturday..	19	♓	♓	19	12 5 18	H. M.	4 59	7 9	8 36	H. M.	5 9	7 1	8 37	H. M.	4 54
223	143	11	SUNDAY	20	♊	♊	20	12 5 9	H. M.	5 0	7 7	9 0	H. M.	5 10	7 0	9 3	H. M.	4 55
224	142	12	Monday...	21	♋	♋	21	12 4 59	H. M.	5 0	7 6	9 28	H. M.	5 11	6 59	9 32	H. M.	4 56
225	141	13	Tuesday...	22	♌	♌	22	12 4 49	H. M.	5 0	7 5	10 1	H. M.	5 12	6 55	10 5	H. M.	4 58
226	140	14	Wednesday	23	♍	♍	23	12 4 39	H. M.	5 0	7 4	10 36	H. M.	5 13	6 55	10 41	H. M.	4 59
227	139	15	Thursday	24	♎	♎	24	12 4 27	H. M.	5 0	7 3	11 19	H. M.	5 14	6 54	11 24	H. M.	5 0
228	138	16	Friday...	25	♏	♏	25	12 4 16	H. M.	5 0	7 2	morn	H. M.	5 15	6 53	11 24	H. M.	5 0
229	137	17	Saturday..	26	♐	♐	26	12 4 8	H. M.	5 0	7 1	sets	H. M.	5 16	6 52	11 14	H. M.	5 0
230	136	18	SUNDAY	27	♑	♑	27	12 3 51	H. M.	5 0	6 59	1 6	H. M.	5 16	6 50	1 11	H. M.	5 0
231	135	19	Monday...	28	♒	♒	28	12 3 37	H. M.	5 0	6 57	2 11	H. M.	5 17	6 49	2 16	H. M.	5 0
232	134	20	Tuesday...	29	♓	♓	29	12 3 23	H. M.	5 0	6 55	3 20	H. M.	5 18	6 48	3 24	H. M.	5 0
233	133	21	Wednesday	30	♊	♊	30	12 3 9	H. M.	5 0	6 53	4 34	H. M.	5 19	6 46	4 37	H. M.	5 0
234	132	22	Thursday	31	♋	♋	31	12 2 54	H. M.	5 0	6 51	rises	H. M.	5 20	6 44	rises	H. M.	5 0
235	131	23	Friday...	1	♌	♌	1	12 2 39	H. M.	5 0	6 50	7 21	H. M.	5 21	6 43	7 21	H. M.	5 0
236	130	24	Saturday..	2	♍	♍	2	12 2 23	H. M.	5 0	6 49	7 55	H. M.	5 22	6 42	7 57	H. M.	5 0
237	129	25	SUNDAY	3	♎	♎	3	12 2 7	H. M.	5 0	6 47	8 27	H. M.	5 23	6 40	8 30	H. M.	5 0
238	128	26	Monday...	4	♏	♏	4	12 2 1	H. M.	5 0	6 45	9 6	H. M.	5 24	6 39	9 10	H. M.	5 0
239	127	27	Tuesday...	5	♐	♐	5	12 1 34	H. M.	5 0	6 43	9 51	H. M.	5 25	6 37	9 56	H. M.	5 0
240	126	28	Wednesday	6	♑	♑	6	12 1 17	H. M.	5 0	6 42	10 42	H. M.	5 26	6 36	10 48	H. M.	5 0
241	125	29	Thursday	7	♒	♒	7	12 0 59	H. M.	5 0	6 41	11 38	H. M.	5 27	6 35	11 44	H. M.	5 0
242	124	30	Friday...	8	♓	♓	8	12 0 41	H. M.	5 0	6 39	morn	H. M.	5 28	6 34	morn	H. M.	5 0
243	123	31	Saturday..	9	♊	♊	9	12 0 28	H. M.	5 0	6 38	37	H. M.	5 28	6 33	42	H. M.	5 0

☾ New Moon, 5th. 9th Month. **SEPTEMBER, 1918.** 30 Days. ☼ Full Moon, 20th.
 ☾ First Quar., 13th. ☼ Last Quar., 26th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., N. H.		
								Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
244	121	1	SUNDAY			H. 12 0 5	H. 9 3	H. 5 24	H. 6 34	H. 1 38	H. 5 29	H. 6 32	H. 1 44	H. 5 20	H. 6 39	H. 1 40
245	122	2	Monday...			11 59 46	9 51	5 23	6 34	1 38	5 29	6 32	1 44	5 20	6 39	1 40
246	120	3	Tuesday...			11 59 27	10 37	5 26	6 32	3 44	5 30	6 29	3 46	5 21	6 38	2 30
247	119	4	Wednes...			11 59 7	11 20	5 27	6 30	4 42	5 31	6 27	4 43	5 24	6 34	3 36
248	118	5	Thursday			11 58 43	ev. 2	5 28	6 29	sets	5 32	6 25	sets	5 25	6 32	sets
249	117	6	Friday....			11 58 28	43	5 29	6 27	6 40	5 33	6 23	6 41	5 26	6 30	6 37
250	116	7	Saturday...			11 58 8	125	5 30	6 26	7 5	5 34	6 22	7 7	5 28	6 28	6 59
251	115	8	SUNDAY			11 57 48	2 7	5 31	6 24	7 33	5 35	6 21	7 35	5 29	6 26	7 24
252	114	9	Monday...			11 57 27	251	5 32	6 22	8 2	5 36	6 19	8 6	5 30	6 24	7 50
253	113	10	Tuesday...			11 57 16	337	5 33	6 20	8 37	5 37	6 17	8 31	5 31	6 22	8 38
254	112	11	Wednes...			11 56 46	438	5 34	6 18	9 16	5 38	6 14	9 10	5 32	6 20	9 0
255	111	12	Thursday			11 56 25	5 15	5 35	6 16	10 1	5 39	6 13	10 7	5 33	6 18	9 45
256	110	13	Friday....			11 56 4	6 7	5 36	6 14	10 55	5 39	6 13	11 0	5 34	6 17	10 39
257	109	14	Saturday...			11 55 43	7 0	5 37	6 13	11 54	5 40	6 12	11 59	5 35	6 15	11 39
258	108	15	SUNDAY			11 55 21	7 54	5 38	6 11	morn	5 41	6 10	morn	5 36	6 13	morn
259	107	16	Monday...			11 55 0	8 47	5 39	6 9	1 0	5 42	6 8	1 4	5 37	6 11	47
260	106	17	Tuesday...			11 54 39	9 41	5 41	6 7	2 8	5 43	6 6	2 11	5 39	6 9	1 60
261	105	18	Wednes...			11 54 17	10 34	5 42	6 6	3 21	5 44	6 4	3 23	5 41	6 7	3 15
262	104	19	Thursday			11 53 56	11 27	5 43	6 4	4 55	5 45	6 3	4 36	5 42	6 5	4 33
263	103	20	Friday....			11 53 35	morn	5 44	6 2	rises	5 46	6 1	rises	5 43	6 3	rises
264	102	21	Saturday...			11 53 17	1 18	5 45	6 0	7 34	5 47	5 59	7 7	5 46	6 1	5 16
265	101	22	SUNDAY			11 52 52	3 16	5 46	5 59	7 46	5 48	5 57	7 51	5 47	5 58	7 33
266	100	23	Monday...			11 52 31	3 15	5 48	5 56	8 27	5 49	5 56	8 33	5 48	5 56	8 12
267	99	24	Tuesday...			11 52 10	4 4	5 49	5 54	9 32	5 50	5 53	9 38	5 49	5 54	9 16
268	98	25	Wednes...			11 51 50	5 12	5 50	5 52	10 32	5 51	5 51	10 37	5 50	5 52	10 16
269	97	26	Thursday			11 51 29	6 8	5 51	5 50	11 33	5 52	5 50	11 37	5 52	5 50	11 19
270	96	27	Friday....			11 51 9	7 0	5 52	5 49	morn	5 53	5 49	morn	5 53	5 48	morn
271	95	28	Saturday...			11 50 49	7 49	5 53	5 47	1 34	5 54	5 47	1 38	5 54	5 46	23
272	94	29	SUNDAY			11 50 29	8 35	5 54	5 45	1 36	5 55	5 45	1 39	5 55	5 44	1 28

☾ New Moon, 4th. 10th Month. **OCTOBER, 1918.** 31 Days. ☼ Full Moon, 19th.
 ☾ First Quar., 12, 13. ☼ Last Quar., 26th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. Y., N. H.		
								Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
274	92	1	Tuesday...			11 49 50	9 19	5 56	5 44	2 35	5 56	5 43	2 37	5 57	5 42	2 30
275	91	2	Wednesday			11 49 30	10 1	5 57	5 42	3 35	5 56	5 42	3 36	5 58	5 40	3 32
276	90	3	Thursday			11 49 12	10 42	5 58	5 40	4 32	5 57	5 41	4 32	5 59	5 39	4 32
277	89	4	Friday....			11 48 53	11 24	5 59	5 38	5 30	5 58	5 40	5 29	6 0	5 38	5 34
278	88	5	Saturday...			11 48 35	ev. 6	6 0	5 37	sets	5 59	5 38	sets	6 1	5 36	sets
279	87	6	SUNDAY			11 48 17	49	6 1	5 35	6 4	6 0	5 36	6 8	6 2	5 34	6 54
280	86	7	Monday...			11 48 0	1 34	6 2	5 33	6 35	6 1	5 34	6 42	6 4	5 33	6 54
281	85	8	Tuesday...			11 47 43	2 22	6 3	5 32	7 38	6 2	5 33	7 40	6 6	5 32	7 44
282	84	9	Wednesday			11 47 26	3 10	6 4	5 30	8 58	6 3	5 31	8 5	6 6	5 30	8 34
283	83	10	Thursday			11 47 10	4 1	6 5	5 28	9 49	6 4	5 29	9 54	6 7	5 28	8 33
284	82	11	Friday....			11 46 54	4 52	6 7	5 26	9 44	6 5	5 28	9 49	6 8	5 24	8 29
285	81	12	Saturday...			11 46 39	5 44	6 8	5 25	10 46	6 6	5 27	10 50	6 10	5 22	10 32
286	80	13	SUNDAY			11 46 24	6 36	6 9	5 23	11 51	6 7	5 26	11 55	6 12	5 20	11 41
287	79	14	Monday...			11 46 10	7 28	6 10	5 21	morn	6 8	5 24	morn	6 13	5 19	morn
288	78	15	Tuesday...			11 45 56	8 19	6 11	5 19	1 0	6 9	5 23	1 2	6 14	5 17	5 2
289	77	16	Wednesday			11 45 43	9 11	6 12	5 18	2 10	6 10	5 22	2 21	6 16	5 16	4 38
290	76	17	Thursday			11 45 30	10 4	6 13	5 16	3 32	6 12	5 20	3 35	6 17	5 14	3 32
291	75	18	Friday....			11 45 18	10 59	6 14	5 16	4 36	6 12	5 19	4 36	6 18	5 12	4 40
292	74	19	Saturday...			11 45 7	11 57	6 15	5 15	5 52	6 13	5 18	5 49	6 19	5 10	5 59
293	73	20	SUNDAY			11 44 56	morn	6 16	5 13	rises	6 14	5 17	rises	6 21	5 8	rises
294	72	21	Monday...			11 44 46	57	6 18	5 11	6 26	6 15	5 16	6 31	6 22	5 7	6 11
295	71	22	Tuesday...			11 44 36	1 58	6 19	5 9	7 20	6 16	5 14	7 25	6 24	5 5	7 4
296	70	23	Wednesday			11 44 27	2 59	6 21	5 7	8 20	6 16	5 12	8 25	6 25	5 3	8 4
297	69	24	Thursday			11 44 19	3 58	6 22	5 6	9 24	6 17	5 11	9 29	6 27	5 2	9 9
298	68	25	Friday....			11 44 12	4 54	6 24	5 4	10 27	6 18	5 10	10 31	6 28	5 1	10 15
299	67	26	Saturday...			11 44 5	5 45	6 25	5 2	11 29	6 20	5 8	11 32	6 30	4 59	11 19
300	66	27	SUNDAY			11 43 59	6 33	6 26	5 1	morn	6 21	5 7	morn	6 31	4 57	morn
301	65	28	Monday...			11 43 44	7 18	6 27	5 0	0	6 22	5 6	0	6 32	4 55	0
302	64	29	Tuesday...			11 43 49	8 0	6 28	4 59	1 29	6 23	5 5	1 30	6 33	4 54	1 26
303	63	30	Wednesday			11 43 46	8 42	6 29	4 58	2 27	6 24	5 4	2 28	6 34	4 53	2 27
304	62	31	Thursday			11 43 43	9 23	6 30	4 57	3 24	6 25	5 3	3 24	6 36	4 51	3 27

☾ New Moon, 3d. 11th Month. **NOVEMBER, 1918.** 30 Days. ☽ Full Moon, 18th.
 ☾ First Quar., 11th. ☽ Last Quar., 25th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	CON.	DOG.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MEAN TIME	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. H., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
											Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
305	61	1	Friday...					H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	6:31	4:55	4:22	6:26	5:01	4:20	6:38	4:49	4:27
306	62	2	Saturday...					11 43 41	10 42	10 42	6:33	4:54	5:20	6:28	5:00	5:17	6:39	4:49	4:28
307	63	3	SUNDAY					11 43 39	10 42	10 42	6:34	4:53	6:18	6:29	4:59	6:15	6:40	4:48	4:29
308	64	4	Monday...					11 43 37	10 42	10 42	6:35	4:52	sets	6:29	4:58	sets	6:41	4:48	sets
309	65	5	Tuesday...					11 43 40	10 42	10 42	6:36	4:50	5:56	6:30	4:57	6:2	6:42	4:48	5:41
310	66	6	Wednes...					11 43 42	1 58	6:37	6:37	4:49	6:46	6:31	4:56	6:51	6:44	4:42	6:30
311	67	7	Thursday...					11 43 45	2 49	6:38	6:38	4:48	7:40	6:32	4:55	7:45	6:45	4:41	7:24
312	68	8	Friday...					11 43 49	3 40	6:39	6:39	4:47	8:38	6:33	4:54	8:43	6:46	4:40	8:25
313	69	9	Saturday...					11 43 53	4 31	6:40	6:40	4:46	9:42	6:34	4:53	9:46	6:47	4:39	9:30
314	70	10	SUNDAY					11 43 58	5 21	6:41	6:41	4:45	10:47	6:35	4:53	10:50	6:48	4:38	10:38
315	71	11	Monday...					11 44 2	6 11	6:43	6:43	4:44	11:55	6:37	4:52	11:56	6:50	4:37	11:50
316	72	12	Tuesday...					11 44 12	7 1	6:44	6:44	4:43	morn	6:38	4:51	morn	7 2	4:36	morn
317	73	1	Wednes...					11 44 19	7 51	6:45	6:45	4:42	1 4	6:39	4:50	1 4	7 3	4:35	1 2
318	74	2	Thursday...					11 44 28	8 43	6:46	6:46	4:41	1 13	6:40	4:50	2 13	7 5	4:33	2 15
319	75	3	Friday...					11 44 37	9 38	6:48	6:48	4:40	3 26	6:41	4:49	3 24	8 36	4:32	3 31
320	76	4	Saturday...					11 44 48	10 36	6:49	6:49	4:39	4 40	6:42	4:49	4 37	9 58	4:31	4 49
321	77	5	SUNDAY					11 44 59	11 36	6:51	6:51	4:38	5 56	6:43	4:48	5 42	11 1	4:30	6 10
322	78	6	Monday...					11 45 11	morn	6:52	6:52	4:38	rises	6:44	4:47	rises	7 0	4:30	rises
323	79	7	Tuesday...					11 45 23	1 39	6:54	6:54	4:37	6 1	6:45	4:47	6 6	7 2	4:29	5 45
324	80	8	Wednes...					11 45 37	1 40	6:55	6:55	4:37	7 17	6:46	4:46	7 12	7 3	4:28	6 51
325	81	9	Thursday...					11 45 51	2 40	6:56	6:56	4:36	8 14	6:47	4:45	8 12	7 5	4:27	7 58
326	82	10	Friday...					11 46 7	3 39	6:57	6:57	4:35	9 18	6:48	4:45	9 20	7 6	4:26	9 7
327	83	11	Saturday...					11 46 25	4 26	6:58	6:58	4:34	10 30	6:49	4:44	10 32	7 7	4:26	10 23
328	84	12	SUNDAY					11 46 39	5 13	6:59	6:59	4:33	11 20	6:50	4:44	11 22	7 9	4:25	11 18
329	85	1	Monday...					11 46 57	5 57	7 0	7 0	4:33	morn	6:51	4:43	morn	7 10	4:24	morn
330	86	2	Tuesday...					11 47 15	6 39	7 1	7 1	4:32	19	6:52	4:43	19	7 11	4:23	17
331	87	3	Wednes...					11 47 35	7 20	7 2	7 2	4:31	116	6:53	4:42	115	7 12	4:22	117
332	88	4	Thursday...					11 47 55	8 2	7 3	7 3	4:31	212	6:54	4:42	211	7 13	4:22	216
333	89	5	Friday...					11 48 15	8 44	7 4	7 4	4:31	311	6:55	4:42	3 9	7 14	4:21	318
334	90	6	Saturday...					11 48 37	9 28	7 5	7 5	4:31	411	6:56	4:42	4 8	7 15	4:21	421

☾ New Moon, 3d. 12th Month. **DECEMBER, 1918.** 31 Days. ☽ Full Moon, 17th.
 ☾ First Quar., 10th. ☽ Last Quar., 25th.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAYS IN YEAR.	DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	MOON'S PLACE 7 P. M. E. S. T.	SIGN.	CON.	DOG.	SUN AT NOON MARK.	MEAN TIME	MOON IN MERIDIAN.	New York, Chicago, Iowa, Neb., Wyo., Ore., N. Mo., Ohio, Pa., N. J., Mass., Conn., R. I.			St. Louis, S. Mo., S. Ill., Ind., Kas., Okla., Col., Utah, Cal., Ky., Va., Md., Del.			St. Paul, Mich., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Mont., N. Idaho, Wash., N. H., N. Y., Vt., N. H.		
											Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets.
335	91	1	SUNDAY					H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	7 4	4:31	5 8	6:57	4:41	5 4	7 16	4:21	5 21
336	92	2	Monday...					11 48 59	10 14	7 5	7 5	4:30	6 8	6:58	4:41	6 3	7 17	4:20	6 22
337	93	3	Tuesday...					11 49 21	11 3	7 9	7 9	4:30	7 4	6:59	4:41	6:58	7 18	4:20	7 19
338	94	4	Wednes...					11 49 45	11 53	7 10	7 10	4:30	sets	7 0	4:41	sets	7 19	4:19	sets
339	95	5	Thursday...					11 50 37	1 37	7 11	7 11	4:29	6:34	7 1	4:41	6:39	7 20	4:19	6 19
340	96	6	Friday...					11 50 58	2 28	7 12	7 12	4:29	7:36	7 2	4:41	7:40	7 22	4:19	7 24
341	97	7	Saturday...					11 51 24	3 18	7 13	7 13	4:29	8:36	7 3	4:41	8:42	7 23	4:19	8 30
342	98	8	SUNDAY					11 51 56	4 9	7 14	7 14	4:29	9:49	7 4	4:41	9:48	7 24	4:19	9 39
343	99	9	Monday...					11 52 16	4 58	7 15	7 15	4:29	10:54	7 5	4:41	10:55	7 25	4:19	10 51
344	100	10	Tuesday...					11 52 43	5 45	7 16	7 16	4:29	morn	7 6	4:41	morn	7 26	4:19	morn
345	101	11	Wednes...					11 53 11	6 35	7 17	7 17	4:29	1 7	6:41	4:41	1 7	7 27	4:19	1 7
346	102	12	Thursday...					11 53 38	7 27	7 18	7 18	4:29	1 10	6:42	4:41	1 9	7 28	4:19	1 14
347	103	1	Friday...					11 54 7	8 21	7 19	7 19	4:29	2 21	7 8	4:42	2 19	7 29	4:19	2 29
348	104	2	Saturday...					11 54 35	9 18	7 20	7 20	4:29	3 33	7 9	4:42	3 29	7 30	4:20	3 44
349	105	3	SUNDAY					11 55 4	10 19	7 21	7 21	4:30	4 44	7 9	4:42	4 39	7 31	4:20	4 57
350	106	4	Monday...					11 55 32	11 20	7 21	7 21	4:30	5 55	7 10	4:43	5 50	7 32	4:20	6 11
351	107	5	Tuesday...					11 56 2	morn	7 22	7 22	4:31	6:50	7 11	4:43	6:55	7 33	4:21	5 36
352	108	6	Wednesday...					11 56 31	1 19	7 23	7 23	4:31	8 56	7 12	4:43	8 55	7 34	4:21	6 45
353	109	7	Thursday...					11 57 1	2 13	7 23	7 23	4:32	8 8	7 12	4:44	8 4	7 34	4:21	7 52
354	110	8	Friday...					11 57 30	3 3	7 24	7 24	4:32	9 5	7 13	4:44	9 6	7 35	4:22	8 59
355	111	9	Saturday...					11 58 0	3 50	7 24	7 24	4:33	10 6	7 13	4:45	10 7	7 35	4:22	10 4
356	112	10	SUNDAY					11 58 30	4 34	7 25	7 25	4:34	11 5	7 14	4:45	11 4	7 36	4:23	11 5
357	113	11	Monday...					11 59 0	5 16	7 25	7 25	4:34	morn	7 14	4:46	morn	7 36	4:24	morn
358	114	12	Tuesday...					11 59 30	5 58	7 25	7 25	4:35	3	7 14	4:46	2	7 37	4:25	6
359	115	1	Wednes...					12 0 0	6 40	7 26	7 26	4:35	1 2	7 15	4:47	1 0	7 37	4:26	1 9
360	116	2	Thursday...					12 0 29	7 23	7 26	7 26	4:36	2 50	7 15	4:48	1 57	7 37	4:26	2 9
361	117	3	Friday...					12 0 58	8 2	7 26	7 26	4:36	3 58	7 16	4:50	2 55	7 38	4:27	3 10
362	118	4	Saturday...					12 1 29	8 56	7 27	7 27	4:38	4 58	7 16	4:51	3 52	7 39	4:28	4 10
363	119	5	SUNDAY					12 1 58	9 45	7 27	7 27	4:38	4 54	7 16	4:51	4 49	7 39	4:29	5 10
364	120	6	Monday...					12 2 27	10 37	7 28	7 28	4:39	5 49	7 16	4:51	5 44	7 39	4:29	6 5

CALENDARS FOR THE YEARS 1919 TO 1922.

1919.							1920.							1921.							1922.										
	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.		Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31				
FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FEB...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30							29	30						29	30						
MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31				
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30							29	30						29	30						
MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31				
JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JUNE...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30							29	30						29	30						
JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31						29	30	31				
AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	AUG...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30							29	30						29	30						
SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30							29	30						29	30						
OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30							29	30						29	30						
NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30							29	30							29	30						29	30						
DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	DEC...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8														

THE UNITED STATES IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

Bohemian-Spořeny Stati.
 Dutch-De Vereenigde Staten.
 French-Les États-Unis.<

A READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, *1752 to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.												Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	1892	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1886	1893	1903	1914	1925	1931	1942	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1762	1773	1779	1790	1791	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1893	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1893	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1763	1773	1779	1790	1791	1848	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1800	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755	1766	1772	1783	1794	1800	1862	1873	1879	1890	1899	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1806	1817	1827	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	1899	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797	1803	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	1949	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1945	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1945	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

LEAP YEARS.

1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	.....	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	.....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	.....	1816	1844	1872	.....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	.....	1820	1848	1876	.....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	.....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	.....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

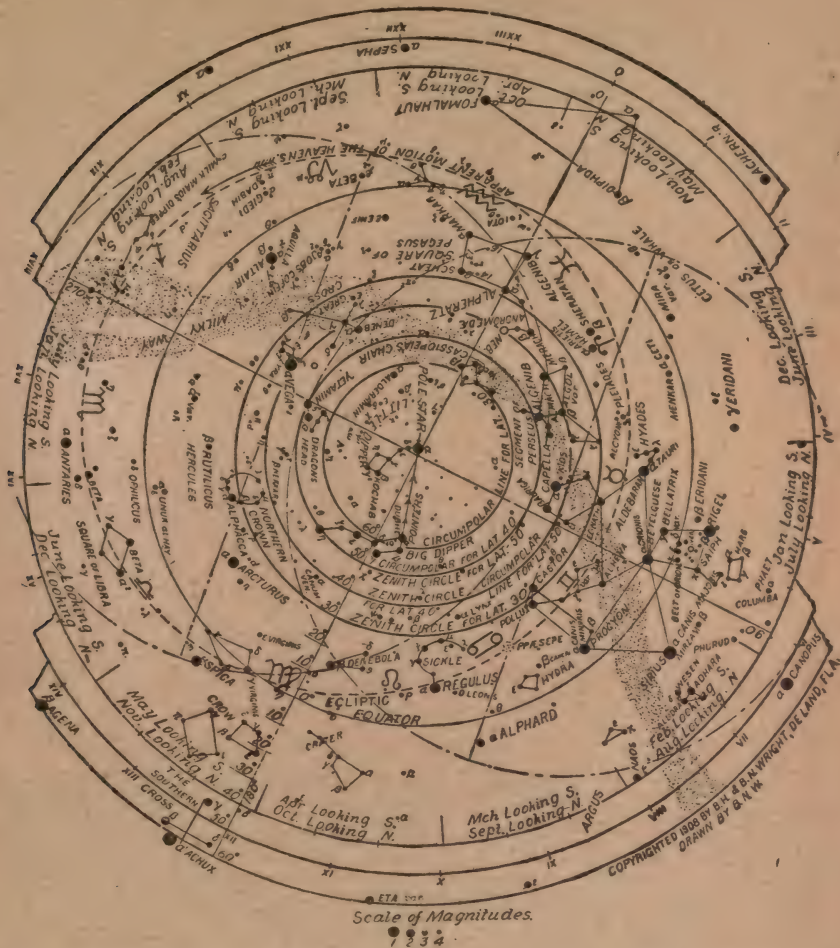
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday .. 1	Thursday ... 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday .. 2	Thursday ... 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 3
Wednesday .. 3	Thursday ... 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 4	Tuesday 5
Thursday ... 4	Friday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 5	Tuesday 6	Wednesday .. 6	Thursday ... 7
Friday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 6	Tuesday 7	Wednesday .. 7	Thursday ... 8	Friday 9
Saturday ... 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 7	Tuesday 8	Wednesday .. 8	Thursday ... 9	Friday 10
SUNDAY 7	Monday 8	Tuesday 9	Wednesday .. 9	Thursday ... 10	Friday 11	Saturday ... 12
Monday 8	Tuesday 9	Wednesday .. 10	Thursday ... 11	Friday 12	Saturday ... 13	SUNDAY 14
Tuesday 9	Wednesday .. 10	Thursday ... 11	Friday 12	Saturday ... 13	SUNDAY 14	Monday 15
Wednesday .. 10	Thursday ... 11	Friday 12	Saturday ... 13	SUNDAY 14	Monday 15	Tuesday 16
Thursday ... 11	Friday 12	SUNDAY 13	Monday 14	Tuesday 15	Wednesday .. 16	Thursday ... 17
Friday 12	SUNDAY 13	Monday 14	Tuesday 15	Wednesday .. 16	Thursday ... 17	Friday 18
Saturday ... 13	Monday 14	Tuesday 15	Wednesday .. 16	Thursday ... 17	Friday 18	SUNDAY 19
SUNDAY 14	Tuesday 15	Wednesday .. 16	Thursday ... 17	Friday 18	SUNDAY 19	Monday 20
Monday 15	Tuesday 16	Wednesday .. 17	Thursday ... 18	Friday 19	SUNDAY 20	Tuesday 21
Tuesday 16	Wednesday .. 17	Thursday ... 18	Friday 19	SUNDAY 20	Monday 21	Tuesday 22
Wednesday .. 17	Thursday ... 18	Friday 19	SUNDAY 20	Monday 21	Tuesday 22	Wednesday .. 23
Thursday ... 18	Friday 19	SUNDAY 20	Monday 21	Tuesday 22	Wednesday .. 23	Thursday ... 24
Friday 19	SUNDAY 20	Monday 21	Tuesday 22	Wednesday .. 23	Thursday ... 24	Friday 25
Saturday ... 20	SUNDAY 21	Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday .. 24	Thursday ... 25	Friday 26
SUNDAY 21	Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday .. 24	Thursday ... 25	Friday 26	SUNDAY 27
Monday 22	Tuesday 23	Wednesday .. 24	Thursday ... 25	Friday 26	SUNDAY 27	Monday 28
Tuesday 23	Wednesday .. 24	Thursday ... 25	Friday 26	SUNDAY 27	Monday 28	Tuesday 29
Wednesday .. 24	Thursday ... 25	Friday 26	SUNDAY 27	Monday 28	Tuesday 29	Wednesday .. 30
Thursday ... 25	Friday 26	SUNDAY 27	Monday 28	Tuesday 29	Wednesday .. 30	Thursday ... 31
Friday 26	SUNDAY 27	Monday 28	Tuesday 29	Wednesday .. 30	Thursday ... 31	Friday 31
Saturday ... 27	SUNDAY 28	Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday .. 31	Thursday ... 31	Friday 31
SUNDAY 28	Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday .. 31	Thursday ... 31	Friday 31	SUNDAY 31
Monday 29	Tuesday 30	Wednesday .. 31	Thursday ... 31	Friday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31
Tuesday 30	Wednesday .. 31	Thursday ... 31	Friday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTE—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel

line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1750 (Sept. 2-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS.



EXPLANATION—The chart of the heavens shows all the bright stars and groups visible in the United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. Stars of the third magnitude are sometimes shown in order to complete a figure.

If a bright, uncharted body be seen near the "ecliptic circle" it must be a planet. To locate the planets or moon refer to the monthly calendar pages in this almanac, find the proper signs on the chart in the "ecliptic circle" and an inspection of that part of the heavens, comparing with the chart, will serve to identify the planet and all surrounding objects.

Because of the earth's motion from west to east (opposite to the direction of the arrow in the chart), the stars rise 4 m. earlier each day or 30 m. per week or 2 hrs. a month. The chart shows the position at 9 p. m. Then if the

position for any other hour be desired, as for 7 p. m., count ahead one month, or back one month for 11 p. m., and so on for any hour of the night, holding the month desired in front as the face looks either to the north or south with name down.

A circle described from the zenith on the "zenith circle" for the desired latitude with a radius of 90 degrees (see graduated meridian) will show what stars are above the horizon. Thus Capella is near the overhead (zenith) point on latitude 40 degrees north Jan. 15, 9 p. m., as will be "big dipper" at 3 a. m. Then from Capella or two stars all the surrounding visible groups can be identified. The "pointers," being 5 degrees apart and always in sight, may be used as a convenient unit of measure; also when visible, the "belt of Orion," 3 degrees, or the sides of the "square of Pegasus."

POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS, 1918.

Mean time.

DAY.	VENUS.9			MARS.6			JUPITER.2			SATURN.5		
	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.	Right ascension.	North-ern states.	South-ern states.
	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Sets. Eve.	H. M. Rises. Eve.	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Rises. Eve.	H. M. Rises. Eve.	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Sets. Morn.	H. M. Sets. Morn.	H. M. Hours.	H. M. Rises. Eve.	H. M. Rises. Eve.
Jan. 1	XXII ¹⁴	8 1	8 19	XII	11 4	11 8	IV	4 44	4 19	IX	7 16	7 39
11	XXII ¹¹	7 50	8 4	XII	10 39	10 41	IV	4 1	3 24	IX	6 34	6 55
21	XXII ⁸	7 23	7 34	XII ¹⁴	10 10	10 12	IV	3 20	2 53	IX	5 47	6 11
Feb. 1	XXII ⁵	6 31	6 40	XII ¹¹	9 31	9 33	IV	2 37	2 6	VIII ¹⁴	5 4	5 20
11	XXII ²	Rises.	Rises	XII ⁸	8 49	8 52	IV	2 0	1 33	VIII ¹¹	Morn.	Morn.
21	XXI	Morr.	Morn.	XII ⁵	8 1	8 5	IV	1 24	0 57	VIII ⁸	5 38	5 38
Mch. 1	XX ¹⁴	4 56	4 43	XI ¹⁴	7 18	7 23	IV ¹⁴	0 56	0 29	VIII ⁵	5 30	5 4
11	XX ¹¹	4 29	4 15	XI ¹¹	6 5	6 5	IV ¹¹	0 56	0 29	VIII ²	4 49	4 19
21	XX ⁸	4 10	3 58	XI ⁸	5 15	5 5	IV ⁸	11 48	11 19	VIII ¹⁴	4 9	3 43
April 1	XX ⁵	3 55	3 42	XI ⁵	4 28	4 17	IV ⁵	11 15	10 45	VIII ¹¹	3 25	2 59
11	XX ²	3 30	3 23	XI ²	3 44	3 33	IV ²	10 44	10 12	VIII ⁸	2 45	2 19
21	XX ¹⁴	3 18	3 14	XI ¹⁴	3 3	2 53	IV ¹⁴	10 14	9 44	VIII ⁵	2 7	1 41
May 1	XX ¹¹	3 4	3 5	XI ¹¹	2 24	2 16	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	VIII ²	1 29	1 3
11	XX ⁸	2 51	2 56	XI ⁸	1 48	1 40	Dim.	Invisible.	Dim.	VIII ¹⁴	0 57	0 25
21	XX ⁵	2 26	2 49	XI ⁵	1 10	1 5	Dim.	Invisible.	Dim.	VIII ¹¹	11 27	11 3
June 1	XX ²	2 17	2 39	XI ²	0 38	0 36	Dim.	Invisible.	Dim.	IX	10 52	10 23
11	XX ¹⁴	2 13	2 39	XI ¹⁴	11 32	11 38	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
21	XX ¹¹	2 12	2 41	XI ¹¹	11 4	11 8	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
July 1	XX ⁸	2 18	2 48	XI ⁸	10 36	10 43	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
11	XX ⁵	2 30	3 1	XI ⁵	10 6	10 17	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
21	XX ²	2 46	3 16	XI ²	9 39	9 54	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
Aug. 1	XX ¹⁴	3 7	3 34	XI ¹⁴	9 14	9 31	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
11	XX ¹¹	3 33	3 55	XI ¹¹	8 48	9 8	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
21	XX ⁸	3 58	4 15	XI ⁸	8 28	8 49	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
Sept. 1	XX ⁵	4 23	4 34	XI ⁵	8 5	8 25	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
11	XX ²	4 45	4 52	XI ²	7 46	8 15	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
21	XX ¹⁴	5 13	5 12	XI ¹⁴	7 32	8 3	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
Oct. 1	XX ¹¹	5 38	5 31	XI ¹¹	7 16	7 49	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
11	XX ⁸	5 8	5 53	XI ⁸	7 4	7 39	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
21	XX ⁵	Dim.	Dim.	XI ⁵	6 57	7 32	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
Nov. 1	XX ²	Dim.	Dim.	XI ²	6 52	7 27	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
11	XX ¹⁴	Sets.	Sets.	XI ¹⁴	6 50	7 23	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
21	XX ¹¹	Eve.	Eve.	XI ¹¹	6 48	7 21	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
Dec. 1	XX ⁸	5 11	5 20	XX ⁸	6 50	7 18	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
11	XX ⁵	4 51	5 39	XX ⁵	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
21	XX ²	4 51	5 29	XX ²	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51
31	XX ¹⁴	5 11	5 39	XX ¹⁴	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	Dim.	IX	10 15	9 51

NOTE—The above table is in mean local time and should be corrected for the standard time of the zone of the observer. The first column of each division shows the position of the planet on the ecliptic circle, as indicated by the Roman numerals and fractions. Example: Required the position of Venus June 21, when her

right ascension, as given above, is XII¹⁴-hours, which point, when found on the margin of the chart of the heavens and connected by a straight line with the north pole star, intersects the ecliptic circle very near the Pleiades, where Venus will be at that time.

POSITIONS OF THE PLANETS FOR THE SUNDAYS OF THE YEAR.

PLANETS.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Venus, 1st Sunday.....	6 3	3 3	3 5	7 -	5	2 4	7 4	4 4	1 5	6 10	3 3	1 1
Mars, 2d Sunday.....	13 10	10 10	10 10	14 2	12 2	9 2	14 11	11 11	8 1	13 10	10 10	8 1
Jupiter, 3d Sunday.....	20 18	17 18	17 18	21 8	19 8	16 8	21 18	18 18	15 18	20 18	17 18	15 18
Saturn, 4th Sunday.....	27 24	24 24	24 24	28 24	26 24	23 24	28 24	25 24	22 24	27 24	24 24	22 24
Uranus, 5th Sunday.....	31 24	24 24	24 24	31 24	28 24	25 24	31 24	28 24	25 24	31 24	28 24	25 24

POSITIONS OF THE MOON IN HER ORBIT.

Apogee.....	3-31	27	28	22	20	17	14	11	8	5	1-29	26
Perigee.....	14	12	12	10	8	5-30	26	23	21	19	16	15
Lowest.....	9	6	5	1-29	26	22	19	16	12	10	6	3-30
Highest.....	22	18	18	14	12	7	5-30	26	23	22	19	16
Asc. Node.....	11	7	7	3-30	27	23	21	16	13	10	6	3-31
Desc. Node.....	24	20	19	15	12	9	6	3-29	25	23	19	16

*Lowest of the year, or 57° lower than when highest in December. †Highest of the year, or 57° higher than when lowest in June.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

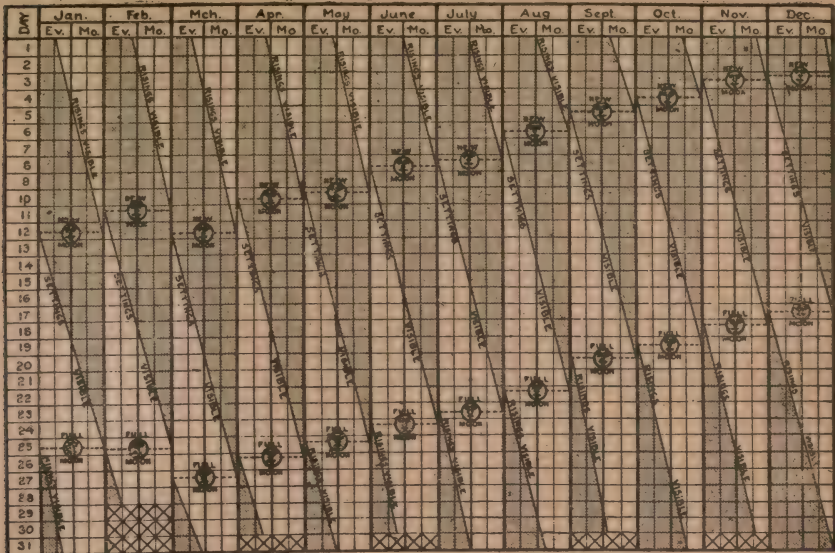
The library of congress was established in 1800 in the city of Washington, D. C. It was burned in 1814 and in 1851 lost 35,000 volumes by fire. The present library building, which cost \$6,347,000, was opened to the public in November, 1897. It is located a short distance east of the capitol and is the largest and finest building of its kind in the world.

June 30, 1916, the library contained 2,451,974 books and pamphlets, 154,200 maps, 770,248 pieces

of music and 392,905 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. The copyright office is a distinct division of the library with its own force of employees. The total number of employees in the library is 551 and the annual cost of maintenance is now about \$850,000, including \$200,000 for printing and binding.

The librarian of congress is Herbert Putnam, salary, \$6,500; chief assistant librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin, \$4,000.

LIGHT AND DARK OF THE MOON IN 1918.



Explanation: The light spaces represent three hours each and the entire width of the column under each month is the twelve hours from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Thus, by the chart it is apparent that in January, on the 1st, the moon will be rising about 9 p. m., or at the end of

the first division; at midnight on the 4th-5th; at 3 a. m. on the 8th-9th; at sunrise (new moon) on the 12th-13th, and will shine until 3 a. m. on the 22d-23d, and all night (full) on the 25th, 26th and after 9:30 p. m. on the 31st.

SIDEREAL NOON OR MERIDIAN PASSAGE OF THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

For use in connection with star table. See note under same.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1.....	5 18	3 16	1 26	11 25	9 26	7 24	5 26	3 25	1 23	11 21	9 19	7 21
2.....	5 14	3 12	1 22	11 21	9 22	7 20	5 22	3 21	1 19	11 17	9 15	7 17
3.....	5 11	3 8	1 18	11 16	9 18	7 16	5 18	3 17	1 15	11 13	9 11	7 13
4.....	5 7	3 4	1 14	11 12	9 14	7 13	5 14	3 13	1 11	11 9	9 7	7 9
5.....	5 3	3 0	1 10	11 8	9 10	7 9	5 10	3 9	1 7	11 5	8 53	7 5
6.....	4 58	2 57	1 6	11 4	8 6	7 7	5 6	3 5	1 3	11 1	8 50	7 1
7.....	4 55	2 53	1 2	11 0	8 2	7 1	5 3	3 1	0 59	10 57	8 55	6 57
8.....	4 51	2 49	0 58	10 57	8 59	6 57	4 59	2 57	0 55	10 53	8 51	6 53
9.....	4 47	2 45	0 54	10 53	8 55	6 53	4 55	2 53	0 51	10 49	8 47	6 49
10.....	4 43	2 41	0 51	10 49	8 51	6 49	4 51	2 49	0 47	10 45	8 43	6 45
11.....	4 39	2 37	0 47	10 45	8 47	6 45	4 47	2 45	0 43	10 41	8 40	6 42
12.....	4 35	2 33	0 43	10 41	8 43	6 41	4 43	2 41	0 39	10 37	8 36	6 38
13.....	4 31	2 29	0 39	10 37	8 39	6 37	4 39	2 37	0 35	10 34	8 32	6 34
14.....	4 27	2 25	0 35	10 33	8 35	6 33	4 35	2 33	0 32	10 30	8 28	6 30
15.....	4 23	2 21	0 31	10 29	8 31	6 29	4 31	2 29	0 28	10 26	8 24	6 26
16.....	4 19	2 17	0 27	10 25	8 27	6 25	4 27	2 26	0 24	10 22	8 20	6 22
17.....	4 15	2 13	0 23	10 21	8 23	6 21	4 23	2 22	0 20	10 18	8 16	6 18
18.....	4 11	2 9	0 19	10 17	8 19	6 17	4 19	2 18	0 16	10 14	8 12	6 14
19.....	4 7	2 5	0 15	10 13	8 15	6 13	4 16	2 14	0 12	10 10	8 8	6 10
20.....	4 4	2 1	0 11	10 9	8 11	6 10	4 12	2 10	0 8	10 6	8 4	6 6
21.....	4 0	0 7	0 7	10 5	8 7	6 6	4 8	2 6	0 4	10 2	8 0	6 2
22.....	3 55	1 54	0 3	10 1	8 3	6 2	4 4	2 2	0 0	9 58	7 56	5 58
23.....	3 51	1 50	11 59	9 58	8 0	5 58	4 0	1 58	11 52	9 54	7 52	5 54
24.....	3 48	1 46	11 56	9 54	7 56	5 54	3 56	1 54	11 48	9 50	7 48	5 50
25.....	3 44	1 42	11 52	9 50	7 52	5 50	3 52	1 50	11 44	9 46	7 44	5 47
26.....	3 40	1 38	11 48	9 46	7 48	5 46	3 48	1 46	11 40	9 42	7 40	5 43
27.....	3 36	1 34	11 44	9 42	7 44	5 42	3 44	1 42	11 36	9 38	7 37	5 39
28.....	3 32	1 30	11 40	9 38	7 40	5 38	3 40	1 38	11 33	9 35	7 33	5 35
29.....	3 28		11 36	9 34	7 37	5 34	3 36	1 34	11 29	9 31	7 29	5 31
30.....	3 24		11 32	9 30	7 32	5 30	3 32	1 30	11 25	9 27	7 25	5 27
31.....	3 20		11 28		7 29		3 28	1 27		9 23		5 23

NOTE—Black figures are p. m.; all others a. m.

THE BRIGHTEST STARS.

NAME.	Constellation or group.	Magni- tude. (v. : va- riable).	Right ascension.		Declina- tion.	For upper meridian passage. Mn time.	For rising, subtract. For setting, add.		
			Sidereal time.				For setting, add.		
			H. M.	M. S.			For lat. 30° N.	For lat. 40° N.	For lat. 50° N.
Alpheratz.....	Andromeda.	2.1	0	4	-28 36	0 3	7 18	7 52	8 39
Caph.....	Cassiopeia	2.4	0	4	-58 40	0 4			
Algenib.....	Pegasus.	2.8	0	9	-14 41	0 8	6 39	6 51	7 18
Alpha.....	Phoenix.	3.0	0	21	-43 19	0 21	3 51*	2 25*	"
Schedr.....	Cassiopeia.	2.3 v	0	35	-56 30	0 35	9 56		
Diphda.....	Cetus (whale)	2.2	0	39	-18 39	0 38	5 20	4 53	4 36
Gamma.....	Cassiopeia.	2.3	0	51	-60 14	0 50			
Mirach.....	Andromeda.	2.2	1	5	-35 9	1 4	7 37	8 29	9 48
Delta.....	Cassiopeia.	2.4	1	20	-58 46	1 19			
Polaris.....	Ursa Minor.	2.2	1	27	-89 50	1 24			
Achernar.....	Eridanus.	0.4	1	34	-57 41	1 34	1 37*		
Sheratan.....	Aries (ram) T.	2.8	1	50	-20 22	1 49	6 54	7 14	7 52
A'mnach.....	Andromeda.	2.2	1	58	-41 54	1 57	8 0	9 21	
Hamel.....	Aries T.	2.1	2	2	-23 3	2 1	7 1	7 26	8 6
Mira.....	Cetus.	2.1 v	2	14	-3 26	2 13	5 54	5 51	5 46
Menkar.....	Cetus.	2.6	2	58	-3 44	2 56	6 12	6 13	6 20
Algol.....	Perseus.	2.6 v	3	2	-46 37	3 0	8 0	9 10	
Marfak.....	Perseus.	1.9	3	13	-49 33	3 18	8 52		
Aleyone.....	Taurus (bull) v	3.1	3	42	-23 50	3 41	8 7		8 13
Aldebaran.....	Taurus v	1.0	4	31	-16 20	4 29	6 39	6 58	7 26
Capella.....	Auriga.	0.1	5	10	-45 55	5 9	8 28	10 14	
Rigel.....	Orion.	0.8	5	10	-8 18	5 9	5 45	5 31	5 27
El Nath.....	Taurus v	1.8	5	21	-28 32	5 19	7 13	7 52	8 49
Mintaka.....	Orion.	2.3	5	27	-0 22	5 26	6 2	6 2	6 2
Al Nilam.....	Orion.	1.8	5	32	-1 15	5 30	6 1	6 1	6 1
Phaet.....	Columna (dove).	2.7	5	36	-34 8	5 35	6 40	6 37*	2 33*
Saiph.....	Orion.	2.5	5	45	-9 42	5 42	6 42	5 23	5 17
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.	0.9	5	50	-7 24	5 49	6 22	6 26	6 42
Mekalima.....	Auriga.	2.0	5	53	-44 56	5 51	8 22	9 53	
Canopus.....	Argus.	0.8	6	22	-52 39	6 21	2 46*		
Albena.....	Gemini (twins) x	2.0	6	33	-16 29	6 31	6 44	6 59	7 27
Sirius.....	Canis Major.	-1.4	6	41	-16 36	6 40	5 25	5 1	4 45
Adhara.....	Canis Major.	1.5	6	55	-28 51	6 54	4 51	4 7	3 20
Castor.....	Gemini x	1.9	7	29	-32 5	7 27	7 30	8 11	9 19
Procyon.....	Canis Minor.	0.5	7	35	-5 27	7 33	6 17	6 19	6 30
Pollux.....	Gemini x	2.7	7	40	-12 2	7 38	6 41	6 40	6 42
Beta.....	Cancer (crab) e.	3.8	8	12	-9 28	8 10	6 27	6 33	6 40
Alphard.....	Hydra.	2.1	9	23	-8 16	9 21	5 45	5 31	5 24
Regulus.....	Leo (lion) a.	1.3	10	4	-12 25	10 1	6 34	6 44	7 4
Eta.....	Argus.	1.6 v	10	42	-59 13	10 39	1 3*		
Dubhe.....	Ursa Major.	2.0	10	58	-62 14	10 56			
Denebola.....	Leo o	2.2	11	44	-15 4	11 42	6 41	6 54	7 18
Acrux.....	Southern Cross.	1.6	12	22	-62 36	12 19	1 0*		
Beta.....	Corvus (crow).	2.8	12	30	-22 54	12 27	5 9	4 35	4 13
Mizar.....	Ursa Major.	2.4	13	20	-45 22	13 18			
Siena.....	Virgo (virgin) w	1.1	13	20	-10 42	13 18	5 40	5 23	5 12
Arcturus.....	Centaurus.	0.7	13	57	-59 56	13 54	1 9*		
Bengula.....	Bootes.	0.2	14	12	-19 39	14 9	6 42	7 12	7 45
Alpha.....	Centaurus.	0.2	14	33	-60 28	14 30	0 52*		
Kochab.....	Libra (scales) =.	2.9	14	46	-15 40	14 43	5 27	5 4	4 47
Alpha.....	Ursa Minor.	2.2	14	51	-74 31	14 48			
Unuk.....	Northern Crown.	2.3	15	31	-27 1	15 28	7 13	7 44	8 34
Beta.....	Serpent Bearer.	2.7	15	40	-6 42	15 37	6 20	6 23	6 35
Antares.....	Scorpion m.	2.9	16	0	-19 34	15 57	5 16	4 54	4 24
Antares.....	Scorpion m.	1.2	16	24	-26 14	16 20	4 58	4 20	3 42
Antares.....	Hercules.	2.8	16	26	-21 41	16 23	6 53	7 20	7 57
Antares.....	Dragon.	2.5	17	54	-51 30	17 51	9 8		
Vega.....	Lyra.	0.1	18	34	-38 42	18 30	7 52	8 54	10 52
Delta.....	Sagittarius.	2.1	18	50	-26 25	18 46	4 58	4 19	3 38*
Altair.....	Eagle.	0.9	19	46	-8 38	19 43	6 24	6 30	6 45
Alpha.....	Capricorn z.	3.7	20	13	-12 49	20 9	5 35	5 19	4 56
Deneb.....	Cygnus (swan).	1.4	20	38	-44 58	20 35	8 22	9 56	
Alderamin.....	Cephus.	2.6	21	16	-62 13	21 12			
Beta.....	Aquarius =.	2.9	21	28	-21 23	21 22	5 3	5 3	5 26
Beta.....	Pegasus.	2.2	21	40	-9 28	21 36	6 26	6 33	6 50
Alpha.....	The Crane.	1.9	22	33	-47 24	21 53	3 26*	1 21*	
Fomalhaut.....	Pisces Australis.	1.3	22	53	-30 6	22 48	4 46	4 0	3 11
Markab.....	Pegasus.	2.5	23	0	-14 44	22 56	6 39	6 52	7 16
Iota.....	Pisces x.	4.3	23	35	-5 9	23 31	6 16	6 17	6 28

Explanation: By the absolute scale of magnitudes stars brighter than Aldebaran and Altair are indicated by fractional or negative quantities; thus Vega 0.2 and Sirius -1.4. As the magnitudes increase the brilliancy decreases, each increase of a unit being equal to a decrease of about two and one-half in brightness.

To ascertain when any star or constellation will be on the upper meridian add the number opposite in the column "For Meridian Passage" to the figures in the table on the previous page, "Sidereal Noon," taking note whether such figure be "Morn." or "Eve." If "Morn." and the sum is more than 12h. the result will be Eve. of same day; if "Eve." and the sum is more than

12h. the result will be Morn. of the next day. Having found the time of meridian passage, for the rising subtract and for the setting add the numbers opposite the star in the column headed "For Rising and Setting" (†) and observe the directions as to Morn. and Eve. given for the meridian passage. Those marked (.....) in the last columns are circumpolar. Stars having an asterisk (*) in the last columns are to be seen only in the far south and then when near the meridian, as the vapors of the horizon will prevent seeing them when they rise or set. To tell how high up from the nearest point of the horizon a star will be at its meridian passage subtract the star's declination from 90° and if the

result is less than the latitude of the place of the observer that star will neither rise nor set, but is circumpolar, and the difference between that result and the latitude shows the star's altitude above the north point of the horizon or below the southern horizon. Or (90° - dec.) - lat. = alt. or elevation of the star above the nearest point of the horizon at meridian passage for stars of a southern declination. Examples: Sidereal noon, Oct. 30, 9:27 p. m.
Fomalhaut "in Merid." col., 22:48

32:15
Subtract, 24:00

8:15 p. m. of the 31st,
time of meridian passage,
Fomalhaut rls. and set. col. add 4:00 for lat. 40° N.
12:15 = 0:15 a. m. of
Nov. 1 the time
of setting.

OTHER WORLDS AS SEEN FROM OURS IN 1918.

THE SUN—Almost the entire western continent will be favored in solar eclipses this year. A total eclipse of the sun is one of the most impressively sublime events in the realm of nature. In the word eclipse, meaning a failing, as one in a faint, we see a trace of the mental limitations of the coiners of the word back near the dawn of reason. When the pointed shadow of the moon is long enough to reach the earth as she swings between us and the sun, it traces a line in a general east and west direction across continents and oceans, limited in length only by the interval between the rising and setting of the sun, and that greatly shortened by the speed of the earth in its diurnal revolution, so that the actual interval is, in this case, reduced to about 4h. The higher the sun the slower will be the speed of the shadow spot and vice versa. Hence, in this eclipse of June 3, when the shadow first touches this continent at the northwest corner of the United States, its motion will be slowest, and when it leaves us on the coast of Florida, it will be greatest, being near sundown. Then, too, the width of the belt of totality and also the duration of the total phase will vary with the distance of the moon, decreasing with increased distance, and in the same eclipse varies with the position of the observer, being smallest where the shadow is most oblique, i. e., near the sunrise and sunset regions. It will also be apparent that the more oblique the shadow the greater will be its longitudinal diameter, which would give greater duration but for its consequent vast increase in speed. When the point of the dark shadow does not reach the earth the light shadow or penumbra yields a partial eclipse, similar to that on either side of the total belt to a distance of 2,000 to 3,000 miles. The duration of totality will vary from an instant to eight minutes. During the early life history of the moon it was much nearer to us than at present, so that total eclipses were of several hours' duration and arctic temperatures followed. Even a brief eclipse will cause a perceptible chill and dew to form. See under "Eclipses" for the details of the one of June 8.

MERCURY—See "Planets, Brightest," etc.

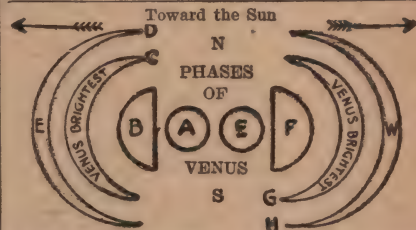
VENUS—Will be the brightest of the starry hosts at the beginning of the year, illuminating the eastern sky like a great electric light hanging up in Capricornus. (See "Chart of the Heavens.") When brightest, a small telescope will show only a thin crescent of light, similar to C in the annexed cut. She will diminish in apparent size and light from Jan. 5 until like H as we see the last of her as an evening star, passing between us and the sun. A good time to compare her phase with that of the moon will be Jan. 14-15, when she will be very close to the two or three day old moon and show identically the same phase.

The above will be easily understood when compared with the chart "Visibility of the Planets." The fact that she appears forty times larger at C and G than at A is due to her

Fomalhaut, dec. 30° S. $90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$, — $40^\circ = 20^\circ$, altitude of Fomalhaut in latitude 40° at its meridian passage. To measure celestial distances with the eye keep in mind that one-third of the distance from the zenith to the horizon is 30° . For smaller measurements use the belt of Orion, 3° long, or the sides of the square of Pegasus; the "pointers" in the "big dipper," which are nearly 5° apart—a convenient celestial yardstick because always to be seen. In the case of a star whose dec. is such as to bring it nearer to the zenith than to a horizon at meridian passage, it will be more convenient to use its zenith distance as a means of locating it. The difference between the latitude and dec. is this zenith distance. If the dec. is greater than the latitude then such distance is to be counted northward, otherwise southward from the zenith.

greatly increased distance when on the opposite side of the sun from us. These phases prove to us that Venus is a dark solid body, shining by the reflected light of the sun, as do the moon and our planet—the earth, as seen from other worlds. By following the planets as they dodge about among the stars and star groups, or constellations, a fair knowledge of the heavens may be obtained.

At the first of the year Venus will be in Capricornus and moves east until Jan. 17, when after a brief rest she backs westward past the stars until lost in the light of the sun the last of January. The latter part of Febru-



As seen in the morning west of sun. As seen in the evening east of sun.

- Fifteen days before superior conjunction with the sun, or early in November, 1918.
- At greatest elongation west of the sun, April 21.
- When brightest as a morning star, March 16.
- Just after inferior conjunction with the sun, Feb. 15-20.
- Fifteen days after superior conjunction with the sun, Dec. 8.
- At greatest elongation east of the sun (not in 1918).
- When brightest as an evening star, Jan. 3-8.
- Just before inferior conjunction with the sun, or about Feb. 1.

ary she appears on the other (west) side of the sun as a morning star; stationary March 1, and reaches her full glory as a morning star March 16, appearing as in C, having passed within 2° of the moon and again showing the same phase. April 2 she will be 2° north of Uranus, affording a most excellent opportunity of seeing and identifying this remote planet, using an opera glass or small telescope; to see him unaided is a good eye test; look out from a dark room. She reaches her greatest angular distance from the sun— 46° —April 21 and crosses the prime meridian of the heavens May 5, passing 6° south of the moon on May 7 and again on June 5 as she enters Aries. From June 21 to 26 she will be gliding along just south of the

Pleiades and on July 5 will be 4° north of Aldebaran with the moon 3° south; July 27 ½° south of Jupiter in Gemini, in a rich star field—Castor, Pollux and Procyon to the left, Sirius south, Betelgeuse to the right and below, while Capella is higher. Aug. 6 the moon passes 1° south of her and Venus will again be in conjunction with the moon Sept. 3. On the morning of Sept. 5 she will almost eclipse Saturn; their nearest approach will occur while they are about 1 hour below the horizon, but they will be strikingly close when rising—a most charming and unusual sight. Sept. 10 she will be only 1° north of the brilliant Regulus, in the end of the handle of the Sickle, rising about 1 hour before the sun and from this on her path lies too near the sun for good seeing.

MARS—Will be an attractive object in the evening skies throughout most of the year, being in eastern Leo at first, about midway between Regulus and Denebola. He will increase in brilliancy and rise earlier in the evening until March 15, and will be practically an all-night star throughout March. He advances past the stars until Feb. 4, when he becomes stationary and then retrogrades until stationary again, April 27, and then advances the remainder of the year, passing his point of nearest approach to the earth March 18, when brightest and very close to his position at the beginning of the year; Aug. 4 only 4° north of Spica and Aug. 25 3° south of Arcturus; Oct. 12-13 3° north of Antares; traverses the Milky Way Nov. 1-20, and keeps close company with the Milkmaid's Dipper in Sagittarius to the end of the month, being very dim at the close of the year. To an inhabitant of Mars the earth presents all the phases that the moon and Venus do to us, provided the Martians have the telescopes with which to view them.

JUPITER—Will be most favorably situated during the first part and last of the year; dim in May and invisible in June. When at his best he will be in the most interesting star field in the heavens—between the Pleiades on the west and the brilliant Castor and Pollux on the east; in conjunction with the moon Jan. 22, Feb. 18, March 17 and April 14, being from 1° to 4° south; visible in the evening twilight, he will be midway between Aldebaran and El Nath and in line with Sirius and Betelgeuse. In August he will again be seen, but as a morning star and much nearer Castor and Pollux just to the east. Procyon and Sirius to the south and the glories of Orion to the southwest. On Oct. 25, Nov. 25 and Dec. 19 the moon will pass about 5° south of him, being almost at his brightest and an all-night star at the close of the year.

SATURN—Will be most favorably situated in January and February, when brightest and an all-night star, when in the midst of very interesting star groups and constellations: The majestic Sickle close to the left, the Beehive or Praesepe to the right and that galaxy of celestial brilliants—Castor, Pollux, Procyon and Sirius—still farther to the right and below. His marvelously beautiful ring system, while steadily working into less favorable position for visibility, may still be seen fairly well, their inclination being from 11° to 15°, against a maximum of 28°; their southern surface being presented to our view.

URANUS AND NEPTUNE—See under Venus for a favorable time to catch Uranus early in April, but no such good mark for Neptune. Look for him about 1° south of the rich star cluster Praesepe in January and February.

HUNTER'S AND HARVEST MOON.

The full moon nearest to Sept. 21 is popularly known as the "harvest moon." This is because the moon then rises for several consecutive evenings at nearly the same hour, giving an unusual number of moonlight evenings. This is the most noticeable in the higher latitudes and quite disappears at the equator.

The "hunter's moon" is the first full moon following the harvest moon.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUN AND PLANETS.

Name.	Diameter, miles.	Distance from sun, miles.	Period of rev., days.
Sun	866,400	.....	.....
Mercury	3,080	36,000,000	88
Venus	7,700	67,200,000	225
Earth	7,918	92,900,000	365
Mars	4,230	141,500,000	687
Jupiter	86,500	483,300,000	4,333
Saturn	73,000	886,000,000	10,759
Uranus	31,900	1,781,900,000	30,687
Neptune	34,800	2,791,600,000	60,181

The sun's surface is 12,000 and its volume 1,300,000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great and its density about one-quarter that of the earth. The force of gravity at the surface of the sun is twenty-seven times greater than that at the surface of the earth. The sun rotates on its axis once in 25.3 days at the equator, but the time is longer in the higher latitudes, from which fact it is presumed that the sun is not solid, at least as to its surface.

THE EARTH AND THE MOON.

Earth—The equatorial diameter of the earth is 7,926.5 miles and the polar diameter 7,899.5 miles; equatorial circumference, 25,000. The linear velocity of the rotation of the earth on its axis at the equator is 24,840 miles a day, or 1,440 feet a second; its velocity in its orbit around the sun is approximately nineteen miles a second, the length of the orbit being about 560,000,000 miles. The superficial area of the earth, according to Encke, the astronomer, is 197,108,580 square miles, of which two-thirds is water and one-third land. The planetary mass is about 256,000,000 cubic miles.

Moon—The moon has a diameter of 2,162 miles, a circumference of about 6,800 miles and a surface area of 14,685,000 square miles. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,840 miles. The volume of the moon is about 1-49th that of the earth and the density about 3% that of water. The time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44.6 minutes. The moon has no atmosphere and no water and is a dead world. Light takes the path of 136,300 miles per second. It requires 8 minutes and 8 seconds for light to come from the sun to the earth.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1918.

There will be three eclipses this year, as follows:

1. Total of the sun on the afternoon of June 8, visible as a partial eclipse throughout North America. In the United States the total phase will be visible from the state of Washington to Florida, in a belt about 120 miles wide at the west end and 50 at the east. From an elevation the moon's shadow may be seen advancing eastward over this track at terrific speed, making the 3,000 miles in forty-seven minutes. The speed will be least on the Pacific coast and greatest on the Atlantic. Along the Atlantic seaboard the sun will set more or less eclipsed. South of belt of totality the northern limb of the sun will be eclipsed and north of it the southern, and the size will decrease with the distance, about one digit, or one-twelfth of the diameter of the sun, every 240 miles. The cut shows the appearance of the sun with different numbers of digits eclipsed on either limb.

Figure 1—Appearance of the sun with 9 to 11 digits of the northern limb eclipsed. The 9 digit size will show through southern Texas and northern Mexico, southern Arizona, New Mexico and California; the 10 digit size in central Texas, New Mexico, Nevada and northern California; the 11 digit in southern Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, northern Texas, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and southern Mississippi, Oklahoma, Colorado and Idaho.

Figure 2—Appearance of the sun with from 6 to 11 digits of the southern limb eclipsed. The 6 digit size will show in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; the 7 digit in New England and northern New York; 8 digits in New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, upper Mich-

igan, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Montana and northern Minnesota; 9 digit size in the Virginias, Ohio, northern Indiana and Illinois; southern Michigan, Wisconsin, the Dakotas and Montana; the 10 digit size in the Carolinas, Kentucky,

Walla close on the north, and reaches Baker City at 3:36; crosses the Snake river into Idaho at Huntington and Boise at 4:06-8, and reaches the southeast corner of the state at 4:15; crosses the two northeast corners of Utah and the southwest corner of Wyoming and reaches the northwest corner of Colorado at 4:20, leaving Salt Lake City and Ogden just to the south; thence over the mountains of northwest Colorado at Leadville, Denver, Boulder, Longmont, Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs at 4:24; Cheyenne, Laramie, Wyo., are close on the north and Trinidad, Pueblo, Col., on the south; enters Kansas near Tribune, passes over Dodge City and reaches Medicine Lodge at 5:30; enters Oklahoma near Alva and Ingersoll, reaching Guthrie at 5:32 and the Arkansas line at Waldron, south of Fort Smith, at 5:35, Oklahoma City being close to or on the south boundary, and Arkansas City and Tulsa on the north; passes across Arkansas to Greenville on the Mississippi river at 5:37, with Hot Springs close to the north; Little Rock and Pine Bluff but a trifle off and Texarkana a little farther south; crosses Mississippi to Meridian at 5:38, with Columbus and Wagona just north and Jackson and Vicksburg just south of the line; enters Alabama at Healing Springs at 5:39, leaving Mobile just to the south, and reaches the northwest corner of Florida at 5:40; sweeps across western Florida in one minute, and to Cedar Keys in one more, entering the Atlantic just south of Cape Canaveral at 5:42, De Funiak Springs, Leesburg and Orlando being near the middle of the path and Gainesville and DeLand just north of it, while Brooksville and Dade City are close to the south line.

The different phases will be visible as follows:

Tennessee, southern Indiana, Illinois, northern Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana; the 11 digit size in northern Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kansas, southern Missouri, Nebraska, northern Wyoming, Idaho and Washington.

Following is the standard time of the total eclipse and the names of the more important places within or very near the zone of the total eclipse:

Mount Olympus, Anderson and Grays Harbor in northwest Washington, 2:55; passes over Tacoma, Olympia, Mounts Rainier, St. Helena, Adams, etc., and reaches the Yakima Indian reservation at 3:00; crosses the Columbia river into Oregon at The Dalles, leaving Walla

City.	Begins.	Middle.	Ends.	Size.	Limb.
New York.....	5:32 p. m.	6:29 p. m.	7:55 p. m.	7.5 digits	Southern
Chicago.....	4:25 p. m.	5:25 p. m.	6:20 p. m.	9.0 digits	Southern
Boston.....	5:32 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	7:55 p. m.	6.5 digits	Southern
San Francisco.....	1:50 p. m.	2:58 p. m.	4:22 p. m.	9.5 digits	Northern
Charleston.....	5:39 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	7:55 p. m.	10.7 digits	Southern
New Orleans.....	4:40 p. m.	5:38 p. m.	6:37 p. m.	11.4 digits	Northern
St. Louis.....	4:27 p. m.	5:27 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	10.5 digits	Southern
Washington.....	5:34 p. m.	6:27 p. m.	7:20 p. m.	8.5 digits	Southern
Denver.....	3:12 p. m.	4:25 p. m.	5:28 p. m.	Total	.....
Seattle.....	1:35 p. m.	2:51 p. m.	4:09 p. m.	11.75 digits	Southern

*At sunset. †Sets eclipsed.



PATH OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF JUNE 8, 1918, AND THE SIZE OF THE PARTIAL PHASE IN THE UNITED STATES.

II. Partial of the moon June 24, the moon setting in eclipse in eastern United States and beginning at 4:46 a. m., eastern standard time; a very small eclipse on the southern limb of the moon—1.6 digits.

III. Annular of sun Dec. 3, invisible in U. S.

VISIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS IN 1918.

	♀ Venus		♂ Mars		♃ Jupiter		♄ Saturn	
	Eve. Star	Morn. Star	Eve. Star	Morn. Star	Eve. Star	Morn. Star	Eve. Star	Morn. Star
JAN. 11	BRIGHTEST			RIS. 9 P.M.	VERY BRIGHT		ALL NIGHT	STAR
21	3 RD						☉ 31 ST	BRIGHTEST
FEB. 11		INF. 10 TH			MERIDIAN 5 P.M.		RIS. AT SUNSET	
21			ALL NIGHT	STAR	SETS MIDNIGHT	E.O. 22 ND		
MCH. 11	BRIGHTEST	16 TH	☉ 15 TH	RIS. AT SUNSET				
21			BRIGHTEST					
APR. 11	GR. EL. W. 21 ST		SETS 9 A.M.				MERID. 6 P.M.	E.O. 29 TH
21							SETS AT MIDNIGHT	
MAY 11								
21								
JUNE 11				E.O. 20 TH	SETS WITH THE SUN			
21								
JULY 11							INVIS.	☉ 11 TH
21							SETS WITH THE SUN	
AUG. 11								
21								
SEPT. 11								
21								
OCT. 11								
21								
NOV. 11								
21								
DEC. 11								
21								
31			VERY DIM		ALL NIGHT	STAR		
					NEARLY AT	BRIGHTEST		

Explanation: The light spaces represent one hour each and show the approximate time and extent of visibility, and with the superior planets, the comparative degree of brilliancy also. Thus Venus will be less than two hours east of the sun Jan. 1; between us and the

sun in February; at greatest distance west of the sun April 21, etc.; Mars, twelve hours from the sun March 15, rising at sunset, brightest and shining all night and close to the sun the last of the year.

THE PLANETS.

Morning stars, west of the sun—Mercury, Jan. 13-23 and Sept. 18-28, rising at early dawn, near where the sun will later rise; Venus, from Feb. 10 to Nov. 23; Mars, not this year; Jupiter, from June 13 to Oct. 8; Saturn, from Aug. 11 to Nov. 21.

Evening stars, east of the sun—Mercury, March 21 to 31 and Dec. 1 to 10, setting at close of twilight; Venus, until Feb. 10 and after Nov. 23; Mars, all the year; Jupiter, until June 15 and after Oct. 8; Saturn, until Aug. 11 and after Nov. 21.

Brightest or best seen—Mercury, within the time limits mentioned as an evening and morning star; Venus, Jan. 1 to 10 as an evening star and March 11 to 21 as a morning star; Mars, in March; Jupiter, not at his very brightest during the year, but best seen in December, being opposite the sun and brightest in January, 1919; Saturn, Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, being at opposition Jan. 31; Uranus, in August; Neptune, in January.

All-night stars or planets—Only superior planets, those outside the orbit of the earth, can gain positions opposite the sun, rising at sunset and shining all night. These in 1918 are: Mars, in March, being at opposition March 15; Jupiter, not this year, but very close to it in December; Saturn, Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, at opposition Jan. 31; Uranus, during August, opposition Aug. 19; Neptune, January-February.

Invisible or very dim—Mercury, at all other times than within the time limits stated above when an evening or morning star and brightest; Venus, Feb. 5 to 15, being at inferior conjunction Feb. 10, also Nov. 20 to 25, when at superior conjunction; Mars, not at all unless at the very last of the year; Jupiter, in June, being in conjunction with the sun June 15; Saturn, in August, being at conjunction Aug. 11, and Neptune and Uranus always.

SIGNS AND CONSTELLATIONS OF THE ZODIAC.

Until recently it was taken for granted that the present relationship between signs and constellations of the zodiac was generally understood, as all astronomical textbooks mention their disagreement and explain the cause. The numerous letters of inquiry concerning differences between the data in this almanac and certain others show the necessity for this note of explanation. (Both sign and constellation now given.)

Thousands of years ago when the zodiac, that belt of the heavens about 16° in width within which move the moon and planets, was formed and divided into twelve parts or seasons called signs, each containing certain star groups called constellations, each was given the name of an object or animal which never did bear any relationship to the configuration of the stars in that group or division, but which did or is supposed

to have reference to certain astronomical or other facts. Thus Libra =, the scales or balance, comes at the autumnal equinox when there is an equilibrium or balance between the length of day and night the world over. Aquarius, =, the water-bearer, whose sign is the Egyptian sign for running water, comes at the season of greatest rains in Egypt, and so on.

Since the time when these divisions were made and named, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, resulting from the differing polar and equatorial diameters of the earth, the signs have moved back west nearly a whole division or constellation and where ♈ was the first, ♊ now is. Hence, though the sun now enters the sign ♈ March 20, it is a month later when he enters the constellation ♈. It must be apparent, therefore,

that any supposed influence or relationship which early astrologers attributed to the position of the sun, moon or planets when in certain of these divisions can no longer exist, as the sign now only represents that space or division of the zodiac where the controlling constellation was 2,000 or more years ago, but is not now. Nevertheless, some almanacs still give the signs for the moon's place, which is very misleading to those who attempt to follow her in her course among the stars. Hence, this almanac gives both and discards the ancient picture of the disemboweled man as a relic of the age of superstition. The sign is retained for sun's place in connection with the seasons and sun's path through the zodiac each month because of its relationship to the equinoxes and solstices.

EASTER SUNDAY DATES.

1850.....	March 31	1884.....	April 13	1918.....	March 31	1935.....	April 21
1851.....	April 20	1885.....	April 5	1919.....	April 20	1936.....	April 13
1852.....	April 11	1886.....	April 25	1920.....	April 4	1937.....	March 23
1853.....	March 27	1887.....	April 10	1921.....	March 27	1938.....	April 17
1854.....	April 16	1888.....	April 1	1922.....	April 16	1939.....	April 9
1855.....	April 8	1889.....	April 21	1923.....	April 1	1940.....	March 24
1856.....	March 23	1890.....	April 6	1924.....	April 20	1941.....	April 13
1857.....	April 12	1891.....	March 29	1925.....	April 12	1942.....	April 5
1858.....	April 4	1892.....	April 17	1926.....	April 4	1943.....	April 25
1859.....	April 24	1893.....	April 2	1927.....	April 17	1944.....	April 14
1860.....	April 8	1894.....	March 25	1928.....	April 8	1945.....	April 1
1861.....	March 31	1895.....	April 14	1929.....	March 31	1946.....	April 21
1862.....	April 20	1896.....	April 5	1930.....	April 20	1947.....	April 6
1863.....	April 5	1897.....	April 18	1931.....	April 5	1948.....	March 23
1864.....	March 27	1898.....	April 10	1932.....	March 27	1949.....	April 17
1865.....	April 16	1899.....	April 2	1933.....	April 16	1950.....	April 9
1866.....	April 1	1900.....	April 15	1934.....	April 1		
1867.....	April 21	1901.....	April 7	The earliest date on which Easter Sunday has fallen within a century was March 22, 1813. As will be seen from the above table, it fell on March 23 in 1856 and 1913. The time of the celebration of the principal church days which depend upon Easter is as follows:			
1868.....	April 12	1902.....	March 30				
1869.....	March 28	1903.....	April 12				
1870.....	April 17	1904.....	April 3				
1871.....	April 9	1905.....	April 23	Days. Before Easter.			
1872.....	March 31	1906.....	April 15				
1873.....	April 13	1907.....	March 31	Septuagesima Sunday.....9 weeks			
1874.....	April 5	1908.....	April 19				
1875.....	March 28	1909.....	April 11	First Sunday in Lent.....6 weeks			
1876.....	April 16	1910.....	March 27				
1877.....	April 1	1911.....	April 16	Ash Wednesday (beginning of Lent).....46 days			
1878.....	April 21	1912.....	April 7				
1879.....	April 13	1913.....	March 23	Palm Sunday.....8 days			
1880.....	March 28	1914.....	April 12				
1881.....	April 17	1915.....	April 4	After Easter.			
1882.....	April 9	1916.....	April 23				
1883.....	March 25	1917.....	April 8	Rogation Sunday.....5 weeks			
				Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....40 days			
				Pentecost (Whitsunday).....7 weeks			
				Trinity Sunday.....8 weeks			

UNITED STATES PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued to citizens of the United States upon application to the state department in Washington. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit, attested by a notary public or other officer empowered to administer oaths, stating that the applicant is a citizen and giving the place of birth and age, and it must be accompanied by the certificate of one other citizen to whom he is personally known that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The application must also be accompanied by a description of the person, particularly as to age, height, complexion, forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair and face. Blank forms are furnished by the state department upon application. The fee for each passport is \$1. Citizens traveling abroad may also in some cases obtain passports by applying to United States ambassadors and ministers. Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and has resided in the United States for three years a passport valid for six months may be issued to him.

Owing to the war the state department was obliged in June, 1917, to issue stricter regulations governing the issue of passports. Applicants for passports were required to send in their applications so long in advance as to permit them to be held in the department one week, if deemed necessary, for examination. It was announced that during the continuation of the war passports would not be issued to naturalized American citizens within a period of six months after they have obtained naturalization, except in cases of extraordinary emergency. Such exceptions would not be made in cases of persons desiring to go abroad on commercial business.

FOREIGN STANDARDS OF TIME.

	Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.		Central meridian.	Fast or slow on Greenwich.
	Degrees.	H. M. S.		Degrees.	H. M. S.
Japan.....	135 east	9 00 00 fast	West Australia.....	120 east	8 00 fast
Spain.....	0	0 00 00	South Australia.....	142½ east	9 30 fast
Argentina.....	51½ west	3 51 38.8 slow	New Zealand.....	172½ east	11 30 fast
Ecuador.....	81½ west	5 24 15 slow	Victoria.....		
Natal.....	30 east	2 00 00 fast	New South Wales.....		
Cape Colony.....	22½ east	1 30 00 fast	Queensland.....	150 east	10 00 fast
Mid-Europe.....	15 east	1 00 00 fast	Tasmania.....		
Egypt.....	30 east	2 00 00 fast	Eastern Europe.....	30 east	2 00 fast

*In Spain the hours are counted from 0 to 24, avoiding the use of a. m. and p. m.

TIME AND STANDARDS OF TIME.

Various kinds of time are in use in this country:

1. **Astronomical Time or Mean Solar Time**—This is reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours of the day and is used mainly by astronomical observatories and in official astronomical publications. It is the legal time of the Dominion of Canada, though "standard" and "mean" time are in general use there as in this country.

2. **Mean Local Time**—This is the kind that was in almost universal use prior to the introduction of standard time. This time was based upon the time when the mean sun* crosses the meridian, and the day begins at midnight. When divided into civil divisions—years, months, weeks, days, etc.—it is sometimes called civil time.

3. **Standard Time**—For the convenience of the railroads and business in general a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883 and by this calculation trains are now run and local time is regulated. By this system the United States, extending from 65° to 135° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour (7½° or 30m. on each side of a meridian), commencing with the 75th meridian. The first or eastern section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Buffalo to Charleston, S. C., the latter city being

its southernmost point. The second or central section includes all the territory between this eastern line and another irregular line extending from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third or mountain section includes all the territory between the last named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. The fourth or Pacific section includes all the territory of the United States between the boundary of the mountain section and the Pacific coast. Inside of each of these sections standard time is uniform and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour, as shown on the map.

*Owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the inclination of the equator to the ecliptic, the apparent motion of the sun is retarded or accelerated according to the earth's place in its orbit. Hence, to take the actual sun as a guide would necessitate years, days and their subdivisions of unequal length. Therefore an imaginary or "mean sun" was invented. The difference between apparent and mean time is called the "equation of time" and may amount to a quarter of an hour in twenty-four hours. It is the difference between the figures in "Sun at noon mark" column in calendar and twelve hours. The figures on a correct sun dial give the apparent time.

STANDARDS OF TIME.

The following is the table of times, based upon the meridians used by the United States and Canada:

NAME OF TIME.	Degrees.	Central meridian from Greenwich.	Nearest place.
Intercolonial or Atlantic.....	60	4 hours west.....	About 3¾ degrees east of Halifax, N.S.
Eastern.....	75	5 hours west.....	Between New York and Philadelphia
Central.....	90	6 hours west.....	St. Louis and New Orleans.
Mountain.....	105	7 hours west.....	Denver, Col.
Pacific.....	120	8 hours west.....	1½ degrees east of Sacramento, Cal.
Sitka.....	135	9 hours west.....	¼ degree east of Sitka, Alaska.
Tahiti.....	150	10 hours west.....	½ degree west of the island of Tahiti
Hawaiian.....	157½	10 hrs. 31 min. west.	Near center of Molokai.

It is obvious that to express the time of rising and setting of the sun and moon in standard time would limit the usefulness of such data to the single point or place for which it was computed, while in mean time it is practically correct for places as widely separated as the width

of the continent, and persons having obtained the mean time by the rising or setting of the sun or moon may easily ascertain the correct standard time of any event by making use of the following table and map:

STANDARD TIME TABLE.

To obtain standard time, add or subtract the figures given to local time.

City.	Standard Correction, or division, Min.	City.	Standard Correction, or division, Min.	City.	Standard Correction, or division, Min.
Albany, N. Y.—Eastern.....	Sub. 5	Harrisburg, Pa.—Eastern.....	Add 7	Pensacola, Fla.—Central.....	Sub. 11
Austin, Texas—Central.....	Add 31	Houston, Tex.—Central.....	Add 21	Philadelphia, Pa.—East.....	Add 1
Baltimore, Md.—Eastern.....	Add 36	Huntsville, Ala.—Cent.....	Add 12	Pittsburgh, Pa.—Eastern.....	Add 20
Baton Rouge, La.—Cent.....	Add 4	Indianapolis, Ind.—Cent.....	Sub. 16	Portland, Me.—Eastern.....	Sub. 19
Bismarck, N. D.—Cent.....	Add 43	Jackson, Miss.—Central.....	Add 1	Providence, R. I.—East.....	Sub. 14
Boston, Mass.—Eastern.....	Sub. 16	Jacksonville, Fla.—Cent.....	Sub. 33	Quincy, Ill.—Central.....	Add 6
Buffalo, N. Y.—Eastern.....	Add 16	Janesville, Wis.—Cent.....	Sub. 4	Raleigh, N. C.—Eastern.....	Add 15
Burlington, Iowa—Cent.....	Add 5	Jefferson City, Mo.—Cent.....	Add 9	Richmond, Va.—Eastern.....	Add 10
Cairo, Ill.—Central.....	Sub. 3	Kansas City, Mo.—Cent.....	Add 19	Rocheater, N. Y.—East.....	Add 11
Charleston, S. C.—East.....	Add 20	Keokuk, Iowa—Central.....	Add 6	Rock Island, Ill.—Cent.....	Add 3
Chicago, Ill.—Central.....	Sub. 10	Knoxville, Tenn.—Cent.....	Sub. 24	S. Francisco, Cal.—Pac.....	Add 10
Cincinnati, O.—Central.....	Sub. 22	LaCrosse, Wis.—Central.....	Add 5	Santa Fe, N.M.—Mountain.....	Add 4
Cleveland, O.—Central.....	Sub. 33	Lawrence, Kas.—Central.....	Add 21	Savannah, Ga.—Central.....	Sub. 30
Columbia, S. C.—Eastern.....	Add 24	Lexington, Ky.—Central.....	Sub. 23	Shreveport, La.—Central.....	Add 15
Columbus, O.—Central.....	Sub. 28	Little Rock, Ark.—Cent.....	Add 9	Springfield, Ill.—Central.....	Sub. 2
Dayton, O.—Central.....	Sub. 28	Louisville, Ky.—Central.....	Sub. 18	St. Joseph, Mo.—Cent.....	Add 19
Denver, Col.—Mountain.....	Add 6	Lynchburg, Va.—Eastern.....	Add 17	St. Louis, Mo.—Central.....	Add 1
Des Moines, Ia.—Central.....	Add 14	Memphis, Tenn.—Cent.....	Sub. 0	St. Paul, Minn.—Cent.....	Add 12
Detroit, Mich.—Central.....	Sub. 28	Milwaukee, Wis.—Cent.....	Sub. 8	Superior City, Wis.—Cent.....	Add 8
Dubuque, Iowa—Central.....	Add 3	Mobile, Ala.—Central.....	Sub. 8	Syracuse, N. Y.—East.....	Add 5
Duluth, Minn.—Central.....	Add 9	Montgomery, Ala.—Cent.....	Sub. 15	Toledo, O.—Central.....	Sub. 20
Erie, Pa.—Central.....	Sub. 39	Nashville, Tenn.—Cent.....	Sub. 13	Trenton, N. J.—Eastern.....	Sub. 1
Evansville, Ind.—Central.....	Sub. 10	N. Haven, Conn.—East.....	Sub. 8	Utica, N. Y.—Eastern.....	Add 1
Ft. Gibson, Ch. N.—Cent.....	Add 21	New Orleans, La.—Cent.....	Add 0	Washington, D. C.—East.....	Add 8
Fort Smith, Ark.—Cent.....	Add 19	New York, N. Y.—East.....	Sub. 4	Wheeling, W. Va.—East.....	Add 23
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Cent.....	Sub. 20	Norfolk, Va.—Eastern.....	Add 5	Wilmington, Del.—East.....	Add 2
Galena, Ill.—Central.....	Add 2	Ogdenburg, N. Y.—East.....	Add 2	Wilmington, N. C.—East.....	Add 18
Galveston, Tex.—Central.....	Add 19	Omaha, Neb.—Central.....	Add 24	Yankton, S. D.—Central.....	Add 29
Gr. Haven, Mich.—Cent.....	Sub. 15				



The heavy dotted lines show the arbitrary (standard) divisions of time in the United States. The plus and minus marks on either side of the meridian lines show whether it is necessary to add to or subtract from the mean time of points east or west of these lines to arrive at actual

standard time. Example: Chicago is $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east of the 90th meridian; therefore Chicago local time = $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$ to be subtracted from mean time to standard time, and for Boston standard (eastern) time, 16m. must be subtracted from mean time.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock noon Monday in New York, N. Y., or other places having eastern time, the corresponding time in the cities named below is:

Aden, Arabia.....	8:00 p. m., Monday
Amsterdam, Holland.....	5:20 p. m., Monday
Apia, Samoa.....	5:33 a. m., Tuesday
Berlin, Germany.....	5:53 p. m., Monday
Bern, Switzerland.....	5:29 p. m., Monday
Bombay, India.....	9:51 p. m., Monday
Bremen, Germany.....	5:33 p. m., Monday
Brussels, Belgium.....	5:17 p. m., Monday
Calcutta, India.....	10:53 p. m., Monday
Chicago, Ill.....	*11:00 a. m., Monday
Christiania, Norway.....	5:42 p. m., Monday
City of Mexico, Mexico.....	10:24 a. m., Monday
Colon, Panama.....	11:40 a. m., Monday
Constantinople, Turkey.....	6:56 p. m., Monday
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	5:40 p. m., Monday
Denver, Colorado.....	*10:00 a. m., Monday
Dublin, Ireland.....	4:34 p. m., Monday
Edinburgh, Scotland.....	4:47 p. m., Monday
Hamburg, Germany.....	5:10 p. m., Monday
Havana, Cuba.....	11:30 a. m., Monday
Havre, France.....	5:00 p. m., Monday
Hongkong, China.....	12:37 a. m., Tuesday
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	6:29 a. m., Monday

NOTE—The place where "the day begins" or where dates are changed by navigators is at or near the 180th degree of longitude. Here an irregular line has been drawn from north to south which is called the "international date line." It is not straight because in case it

Lisbon, Portugal.....	5:00 p. m., Monday
Liverpool, England.....	4:43 p. m., Monday
London, England.....	5:00 p. m., Monday
Madrid, Spain.....	4:45 p. m., Monday
Manila, Philippines.....	1:03 a. m., Tuesday
Melbourne, Australia.....	2:39 a. m., Tuesday
Paris, France.....	5:09 p. m., Monday
Pekin, China.....	12:45 a. m., Tuesday
Petrograd, Russia.....	7:01 p. m., Monday
Pretoria, South Africa.....	6:55 p. m., Monday
Rome, Italy.....	5:49 p. m., Monday
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	2:07 p. m., Monday
San Francisco, Cal.....	19:00 a. m., Monday
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	12:35 p. m., Monday
Sitka, Alaska.....	7:55 a. m., Monday
Stockholm, Sweden.....	6:12 p. m., Monday
Sydney, New South Wales.....	3:04 p. m., Tuesday
The Hague, Holland.....	5:17 p. m., Monday
Tokyo, Japan.....	2:13 a. m., Tuesday
Valparaiso, Chile.....	12:13 p. m., Monday
Vienna, Austria.....	6:05 p. m., Monday
Yokohama, Japan.....	2:19 a. m., Tuesday

*Same in all places having central time. †In all places having mountain time. ‡In all places having Pacific time. §St. Petersburg; name officially changed in 1914.

crossed an island it would have different dates on each side of the line. The date line was located in the mid-Pacific by general agreement because it would cause the least confusion and because it was twelve hours from Greenwich.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In nautical miles.

Atlantic coast.....	1,773	Hawaiian islands.....	628	Western rivers.....	4,344
Gulf coast.....	1,607	Guam.....	80	Total.....	17,539
Porto Rico.....	269	Midway.....	20	Philippines.....	11,444
Pacific coast.....	1,571	Samoa islands.....	83	Grand total.....	28,983
Alaska.....	4,123	Northern lakes and rivers..	3,041		

WEATHER FORECASTS AND SIGNALS.

The operations of the weather bureau of the department of agriculture are based on observations of the weather taken at about 200 observatories throughout the United States at the same moment of time and telegraphed daily to Washington, D. C., and to other important cities. These observations, comprising barometric pressure, temperature, precipitation, winds, and clouds, are entered upon outline charts of the United States by means of symbols, forming the "daily weather map," from which the forecasts are made. These forecasts are issued every day for every state in the union, and whenever necessary special warnings are sent out of storms,

frosts, cold waves, heavy snows and floods. In addition to the main office in Washington, there are subordinate forecast centers in Chicago, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Weather forecasts for a week in advance are now sent out from Washington.

The forecasts are first telegraphed to about 2,300 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone and through the mail by means of forecast cards, rural free delivery slips and newspapers.

It is estimated that the total number of persons in the United States to whom the weather forecasts are available is more than 4,000,000.

No. 1.
White flag.Clear or
fair weather.No. 2.
Blue flag.

Rain or snow.

No. 3
White and blue
flag.Local rain or
snow.No. 4.
Black triangu-
lar flag.

Temperature.

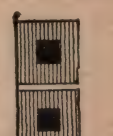
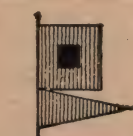
No. 5.
White flag with black
square in center.

Cold wave.

WEATHER FLAGS.

When No. 4 is placed above No. 1, 2 or 3 it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain

about stationary. During the late spring and early fall the cold-wave flag is used to indicate anticipated frosts.

Small craft. Northwest winds. Southwest winds. Northeast winds. Southeast winds. "Hurricane" signal.
STORM-WARNING FLAGS.

Small craft warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected.

Storm warnings—A red flag with a black center indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: Red, easterly; white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds and a white light above a red light westerly winds.

Two red flags, with black centers, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and northern Atlantic coast. Hurricane warnings are not displayed at night.

TORNADOES IN CENTRAL WEST AND SOUTH.

Tornadoes swept through portions of Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Alabama May 25, 26 and 27, 1917, killing more than 200 persons, injuring 800 or 900 others and destroying property valued at several million dollars. The first severe storm reported was on the 25th, when twenty-six persons were killed at Andale, Kas. On the 26th a heavy wind and rain storm, taking in some places the form of tornadoes, passed through the central part of Illinois. The places hardest hit were Mattoon and Charleston in Coles county. In Mattoon sixty-one persons were killed, while in Charleston thirty-three lives were lost and 300 persons were injured. The injured in Mattoon numbered between 300 and 500. Mattoon had 632 houses wrecked and 2,738 persons made homeless. The property loss there was placed at about \$1,000,000. In Charleston, where 400 houses were destroyed, the property loss was \$750,000. Some 2,500 persons were made homeless.

Relief was prompt and generous, coming in the shape of carloads of food from adjoining towns, clothing, tents, blankets, medicine, medical attendance and guards for protection. Red Cross and other agencies contributed help of

various kinds and cash donations were sent from the larger cities, while the legislature made an appropriation to help in the work of rehabilitation. Immediate aid was given by the people of Mattoon and Charleston whose residences escaped the storm and the victims were sheltered, fed and clothed until they were able to help themselves or get assistance from other sources.

On the 27th another series of storms passed through parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Alabama, killing 160 persons and injuring about 550. In Clinton, Ky., twenty-five persons were killed and seventy-five injured. Sixteen were killed on the plantation of Syd L. Dodds, near Hickman, and thirteen lost their lives in the vicinity of Bondurant. In Fulton county, the southwestern tip of Kentucky, sixty-six persons were killed and more than 100 injured. In Alabama the mining camps at Sayre, Bradford and Carbon Hill reported forty-six fatalities, and in Tennessee Tipton, Dyer and Carroll counties reported thirty-four dead. In Mississippi county, Arkansas, across the Mississippi river from the Tennessee and Kentucky counties swept by the storm, ten were killed.

DANISH WEST INDIES UNDER AMERICAN FLAG.

Received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America the sum of \$25,000,000 gold, in warrant on the Treasury of the United States, numbered 15,225, and dated March 31, 1917, the same being in full payment of the obligation of the Government of the United States to the Government of Denmark as set forth in Article V of the Convention between the United States and Denmark for the cession of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States, signed at the City of New York on August 4, 1916, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on January 17, 1917; the payment being provided by an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, entitled "An Act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark by the convention entered into between said countries on the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the seventh day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes."

Washington, D.C.,

March 31, 1917.

C. Brun

FACSIMILE OF DENMARK'S RECEIPT FOR \$25,000,000 PAID FOR WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.
[Copyright, 1917, Harris & Ewing.]

The Danish West Indies, now known as the Virgin Islands of the United States, were formally transferred from Danish to American sovereignty on Saturday, March 31, 1917. In Washington, D. C., the secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, paid to Constantin Brun, the Danish minister, \$25,000,000, the sum stipulated in the treaty providing for the sale as the purchase price. News of the transaction was telegraphed and cabled to Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas, where Acting Governor Konow, representing Denmark, notified Commander Edwin T. Pollock of the United States ship Hancock that all conditions for the transfer had been complied with. The governor made a brief speech formally turning over the island to the United States and hauling down the Danish flag in the name of King Christian X. Commander Pollock made a short speech of acceptance, after which the American flag was run up. With the transfer the islands became known as the Virgin Islands of the United States, a designation chosen by the inhabitants and adopted by the Washington authorities.

The steps taken in the acquisition of the islands were briefly these: In 1867 Secretary of State William H. Seward entered into negotiations with Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John for \$7,500,000, and a treaty was eventually signed. It was approved by a vote of the people of the islands, but was rejected by the United States senate March 23, 1870. On Jan. 24, 1902, a treaty was signed by Secretary of State John Hay and Constantin Brun, the Danish minister, for the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix for \$5,000,000 in gold, but ratification was refused by a tie vote in the Danish rigsdag.

In 1916, while the war in Europe was engaging the attention of the world, negotiations for the transfer of the islands to America were resumed, and Aug. 4 a treaty was signed by Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Constantin Brun. It was approved by the United

States senate Sept. 7 and by a referendum vote in Denmark Dec. 14. Dec. 20 it was approved by the folkething in Copenhagen and by the landsting on the following day. Ratifications were exchanged Jan. 17, 1917, and, as already stated, the transaction was completed March 31.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Virgin islands number about fifty, but only three are of sufficient size to be known by name to any but geographers and local inhabitants. The three main islands are named St. Thomas, St. Croix (or Santa Cruz, as the Spaniards called it) and St. John. The combined area of all the islands, large and small, is between 138 and 142 square miles and the total population is approximately 32,000.

St. Thomas has an area of 28.25 square miles and a population of 11,000. It is the most important in the group on account of its fine harbor. Most of the inhabitants, chiefly negroes, live in Charlotte Amalie, the only town on the island, and are dependent for subsistence upon the harbor and shipping. St. Thomas is capable of producing fruits, vegetables, coffee, tobacco, sugar cane and cotton, but cultivation of the soil has been neglected for many years. The harbor of St. Thomas lies on the direct line of communication between European ports and the entrance of the Panama canal, as well as in direct line for vessels plying between the Atlantic ports of the two Americas or between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of these continents. It is 1,400 miles from New York, 1,020 miles from the Atlantic entrance of the Panama canal, and 490 miles from La Guaira, the chief port of Venezuela. Its location commands the Virgin passage to the Caribbean sea, the easternmost gateway to that body of water.

St. Croix has an area of 84.25 square miles and a population of about 20,000. It is situated forty miles south of St. Thomas and St. John. Its surface is flat and is given over largely to plantations producing sugar, rum, cotton, vegetables and tropical fruits. Horses, cattle, goats, sheep, hogs and donkeys are also raised. There

are two towns, Frederiksted and Christiansted. The latter place, with a population of approximately 4,500, was the seat of the Danish colonial government. Frederiksted, though having a population of only 3,000, does about 80 per cent of the export and import business of the island, having a much better harbor than Christiansted.

St. John lies four miles east of St. Thomas and has an area of 21 square miles. It is only eight miles long by four miles wide, but it has a fine harbor at Coral bay. It is noted especially for the "bay" tree, the leaves of which are used in making bay rum. The island has between 900 and 1,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are colored. The largest settlement is at Cruz bay, with possibly 150 inhabitants.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of the islands has not been of great importance. Imports at St. Thomas for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, were valued at \$734,680, and this represents about 70 per cent of the imports of the three islands. Of this total the United States furnished \$332,286, the West Indies \$91,748, Great Britain \$38,411, Denmark \$50,778, France \$13,286, Holland \$12,601 and Germany \$1,195. The United States purchased \$273,625 worth of goods from the islands in 1915.

CLIMATE.

The climate of all the islands is healthful for whites, and during the cooler months is made enjoyable by the trade winds. The hottest weather is in August and September, but it seldom becomes oppressive and prostration from heat is unknown. In the year ended June 30, 1915, the temperature during the coolest weeks ranged from 65 to 83 degrees and during the hottest weeks from 76 to 92 degrees. The heaviest rainfalls occur in May and September-October.

GOVERNMENT.

Provision for the government of the newly acquired islands was made by the 64th congress at its closing session in the shape of an act entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian islands acquired by the United States from Denmark by the convention entered into between said countries on the 4th day of August, 1916, and ratified by the senate of the United States on the 7th day of September, 1916." It declares that, except as otherwise provided, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the West Indian islands acquired from Denmark shall be vested in a governor and in such person or persons as the president may appoint, and shall be exercised in such manner as the president shall direct until congress shall provide for the government of the islands. The president may assign an officer of the army or navy to serve as such governor. The compensation of all persons appointed under the act shall be fixed by the president.

Until congress shall otherwise provide, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty and not in conflict with the provisions of the act, the laws regulating elections and the electoral franchise as set forth in the code of laws published at Amalienborg April 6, 1906, and the other local laws in force Jan. 17, 1917, shall remain in force in the islands and shall be administered by the civil officials and through the local tribunals. With the approval of the president, or under such rules as he may prescribe, any of the laws may be repealed or amended by the colonial council having jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the judicial tribunals of the islands shall extend to all judicial proceedings and controversies in the islands to which the United States or any citizen thereof may be a party. In all cases formerly reviewable by the courts of Denmark writs of error and appeal shall be to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the 3d circuit.

On and after the passage of the act there shall be paid upon all articles coming into the

United States or its possessions from the West Indian islands ceded to the United States by Denmark the rates of duty and internal revenue taxes which are required to be paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: Provided, that all articles the growth or product of, or manufactured in such islands from materials the growth or product of such islands of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from such islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty.

Until congress shall otherwise provide all laws now imposing taxes in the West Indian islands, including the customs laws and regulations, shall, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty and not otherwise herein provided, continue in force and effect, except that articles the growth, product or manufacture of the United States shall be admitted there free of duty: Provided, that upon exportation of sugar to any foreign country, or the shipment thereof to the United States or any of its possessions, there shall be levied, collected and paid thereon an export duty of \$8 per ton of 2,000 pounds irrespective of polariscope test, in lieu of any export tax now required by law.

The duties and taxes collected in pursuance of this act shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury of the United States, but shall be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands under such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe.

For the purpose of taking over and occupying the islands and of carrying this act into effect and to meet any deficit in the revenues of the islands resulting from the provisions of this act the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States.

The sum of \$25,000,000 is appropriated, to be paid in the city of Washington to the diplomatic representative or other agent of his majesty the king of Denmark duly authorized to receive the money, in full consideration of the cession of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States made by the convention between the United States of America and his majesty the king of Denmark entered into Aug. 4, 1916, and ratified by the senate of the United States Sept. 7, 1916.

This act, with the exception of the preceding paragraph, shall be in force and effect and become operative immediately upon the payment by the United States of the sum of \$25,000,000. The fact and date of such payment shall thereupon be made public by a proclamation issued by the president and published in the Danish West Indian islands and in the United States. The preceding paragraph shall become immediately effective and the appropriation thereby provided for shall be immediately available. (Approved March 3, 1917.)

Rear-Admiral James H. Oliver was appointed as the first American governor-general of the islands.

TORNADO IN INDIANA.

Nineteen persons were killed and 200 injured in Newcastle, Ind., by a tornado which swept through the southern part of the city from west to east Sunday afternoon, March 11, 1917. Fully 500 homes, most of them small frame structures, were destroyed or badly damaged. The property loss was estimated at \$1,000,000. The storm extended as far as Cincinnati, O., where it leveled thirty houses in the residential district of Hyde Park. Three persons were killed and about a score injured.

Forty-two persons were killed and about 100 injured in a storm which passed over New Albany, Ind., Friday afternoon, March 24, 1917. The property loss was estimated at \$1,133,000.

SECOND INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

Owing to the fact that March 4, 1917, fell on a Sunday, Woodrow Wilson was not formally inaugurated president of the United States for his second term until March 5. He was, however, sworn in at 12:04 p. m. March 4 in the president's room at the capitol, Chief Justice Edward D. White of the United States Supreme court administering the oath of office. Mr. Wilson placed his hand on an open bible and repeated the following words after the chief justice:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

As the chief justice finished reading these words the president kissed the bible and then both signed the oath inscribed on the flyleaf of the book, which was the same as that used at the first inauguration of Mr. Wilson in 1913. Not more than fifty persons witnessed the ceremony, which was marked by extreme simplicity.

The ceremonies attending the formal inauguration of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall on March 5 followed in the main the old precedents, but because of the grave danger of a war with Germany and the action of a small group of senators in refusing to give him the power he desired to protect American lives and property at sea more than the usual solemnity marked the proceedings. The occasion was made a patriotic demonstration, the only colors used in the decorations of the capital being those of the American flag.

With the customary military escort the president and vice-president proceeded to the senate chamber in the capitol, where at noon the ceremonies of the day began with the swearing in of Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall in the presence of both the old and the new congresses, members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps and a large assemblage of noted men and women from all parts of the country. The oath was administered to the vice-president by Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, after which Mr. Marshall delivered his second inaugural address. It was brief and consisted of his creed of citizenship under a government for which, he said, "I ought to be willing to live or die, as God decrees, that it may not perish from off the earth through treachery within or through assault from without."

Immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremonies in the senate chamber a line of those within its walls was formed at 12:45 p. m. to escort the president to the inaugural amphitheater on the plaza before the east front of the capitol. There, in the open air, surrounded by senators and representatives, department officials, diplomats, governors and members of his family, the president had the oath of office administered to him in the same manner as on the previous day, but before a vast assemblage of people. The sun was shining, though the weather was too cold for comfort. After shaking hands with the chief justice and the vice-president Mr. Wilson read his inaugural address, which, in full, was as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: The four years which have elapsed since last I stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action.

"We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order, correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction, but I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by.

"This is not the time for retrospect. It is

time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

"Although we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over which we had no control, but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own current and influence.

"It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our own people swayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts as well as the currents of our trade run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

"And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; we have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind, fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be safe against organized wrong.

"It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain, that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way can we demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego. We may even be drawn on, by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere.

"There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for a stage and in co-operation with the wide and universal forces of mankind, and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer. The tragical events of the thirty months of vital turmoil which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

"And we are not the less American on that

account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or of a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind.

"These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace:

"That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples and equally responsible for their maintenance.

"That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege.

"That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power.

"That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations.

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

"That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.

"That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

"I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native among us. Upon this platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

"And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the errant humors of party and of private interest, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see

to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

"I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves.

"I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel. The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose and in vision of duty, of opportunity and of service. We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts. United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must set our hand.

"For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us if we are but true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the counsels of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted."

Great enthusiasm was shown by the vast throng, which cheered the president heartily upon his appearance and at different points in his address. Because of the threats which had been made against his life and of plots which had been discovered by the secret service agents extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the president from injury. Troops lined the streets throughout the whole route of the procession from the white house to the capitol and guards were even stationed on the roofs of the buildings along Pennsylvania avenue.

CORPORATIONS AND LABOR AGENTS CONVICTED.

Thirteen labor agents and five corporations charged with conspiracy to restrain interstate trade in violation of the antitrust act were convicted by a jury in the United States District court, Chicago, March 3, 1917. The defendants included Michael J. Boyle, agent of the Electrical Workers' union; three former agents of the same organization; nine members of the Chicago Switchboard Manufacturers' association, and five corporations in the electrical business. The government charged that in October, 1911, the unions and manufacturers entered into a contract by which a boycott of outside nonunion electrical concerns was to be maintained for the monopolistic benefit of the Chicago factories and Chicago electrical workers. Stress was laid by the government on the part alleged to have been taken by Boyle, who was

not only charged with leadership in the boycott but also with having received thousands of dollars in "graft" for settling building trade strikes.

March 22 Boyle was sentenced to a year in prison and to pay a fine of \$5,000. Raymond Cleary was given sixty days in the bridewell and fined \$500. The other defendants were fined as follows: Frank A. Lundmark, \$500; Warren E. Ripple, \$3,000; John Cuthbert, \$1,000; Charles Kreider, \$1,000; Otto B. Duncan, \$1,000; James Obermiller, \$1,500; Julian J. Neilson, \$500; G. W. Berthold, \$500; C. J. Peterson, \$500; Henry Newgard & Co., \$2,000; J. Lang Electric company, \$1,000; Cuthbert Electrical and Manufacturing company, \$1,000; Electric Apparatus company, \$500, and the States Electric company, \$500.

BLUE SKY LAWS DECLARED VALID.

The so called "blue sky" laws of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota, regulating the sale of securities and designed to bar get-rich-quick schemes, were pronounced constitutional by the United States Supreme court in a decision announced Jan. 22, 1917. The decision affected similar laws in twenty-six states. The court admitted that such statutes might curb and burden legitimate business, but held that the interests even of legitimate business are not paramount to the police power of states to protect their citizens from fraud. The laws do not at-

tempt to prohibit unwise investments, but give state authorities the right to forbid the sale within the state borders of securities which they believe would result in fraud upon investors.

"The statutes," said the court, "burden honest business, it is true, but burden it only that under its forms dishonest business may not be done. Expense may be caused and inconvenience, but to arrest the power of the state by such considerations would make it impotent to discharge its functions. It costs something to be governed."

RAILWAY EIGHT-HOUR DAY CONTROVERSY.

In March, 1916, representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen presented to the general managers of the railroads of the United States demands for an eight hour day and various increases in pay. The demands were refused. A conference was held in New York, N. Y., which ended June 15 in a disagreement, the brotherhood leaders declining to submit to arbitration the issues involved. President Wilson intervened and series of conferences were held at the white house in Washington, D. C., in August following a fruitless attempt by the United States board of mediation and conciliation to settle the controversy. The president's efforts were also in vain and the brotherhood heads issued a secret order for a strike to begin Sept. 4. Aug. 29 President Wilson went before congress and asked for the passage of a law establishing an eight hour day for railway employes and also for certain other legislation desired by the railroads.

Congress, under the threat of a general strike on all the railroads of the country if a bill satisfactory to the brotherhoods were not passed by Saturday night, Sept. 2, passed the so called Adamson act, establishing an eight hour day on the railroads and providing for the appointment of a commission of three men to observe the effect of the institution of the eight hour day. The railroads attacked the Adamson law as unconstitutional and a test case was brought before Judge William C. Hook in the United States District court in Kansas City, Mo., on a petition from the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad company. To facilitate bringing the case before the United States Supreme court Judge Hook on Nov. 22, 1916, held the Adamson act to be unconstitutional. Jan. 1, 1917, was the date set for the law to go into effect, and it was agreed by both sides to the controversy that pending a final decision by the Supreme court the railroads would keep accounts of the wages which would have been earned if the statute was enforced so as to enable their payment if the law was finally upheld.

STRIKE THREAT IS RENEWED.

In March, 1917, while the country was in the midst of preparations to meet the German war crisis, the railroad brotherhood leaders suddenly renewed the controversy and demanded an immediate settlement. This step was taken at a meeting held in Cleveland, O., March 10, when a call was issued for a conference with the railroad officials in New York March 15. The conference was held, but resulted in a deadlock. The brotherhood leaders thereupon ordered that a general railroad strike should begin on Saturday evening, March 17. On March 16 President Wilson sent the following personal appeal to the representatives of the two sides in the controversy:

"I deem it my duty and right to appeal to you in this time of national peril to open again the questions at issue between the railroads and their operatives with a view to accommodation or settlement.

"With my approval a committee of the council of national defense is about to seek a conference with you with that end in view.

"A general interruption of the railway traffic of the country at this time would entail a danger to the nation against which I have the right to bring my most solemn and earnest protest.

"It is now the duty of every patriotic man to bring matters of this sort to immediate accommodation. The safety of the country against manifest perils affecting its own peace and the peace of the whole world makes accommodation absolutely imperative and seems to me to render any other choice or action inconceivable."

RAILROADS AGREE TO TERMS.

The council of national defense appointed the following committee from its own membership

and its advisory council to go to New York to mediate between the unions and the railroads: Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, President Daniel B. Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and a member of the advisory council, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the advisory council.

The conference began on March 16 and on the afternoon of the following day the brotherhood leaders agreed to postpone the strike forty-eight hours. Early on the morning of March 19 the conference committee of railroad managers authorized the national defense mediators to settle the controversy in the following letter:

"In the national crisis precipitated by events [torpedoing of American ships] of which we heard this afternoon [March 18] the national conference committee of railroads joins with you in the conviction that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of the country will be hampered or impaired.

"Therefore you are authorized to assure the nation there will be no strike, and as a basis for such assurance we hereby authorize the committee of the council of national defense to grant to the employes who are about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee the uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following agreement was signed on the night of March 18-19 by the representatives of the brotherhoods, the railroads and the commission of mediators:

"In all road service, except passenger, where schedules now read '100 miles or less, nine or ten hours or less, overtime at ten or eleven miles per hour,' insert 'eight hours or less for a basic day and twelve and one-half miles per hour for a speed basis,' for the purpose of computing overtime.

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"In all yard service switching and hostelry service where schedules now read 'ten, eleven or twelve hours or less shall constitute a day's work,' insert 'eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work at present ten hours' pay.'

"Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"In yards now working on an eight hour basis the daily rate shall be the present ten hour standard rate, with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard daily rate.

"In case the law is declared unconstitutional eight hours or less at present ten hour pay will constitute a day's work.

"In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained. On roads now having a flat ten hour day in passenger service the rule will be amended to read 'eight within ten hours.'

"For all classes of employes in short turn around passenger service, where the rule now reads 'eight within twelve hours,' it will be amended to read 'eight within ten hours.'

"For such territory as has no number of hours for a day's work in short turn around passenger service, the eight within ten hour rule applies. Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

"The general committees on individual railroads may elect to retain their present overtime rules in short turn around passenger service or the foregoing provision, but may not make a combination of both to produce greater compensation than is provided in either basis.

"In the event the law is held to be constitutional, if the foregoing settlement is inconsistent with the decision of the court, that application will be adjusted to the decision. If declared unconstitutional the above stands with all the provisions as written.

"The foregoing to govern for such roads, classes of employes and classes of service represented by the national conference committee of railroads.

"Schedules, except as modified by the above changes, remain as at present."

Their demands having been complied with the brotherhood chiefs called off the strike.

ADAMSON ACT DECLARED VALID.

On March 19, only a few hours after the announcement that the railroad controversy had been settled, the decision of the United States Supreme court upon the Adamson law was made public in Washington. The majority opinion, concurred in by Chief Justice White and Justices McKenna, Holmes, Brandeis and Clarke, upheld the law as valid. Dissenting opinions were held by Justices Pitney, Van Devanter, Day and McReynolds.

MAJORITY OPINION.

The majority opinion, after reciting the facts in the controversy, went on to say:

"Stating its desire to co-operate with the parties in their purpose to expedite the cause, the court below briefly announcing that it was of opinion that congress had no constitutional power to enact the statute, enjoined its enforcement and as the result of the direct appeal which followed we come, after elaborate oral and printed arguments, to dispose of the controversy.

"All the propositions relied upon and arguments advanced ultimately come to two questions:

"First, the entire want of constitutional power to deal with the subjects embraced by the statute, and, second, such abuse of the power if possessed as rendered its exercise unconstitutional. We will consider these subjects under distinct propositions separately.

"1. The entire want of constitutional power to deal with the subjects embraced by the statute.

"There must be knowledge of the power exerted before determining whether as exercised it was constitutional and we must hence settle a dispute on that question before going further.

Only an eight hour standard for work and wages was provided, is the contention of one side, and, in substance, only a scale of wages was provided, is the argument on the other. We are of the opinion that both are right and, in a sense, both wrong in so far as it is assumed that the one excludes the other. * * * Both provisions are equally mandatory. * * *

"However, there is this very broad difference between the two powers exerted. The first, the eight hour standard, is permanently fixed. The second, the fixing of the wage standard resulting from the prohibition against paying lower wages, is expressly limited to the time specified in section 2 [of the law]. It is, therefore, not permanent but temporary, leaving the employers and employes free as to the subject of wages matters after the specified time.

"Concretely stated, therefore, the question is this: Did congress have power under the circumstances to provide a permanent eight hour standard and to create by legislative action a standard of wages to be operative upon the employers and employes for such reasonable time as it deemed necessary to afford an opportunity for the meeting of the minds of employers and employes on the subject of wages?

"Coming to the general consideration, we put the question as to the eight hour standard entirely out of view on the ground that the authority to permanently establish it is so clearly sustained as to render the subject not disputable.

"What was the extent of the power therefore of congress to regulate, considering the scope of regulation which the government had the right to exert with reference to interstate commerce carriers, when it came to exercise its legislative authority to regulate commerce? This is the matter to be decided. That the business of common carriers by rail is in a sense a public business is settled by so many decisions, state and federal, and is illustrated by such a con-

tinuous exertion of state and federal legislative power, as to leave no room for question on the subject.

"If the situation which we have described and with which the act of congress dealt be taken into view it would seem inevitably to result that the power to regulate necessarily obtained and was subject to be applied to the extent necessary to provide a remedy for the situation. This must be unless it can be said that the right to so regulate as to save and protect the public interest did not apply to a case where the destruction of the public right was imminent as the result of a dispute between the parties and their consequent failure to establish by private agreement the standard of wages which was essential; in other words, that the existence of the public right and the public power to preserve it was wholly under the control of the private right to establish a standard by agreement.

"Nor is it an answer to this view to suggest that the situation was one of emergency and that emergency cannot be made the source of power. The proposition begs the question, since, although an emergency may not call into life a power which has never lived, nevertheless emergency may afford a reason for the exertion of a living power already enjoyed. If acts which, if done, would interrupt if not destroy interstate commerce may be by anticipation legislatively prevented, by the same token the power to regulate may be exercised to guard against the cessation of interstate commerce threatened by a failure of employers and employes to agree as to the standard of wages, such standard being an essential prerequisite to the uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce."

Here the chief justice recounted at length the previously acknowledged powers of congress to regulate commerce.

"In the presence of this vast body of acknowledged powers there would seem to be no ground for disputing the power which was exercised in the act which is before us so as to prescribe by law for the absence of a standard of wages caused by the failure to exercise the private right to the end that no individual dispute or difference might bring ruin to the vast interests concerned.

"What would be the value of the right to a reasonable rate if all movement in interstate commerce could be stopped as a result of a mere dispute between the parties or their failure to exert a primary private right concerning a matter of interstate commerce? Again, what purpose would be subserved by all the regulations established to secure the enjoyment by the public of an efficient and reasonable service if there was no power in government to prevent all service from being destroyed? Further yet, what benefits would flow to society by recognizing the right, because of the public interest, to regulate the relation of employer and employee and of the employees among themselves and to give to the latter peculiar and special rights, safeguarding their persons, protecting them in case of accident and giving efficient remedies for that purpose, if there was no power to remedy a situation created by a dispute between employers and employes as to rate of wages, which, if not remedied, would leave the public helpless, the whole people ruined and all the homes of the land submitted to a danger of the most serious character?

"And finally, to what decision would it not reduce the proposition that government had power to enforce the duty of operation if that power did not extend to doing that which was essential to prevent operation from being completely stopped by filling the interregnum created by an absence of a conventional standard of wages because of a dispute on that subject between the employers and employes by a legislative standard binding on employers and employes for such a time as might be deemed by the legislature reasonably adequate to enable normal conditions to come about as the result of agreements as to wages between the parties?

"We are of opinion that the reasons stated conclusively establish that from the point of view of inherent power the act which is before us was clearly within the legislative power of congress to adopt, and that in substance and effect it amounted to an exertion of its authority under the circumstances disclosed to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties by establishing as to the subject matter of that dispute a legislative standard of wages operative and binding as a matter of law upon the parties—a power none the less efficaciously exerted because exercised by direct legislative act instead of by the enactment of other and appropriate means providing for the bringing about of such result.

"If it be conceded that the power to enact the statute was in effect the exercise of the right to fix wages where by reason of the dispute there had been a failure to fix by agreement, it would simply serve to show the nature and character of the regulation essential to protect the public right and safeguard the movement of interstate commerce, not involving any denial of the authority to adopt it.

"And this leaves only to be generally considered whether the right to exercise such a power under the conditions which existed was limited or restrained by the private rights of the carriers or their employees.

"As to the carrier, as engaging in the business of interstate commerce carriage subjects the carrier to the lawful power of congress to regulate, it follows that the very absence of the scale of wages by agreement and the impediment and destruction of interstate commerce, which was threatened, called for the appropriate and relevant remedy, the creation of a standard by operation of law binding upon the carrier.

"As to the employee, here again it is obvious that what we have previously said is applicable and decisive, since whatever would be the right of an employee engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them and by concert of action to agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest and as to which the power to regulate commerce possessed by congress applied and the resulting right to fix in a case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained.

"In other words, considering comprehensively the situation of the employer and the employee in the light of the obligations arising from the public interest and of the work in which they are engaged and the degree of regulation which may be lawfully exerted by congress as to that business, it must follow that the exercise of the lawful governmental right is controlling.

"This results from the considerations which, * * * we repeat, since, conceding that from the point of view of the private right and private interest as contradistinguished from the public interest and power exists between * * * employers and employees, to agree as to standard of wages free from legislative interference, that right in no way affects the lawmaking power to protect the public right and create a standard of wages resulting from a dispute as to wages and a failure, therefore, to establish by consent a standard.

"The capacity to exercise the private right, free from legislative interference, affords no ground for saying that legislative power does not exist to protect the public interest from the injury resulting from a failure to exercise the private right. In saying this, of course, it is always to be borne in mind that as to both carrier and employee the beneficent and ever present safeguards of the constitution are applicable, and therefore both are protected against confiscation and against every act of arbitrary power which, if given effect to, would amount to a denial of due process or would be repugnant to any other constitutional right.

"And this emphasizes that there is no question here of purely private right.

"Having thus adversely disposed of the contentions as to the inherent want of power, we come to consider all the other propositions which group themselves under a common heading, that is:

"2. Such an abuse of the power, if possessed, as rendered its exercise unconstitutional.

"The want of equality is based upon two considerations. The one is the exemption of certain short line and electric railroads. We dismiss it because it has been adversely disposed of by many previous decisions. The second rests upon the charge that unlawful inequality results because the statute deals not with all but only with the wages of employees engaged in the movement of trains. But such employees were those concerning whom the dispute, in which wages existed, growing out of which the threat of interruption of interstate commerce arose—a consideration which establishes an adequate basis for the statutory classification.

"As to penalties, it suffices to say that in this case a recovery of penalties is not asked, and consequently the subject may well be postponed until it actually arises for decision."

At this point the chief justice dealt at length with the argument that the law was "unworkable." Disposing of the argument of unworkability, the chief justice said:

"Considering the extreme contentions relied upon in the light of this situation, we can discover no basis upon which they may rest. When it is considered that no contention is made that in any view the enforcement of the act would result in confiscation, the misconception upon which all the propositions proceed becomes apparent.

"Finally, we say that the contention that the act was void and could not be made operative because of the unworkability of its provisions is without merit, since we see no reason to doubt that if the standard fixed by the act were made applicable and a candid effort followed to carry it out the result would be without difficulty accomplished. If it is true that it might follow that in some cases because of particular terms of employment or exceptional surroundings some change might be necessary, but these exceptions afford no ground for holding the act void because its provisions are not susceptible in practice of being carried out.

"Being of the opinion that congress had the power to adopt the act in question, whether it be viewed as a direct fixing of wages to meet the absence of a standard on that subject resulting from the dispute between the parties or as an exertion by congress of the power which it undoubtedly possessed to provide by appropriate legislation for compulsory arbitration—a power which inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that which was before it—we conclude that the court below erred in holding the statute was not within the power of congress to enact and in restraining its enforcement; and its decree, therefore, must be and it is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill."

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

Justices Pitney and Van Devanter, in their joint dissenting opinion, held that the law should be held unconstitutional and void "because congress, although confessedly not in possession of information necessary for intelligent and just treatment of the controversy, arbitrarily imposed upon the railroads the entire and enormous cost of an experimental increase in wages."

Holding the Adamson act an "arbitrary and unreasonable taking of property" from the railroads without due process of law, experimental and admitted enacted without due deliberation, Justice Day dissented, although he said, he was not prepared to say congress is without power to regulate railroad wages. He expressly said, however, he did not believe congress has power to enforce compulsory arbitration and asserted that the emergency in September did not war-

rant any excessive exercise of constitutional powers of congress.

"I agree that, to secure the proper service and to insure reasonable rates to the public, congress has the power to fix the amount of compensation," he said, adding that this power must be exercised subject to usual constitutional limitations of "due process" of law.

Citing these limitations, Justice Day continued: "This act cannot successfully withstand the attack that it is an arbitrary and unlawful exertion of supposed legislative power. It is not an act limiting the hours of service. Nor is it a legitimate enactment fixing the wages of employees."

Stating that the law provides temporary pay for eight hours' service formerly required for ten hours, Justice Day said:

"In other words, congress expresses its inability to fix, in advance of investigation, a just and proper wage. It inevitably follows that the cost of the experiment, many millions of dollars, must not be paid by the public, but by the legislative edict is made to fall entirely upon one of the parties.

"Inherently such legislation requires that investigation and deliberation shall precede action. Nevertheless, congress has in this act itself declared the lack of sufficient information and knowledge to warrant the action taken and has directed an experiment to determine what it

should do. Such legislation, it seems to me, amounts to the taking of the property of one and giving it to another in violation of the spirit of fair play and the due process clause. No emergency, whatever the character, could justify the violation of constitutional rights."

Justice McReynolds' dissenting opinion said: "Whatever else the act may do, it certainly commands that during a minimum period of seven months interstate carriers by railroad shall pay their employees engaged in operating trains for eight hours' work a wage not less than the one then established for a standard day—generally of ten hours.

"I have not heretofore supposed that such action was a regulation of commerce within the fair intendment of those words as used in the constitution, and the argument advanced in support of the contrary view is unsatisfactory to my mind. I cannot, therefore, concur in the conclusion that it was within the power of congress to enact the statute.

"But, considering the doctrine now affirmed by a majority of the court as established, it follows that congress has power to fix a maximum as well as a minimum wage for trainmen; to require compulsory arbitration of labor disputes which may seriously and directly jeopardize the movement of interstate traffic and to take measures effectively to protect the free flow of such commerce against any combination, whether of operatives, owners or strangers."

APPROXIMATE VALUE

Coin.	Country.	U.S. equivalent
Archeffir (gold).....	Persia	\$.095
Argentina (gold).....	Argentine Republic...	4.820
Balboa (gold).....	Panama	1.000
Boliviar (silver).....	Venezuela	.193
Boliviano (silver).....	Bolivia	.339
Cash (copper).....	China	.006
Cent (copper).....	China	.005
Centavo (copper).....	Mexico	.005
Centime (copper).....	France	.002
Colon (gold).....	Costa Rica	.465
Condor (gold).....	Colombia	10.000
Condor (gold).....	Chile	7.300
Condor (gold).....	Ecuador	4.900
Cordova (gold).....	Nicaragua	1.000
Crown (silver).....	Austria	.203
Crown (silver).....	Denmark	.268
Crown (silver).....	Great Britain	1.220
Crown (silver).....	Norway	.268
Crown (silver).....	Sweden	.268
Dinar (gold).....	Serbia	.193
Dinero (silver).....	Peru	.050
Dollar (gold).....	British Honduras...	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Newfoundland	1.014
Dollar (gold).....	British possessions...	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Colombia	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Liberia	1.000
Dollar (gold).....	Straits Settlements...	.567
Dollar (silver).....	China	.475
Dollar (gold).....	Santo Domingo	1.000
Drachma (silver).....	Greece	.193
Escudo (gold).....	Portugal	1.080
Everything (copper).....	Great Britain	.005
Florin (silver).....	Austria	.400
Florin (silver).....	Great Britain	.490
Florin (gold).....	Netherlands	.402
Franc (silver).....	France	.193
Franc (gold).....	Belgium	.193
Franc (gold).....	Switzerland	.193
Gourde (silver).....	Haiti	.965
Guinea (gold).....	Great Britain	5.040
Gulden (silver).....	Austria	.480
Heller (silver).....	Austria	.004
Kopeck (copper).....	Russia	.005
Kran (silver).....	Persia	.091
Krone (see crown).....		
Leu (silver).....	Roumania	.193

OF FOREIGN COINS.

Coin.	Country.	U.S. equivalent
Libra (gold).....	Peru	\$1.885
Lira (silver).....	Italy	.193
Lira (gold).....	Turkey	4.400
Mark (silver).....	Germany	.233
Mark (gold).....	Finland	.193
Medjidie (gold).....	Turkey	.880
Milreis (gold).....	Brazil	.546
Milreis (gold).....	Portugal	1.080
Napoleon (gold).....	France	3.860
Onlik (silver).....	Turkey	.460
Ore (copper).....	Scandinavia	.0025
Para (silver).....	Turkey	.001
Penny (copper).....	Great Britain	.020
Perper (gold).....	Montenegro	.203
Peseta (silver).....	Spain	.193
Peso (gold).....	Argentine Republic...	.965
Peso (gold).....	Chile	.365
Peso (gold).....	Colombia	1.000
Peso (gold).....	Cuba	.910
Peso (silver).....	Guatemala	.398
Peso (silver).....	Honduras	.398
Peso (silver).....	Salvador	.398
Peso (silver).....	Mexico	.498
Peso (silver).....	Paraguay	.398
Peso (gold).....	Philippines	.500
Pfennig (copper).....	Uruguay	1.034
Pfennig (copper).....	Germany	.0025
Piaster (silver).....	Cochin China	.550
Piaster (silver).....	Cyprus	.030
Piaster (silver).....	Turkey	.044
Pound (gold).....	Egypt	4.943
Pound (gold).....	Great Britain	4.865
Ruble (gold).....	Russia	.515
Rupce (silver).....	India	.324
Scudo (gold, silver).....	Italy	.950
Sen (copper).....	Japan	.005
Shilling (silver).....	Great Britain	.240
Sixpence (silver).....	Great Britain	.120
Sol (silver).....	Peru	.490
Soldo (copper).....	Italy	.010
Sovereign (gold).....	Great Britain	4.866
Sucre (gold).....	Ecuador	.487
Tael (customs, silver).....	China	.828
Tical (silver).....	Siam	.370
Yen (silver).....	Japan	.498

NIAGARA GORGE TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

On the afternoon of July 1, 1917, a Niagara gorge route trolley car left the rails and plunged into the upper reaches of the whirlpool rapids. There were about sixty passengers on the car

at the time and of these at least ten were drowned. The car was an open one or the casualty list would have been larger. The accident was due to a washout.

WORK OF THE 64TH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Session began Dec. 4, 1916; ended March 4, 1917.

- Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to and residence in the United States; passed by house March 30, 1916 (1st session); by senate Dec. 14; vetoed by president Jan. 29, 1917; passed over veto by house Feb. 1; by senate Feb. 5.
- Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; passed by senate July 31, 1916; by house Jan. 9, 1917; approved Feb. 23.
- Act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico; passed by house May 23, 1916; by senate Feb. 20, 1917; approved March 2.
- Act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian islands acquired by the United States from Denmark; passed by house Feb. 19, 1917; by senate Feb. 20; approved March 3.
- Act to prohibit the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors in the territory of Alaska; passed by senate Jan. 31, 1917; by house Feb. 2; approved Feb. 14.
- Act making appropriations for the postoffice department and containing "bone dry" prohibition amendment; passed by house Jan. 16, 1917; by senate Feb. 15; approved March 2.
- Act to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia; passed by senate Jan. 9; by house Feb. 23; approved March 3.
- Act to provide for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy and to prevent the spread of leprosy in the United States; passed by house May 4, 1916; by senate Jan. 25, 1917; approved Feb. 3.
- Act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers; passed by house May 17, 1916; by senate Feb. 26, 1917; approved March 1.
- Act to establish the Mount McKinley national park in the territory of Alaska; passed by senate Sept. 8, 1916; by house Feb. 19, 1917; approved Feb. 26.
- Act to establish a national military park at the battle field of Guilford Courthouse; passed by house Jan. 15, 1917; by senate Feb. 5; approved March 2.
- Act to provide for stock raising homesteads; passed by house Jan. 18, 1916; by senate Sept. 2; approved Dec. 29.
- Act to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use, in the district of Columbia, of the United States flag; passed by house June 12, 1916; by senate Feb. 2, 1917; approved Feb. 8.
- Act to punish persons who make threats against the president of the United States; passed by house June 8, 1916; by senate Feb. 3, 1917; approved Feb. 14.
- Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications; passed by house Feb. 1, 1917; by senate March 1; approved March 3.
- Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918; passed by house Feb. 13, 1917; by senate March 2; approved March 4.
- Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes; passed by house Jan. 29, 1917; by senate Feb. 1; approved Feb. 14.
- Joint resolution to expedite the delivery of materials, equipment and munitions and to secure more expeditious construction of ships; passed by house March 3, 1917; by senate March 4; approved March 4.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Effective May 1, 1917.

The word "alien" as used in the act includes any person not a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, but it does not include Indians of the United States not taxed or citizens of the islands under the jurisdiction of the United States. The term "United States"

means the United States and any waters, territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone or any insular possession and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States he is not to be permitted to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens.

There shall be collected a tax of \$3 for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted, entering the United States. Children under 16 accompanying father or mother are not subject to the tax. The tax shall not be levied on aliens who enter after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico for a temporary stay, nor upon aliens in transit, nor upon aliens who, having been lawfully admitted, shall go from one part of the United States to another, although through contiguous foreign territory.

EXCLUDED ALIENS.

The following classes of aliens are excluded from the United States: Idiots, imbeciles, feeble minded, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practice polygamy or believe in or advocate the practice of polygamy; anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution; contract laborers, who have been induced or assisted to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous

territory the secretary of labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor; all children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the secretary of labor, be admitted if, in his opinion, they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible; unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the 20th parallel latitude north, west of the 160th meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and north of the 10th parallel latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the 110th meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and the 24th and 38th parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from, or prevented from entering, the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

The provision next foregoing, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupation: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, civil engineers, teachers, students, authors, artists, merchants, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under 16 years of age who shall accompany them or who may subsequently apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal wives or foreign born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law and shall be subject to deportation.

LITERACY TEST.

After three months from the passage of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law now excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to wit:

All aliens over 16 years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, that any admissible alien, or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read the immigrant inspectors shall be furnished with slips of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the secretary of labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages or dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialect in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of the illiteracy test, to wit: All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the secretary of labor that they are seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence, whether such persecution be evidenced by overt

acts or by laws or governmental regulations that discriminate against the alien or the race to which he belongs because of his religious faith; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who have resided therein continuously for five years and who return to the United States within six months from the date of their departure therefrom; all aliens in transit through the United States; all aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: Provided, that nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted, or who admit the commission, or who teach or advocate the commission, of an offense purely political: Provided further, that the provisions of this act relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, that skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the secretary of labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation, and such determination by the secretary of labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: Provided further, that the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants: Provided further, that whenever the president shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens or subjects to go to any country other than the United States, or to any of its insular possessions or the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holder to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the president shall refuse to permit such persons to enter the United States or its possessions: Provided further, that aliens returning after a temporary absence to an unrelinquished United States domicile of seven consecutive years may be admitted at the discretion of the secretary of labor and under such conditions as he may prescribe: Provided further, that nothing in the contract-labor or reading-test provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent any alien exhibitor or holder of any concession for any fair or exposition authorized by congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such otherwise admissible alien mechanics, artisans, agents or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or business, under such rules as the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such persons: Provided further, that the commissioner-general of immigration with the approval of the secretary of labor shall issue rules and prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of otherwise inadmissible aliens applying for temporary admission: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families or guests.

The importation of any alien into the United States for any immoral purpose is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years and by a fine of not more than \$5,000. Violations of the contract-labor section of the act are punishable by fines of \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than

two years. The act provides for the fining or imprisonment of persons engaged in the transportation of aliens into the United States who encourage or help persons excluded under the provisions of the law to enter the country. The administrative features of the act, both as to the immigration and deportation of aliens, are practically the same as under the old law. (Signed by Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, and Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.)

The foregoing act was vetoed by President Wilson Jan. 23, but was passed over his veto by the house Feb. 1 by a vote of 286 to 106 and by the senate Feb. 5 by a vote of 62 to 19, and thus became a law. In his veto message the president said:

"In most of the provisions of the bill I should be very glad to concur, but I cannot rid myself of the conviction that the literacy test constitutes a radical change in the policy of the nation which is not justified in principle. It is not a test of character, of quality or of personal fitness, but would operate in most cases merely as a penalty for lack of opportunity in the country from which the alien seeking admission came.

"Moreover, even if this test might be equitably insisted on, one of the exceptions proposed to its application involves a provision which might lead to very delicate and hazardous diplomatic situations. Such a provision (the literacy test) so applied and administered would oblige the officer concerned in effect to pass judgment upon the laws and practices of a foreign government and declare that they did or did not constitute religious persecution.

"This would, to say the least, be a most invidious function for any administrative officer of this government to perform, and it is not only possible but probable that very serious questions of international justice and comity would arise between this government and the government or governments thus officially condemned should its exercise be adopted."

Immigration bills carrying a similar literacy test were vetoed by President Taft Feb. 14, 1913, and by President Wilson Jan. 23, 1915, congress on each occasion failing to carry the measure over the veto.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The act provides for the promotion of vocational education, for co-operation with the states in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries and for co-operation with the states in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects. For the purpose of co-operating with the states in the payment of the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects there are appropriated for the use of the states, subject to the provisions of the act, the following sums for the fiscal years (ending June 30) named: 1918, \$500,000; 1919, \$750,000; 1920, \$1,000,000; 1921, \$1,250,000; 1922, \$1,500,000; 1923, \$1,750,000; 1924, \$2,000,000; 1925, \$2,500,000; 1926 and annually thereafter, \$3,000,000. The sums shall be allotted to the states in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions. The allotment of funds to any state shall not be less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any year prior to and including 1923, nor less than \$10,000 for any year thereafter. The sums necessary to provide this minimum are appropriated by the act.

For the purpose of co-operating with the states in paying the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects appropriations the same in amount and annual increase as those for agricultural teachers, supervisors and directors, that is, from \$500,000 for 1918 up to \$3,000,000 for 1926 and each year thereafter, are made. The sums shall be allotted to the states in the proportion which their urban population bears to the total urban population in the United States, not including outlying possessions. The

allotment to any state shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any year prior to and including 1923 nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter. Not more than 20 per cent of the money appropriated for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects for any year shall be expended for the salaries of teachers of home economics subjects.

For the purpose of co-operating with the states in preparing teachers, supervisors and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trade and industrial and home economics subjects appropriations are made, running from \$500,000 in 1918 to \$1,000,000 in 1921 and annually thereafter, the sums to be allotted to the states in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States, outlying possessions not included. The allotment to any state shall be not less than \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to 1919 nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter.

In order to secure the benefits of any of the foregoing appropriations any state shall through its legislative authority create a state board of not less than three members having all necessary power to co-operate with the federal board for vocational education in the administration of the act. The state board of education or other board having charge of the administration of public education in the state or any state board having charge of the administration of any kind of vocational education in the state may, if the state so elects, be designated as the state board for the purposes of the act.

In any state the legislature of which does not meet in 1917, if the governor of that state, so far as he is authorized to do so, shall accept the provisions of the act and create a state board of not less than three members to act in co-operation with the federal board for vocational education, the federal board shall recognize such local board until the legislature of such state meets and has been in session sixty days.

Any state may accept the benefits of any one or more of the respective funds created by the act, and it may defer the acceptance of the benefits of such funds and shall be required to meet only the conditions relative to the fund or funds the benefits of which it has accepted. After June 30, 1920, no state shall receive any appropriation for salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects until it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for their training. After that date no state shall receive any appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects until it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for such training.

A federal board for vocational education is created, to consist of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce, the secretary of labor, the United States commissioner of education and three citizens of the United States to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. One of the three citizens shall be a representative of the manufacturing and commercial interests, one a representative of the agricultural interests and one a representative of labor. The board shall elect annually one of its members as chairman. In the first instance, one of the citizen members shall be appointed for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter for three years each. The members of the board other than the members of the cabinet and the United States commissioner of education shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

The board shall have power to co-operate with state boards in carrying out the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the federal board for vocational education to make or cause to have made studies, investigations and reports with particular reference to their use in aiding the states in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits and home economics.

Such studies, investigations and reports shall include agriculture and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries and apprenticeships, trade and industrial requirements upon industrial workers and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce and commercial pursuits and requirements upon commercial workers; home management, domestic science and the study of related facts and principles, and problems of administration of vocational schools and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects.

When the board deems it advisable such studies, investigations and reports concerning agriculture, for the purposes of agricultural education, may be made in co-operation with or through the department of agriculture; such studies, investigations and reports concerning trades and industries, for the purposes of trade and industrial education, may be made in co-operation with or through the department of labor; such studies, investigations and reports concerning commerce and commercial pursuits, for the purposes of commercial education, may be made in co-operation with or through the department of commerce; such studies, investigations and reports concerning the administration of vocational schools, courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects may be made in co-operation with or through the bureau of education.

The commissioner of education may make such recommendations to the board relative to the administration of this act as he may from time to time deem advisable. The chairman of the board shall carry out the rules, regulations and decisions the board may adopt.

There is appropriated to the federal board for vocational education \$200,000 annually for the purpose of making or co-operating in making the studies, investigations and reports provided for in the act, for the purpose of paying the salaries of the officers and assistants and office and other expenses.

In order to secure the benefits of the appropriation for any purpose specified in the act the state board shall prepare plans showing the kinds of vocational education for which it is proposed that the appropriation shall be used; the kinds of schools and equipment; courses of study; methods of instruction; qualifications of teachers; in the case of agricultural subjects the qualifications of supervisors or directors; plans for the training of teachers and plans for the supervision of agricultural education. Such plans shall be submitted by the state board to the federal board and if the federal board finds the same to be in conformity with the provisions of the act they shall be approved. The state board shall make an annual report to the federal board on or before Sept. 1 of each year on the work done in the state and the receipts and expenditures under the act.

The appropriation for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects and of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of such salaries. The cost of supplementary instruction necessary to build a well rounded course of training shall be borne by the state and local communities. The money expended under the provisions of the act shall be conditioned that for each dollar of federal money expended for salaries or training of teachers the state or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for such salaries and training.

Any state may use the appropriation for agricultural purposes or any part of it for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, either for the salaries of teachers of such subjects in schools or classes or for the salaries of supervisors or directors of such subjects under a plan of supervision for the state to be set up by the state board, with the approval of the federal board for vocational education. In order to receive the benefits of such appropriation the state board of

any state shall provide in its plan for agricultural education that such education shall be that which is under public supervision or control; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and be designed to meet the needs of persons over 14 years of age who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or of the farm home; that the state or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the state board, with the approval of the federal board for vocational education, as the minimum requirement for such education in schools and classes in the state; that the amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the state board, with the approval of the federal board, as the minimum for such schools or classes in the state; that such schools shall provide for directed or supervised practice in agriculture, either on a farm provided for by the school or other farm, for at least six months a year; that the teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects shall have at least the minimum qualifications determined for the state by the state board, with the approval of the federal board for vocational education.

In order to receive the benefits of the appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects the state board of any state shall provide in its plan for trade, home economics and industrial education that such education shall be given in schools or classes under public supervision or control; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and shall be designed to meet the needs of persons over 14 years of age who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or who have entered upon the work of a trade or industrial pursuit; that the state or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the state board, with the approval of the federal board for vocational education, as the minimum requirement in such state for education for any given trade or industrial pursuit; that the total amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the state board, with the approval of the federal board, as the minimum for such schools or classes in the state; that such schools or classes giving instruction to persons who have not entered upon employment shall require that at least half of the time of such instruction be given to practical work on a useful or productive basis, such instruction to extend over not less than nine months per year and not less than thirty hours per week; that at least one-third of the sum appropriated to any state for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects shall, if expended, be applied to part-time schools or classes of workers over 14 years of age who have entered upon employment, and such subjects in a part-time school or class may mean any subject given to enlarge the civic or vocational intelligence of such workers over 14 and less than 18 years of age. Such part-time schools or classes shall provide for not less than 144 hours of classroom instruction a year. Evening industrial schools shall fix the age of 16 years as a minimum entrance requirement and shall confine instruction to that which is supplemental to the daily employment. For cities and towns of less than 25,000 population the state board, with the approval of the federal board, may modify the conditions as to the length of course and hours of instruction per week to those who have not entered upon employment in order to meet the particular needs of such cities and towns.

In order for any state to receive the benefits of the appropriation for the training of teachers

of agricultural subjects, trade, industrial or home economics subjects, the state board of such state shall provide in its plan for such training that it shall be carried out under the supervision of the state board; that such training shall be given in schools or classes under public supervision or control; that such training shall be given only to persons who have had adequate vocational experience in the line of work for which they are preparing themselves as teachers or who are acquiring such experience or contact as a part of their training; that the state board, with the approval of the federal board, shall establish a minimum for such experience or contact for teachers; that not more than 60 per cent nor less than 20 per cent of the money appropriated for the training of teachers of vocational subjects to any state for any year shall be expended for any one of the following subjects: For the preparation of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, or the preparation of teachers of trade and agricultural subjects, or the preparation of teachers of home economics subjects.

In order to secure the benefits of the appropriations for the salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics and industrial subjects, or for the training of teachers, any state shall, through the legislative authority thereof, appoint as custodian for the appropriations its state treasurer, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursements of all money paid to the state from the appropriations.

The federal board for vocational education shall annually ascertain whether the several states are using or are prepared to use the money received by them in accordance with the provisions of the act. On or before Jan. 1 of each year the federal board for vocational education shall certify to the secretary of the treasury each state which has accepted the provisions of the act and complied therewith, certifying the amounts which each state is entitled to receive. Upon such certification the secretary of the treasury shall pay quarterly to the custodian for vocational education of each state the moneys to which it is entitled under the provisions of the act. The moneys so received by the custodian for vocational education for any state shall be paid out on the requisition of the state board as reimbursement for expenditures already incurred to such schools as are approved by the state board and are entitled to receive such moneys.

Whenever any portion of the fund annually allotted to any state has not been expended for the purpose provided for in the act, a sum equal to such portion shall be deducted by the federal board from the next succeeding annual allotment from such fund to such state.

The federal board for vocational education may withhold the allotment of moneys to any state whenever it shall be determined that such moneys are not being expended for the purposes and under the conditions of the act.

If any allotment is withheld from any state, the state board of such state may appeal to the congress of the United States, and if the congress shall not direct such sum to be paid it shall be covered into the treasury.

If any portion of the moneys received by the custodian for vocational education of any state under the act, for any given purpose named in the act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by such state, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation for such education shall be paid to such state. No portion of any moneys appropriated under the act for the benefit of the states shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of lands, or for the support of any religious or privately owned or conducted school or college.

The federal board for vocational education shall make an annual report to congress, on or

before Dec. 1, on the administration of the act and shall include in such report the reports made by the state boards on the administration of the act by each state and the expenditure of the money allotted to each state. (Approved Feb. 23, 1917.)

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

The act applies to the island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands belonging to the United States. The second section of the act, which deals with the bill of rights, in addition to the usual features provides that one year after the act is approved it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell or give away any intoxicating liquor or drug except for medicinal, sacramental, industrial and scientific uses as authorized and regulated by the legislature. At any general election within five years after the approval of the act this provision may, upon petition of not less than 10 per cent of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, be submitted to a referendum, and if a majority of all the qualified electors of Porto Rico voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this provision, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect; otherwise it shall be in full force and effect.

The capital of Porto Rico shall be in the city of San Juan and the seat of government shall be maintained there.

CITIZENSHIP.

"All citizens of Porto Rico, as defined by section 7 of the act of April 12, 1900, 'temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico,' and all natives of Porto Rico who were temporarily absent from that island on April 11, 1899, and have since returned and are permanently residing on that island, and are not citizens of any foreign country, are hereby declared, and shall be deemed and held to be, citizens of the United States: Provided, that any person hereinbefore described may retain his present political status by making a declaration, under oath, of his decision to do so within six months of the taking effect of this act before the District court in the district in which he resides, the declaration to be in form as follows:

"I,, being duly sworn, hereby declare my intention not to become a citizen of the United States as provided in the act of congress conferring United States citizenship upon the citizens of Porto Rico and certain persons permanently residing in said island."

"In the case of any such persons who may be absent from the island during the said six months the term of this proviso may be availed of by transmitting a declaration, under oath, in the form herein provided within six months after the taking effect of this act to the executive secretary of Porto Rico; and provided further, that any person who is born in Porto Rico of an alien parent and is permanently residing in that island may, if of full age, within six months of the taking effect of this act, or if a minor, upon reaching his majority or within one year thereafter, make a sworn declaration before the United States District court of Porto Rico, setting forth therein all the facts connected with his or her birth and residence in Porto Rico and accompanying due proof thereof, and from and after making such declaration shall be considered to be a citizen of the United States."

The statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, except as otherwise provided in the act, shall have the same force and effect in Porto Rico as in the United States. All officials shall be citizens of the United States, and before entering upon the duties of their respective offices shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The supreme executive power shall be vested in an officer whose official title shall be "the governor of Porto Rico." He shall be appointed

by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the president and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The governor shall live in Porto Rico during his official incumbency and maintain his office at the seat of government. He shall have general supervision and control of all the government departments and bureaus and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, shall appoint certain officers, shall be responsible for the execution of the laws of Porto Rico and of the United States applicable there. He may also veto acts of the legislature.

Departments of justice, finance, interior, education, agriculture and labor and health are created to be headed respectively by an attorney-general, treasurer, commissioner of the interior, commissioner of education, commissioner of agriculture and labor and commissioner of health. The attorney-general and commissioner of education shall be appointed by the president and the others by the governor with the consent of the senate of Porto Rico. The term of office of each is four years. Heads of departments shall reside in Porto Rico during their official incumbency, and those appointed by the governor shall have lived in Porto Rico at least one year prior to their appointment.

The heads of the departments shall collectively form a council to the governor, known as the executive council. The duties of each department head are prescribed by the act. For the purposes of this summary they are sufficiently indicated by the titles.

There shall be appointed by the president an auditor, at an annual salary of \$5,000, for a term of four years, who shall examine, audit and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts, from whatever source, of the government of Porto Rico and of the municipal governments of Porto Rico, including public trust funds and funds derived from bond issues; and audit all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the government of Porto Rico or the municipalities or dependencies thereof.

There shall be appointed by the governor an executive secretary at an annual salary of \$4,000, who shall record the minutes and proceedings of the public service commission, the laws enacted by the legislature, the acts and proceedings of the governor and promulgate laws and orders.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Local legislative powers shall be vested in a legislature to consist of a senate and a house of representatives. The senate shall consist of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. Each of the seven senatorial districts into which the island is apportioned shall have the right to elect two senators, and in addition there shall be elected five senators at large. Senators must be more than 30 years of age and able to read and write either Spanish or English.

The house of representatives shall consist of thirty-nine members elected quadrennially by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. Thirty-five are to be elected, one from each of thirty-five representative districts, and four at large. Representatives must be more than 25 years of age and able to read and write Spanish or English. The act provided that the districting of the island should be made by the executive council of the then existing government and that the first election under the new form of government should take place July 16, 1917. Then senators, representatives, a resident commissioner in the United States, and two public service commissioners were to be elected. Hereafter elections are to be held quadrennially on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, beginning with 1920.

The compensation of members of the senate and house of representatives shall be \$7 a day for the first ninety days of each regular session and \$1 a day for each additional day, with mileage at the rate of 10 cents per kilometer. The

sessions of the legislature are to be biennial and are to begin on the second Monday in February. The governor, at the opening of each session, shall submit a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the biennial appropriation bill. The governor has the power of veto, but in case each house of the legislature pass a bill by a two-thirds vote over his veto, he shall then submit it to the president of the United States. If the president approves the bill, he shall sign it and it shall become a law. If he shall not approve it he shall return it to the governor so stating, and it shall not become a law. All laws enacted by the legislature of Porto Rico shall be reported to the congress of the United States, which reserves the power and authority to annul the same.

At the first election under the act the qualified voters shall be those qualified under the old law. Thereafter voters shall be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or more, and have such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislature. No property qualifications, however, shall ever be required.

The electors of Porto Rico shall choose a resident commissioner to the United States for a term of four years with a salary of \$7,500 a year, payable by the United States. He must be a bona fide citizen of the United States, more than 25 years of age and able to read and write English.

All grants of franchises, rights and privileges of a public or quasi-public nature shall be made by a public service commission consisting of the heads of the executive departments, the auditors and two commissioners to be elected by the qualified voters for terms of four years. They shall receive \$3 a day for each day's attendance on the sessions of the commission. The legislature of Porto Rico is authorized to enact laws relating to the regulation of rates, tariffs and service of public carriers by rail in Porto Rico, and the public service commission shall have power to enforce such laws.

The judicial power shall be vested in the courts and tribunals of Porto Rico as they existed at the time the act was passed except that the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme court shall be appointed by the president of the United States.

Porto Rico shall constitute a judicial district, and the president shall appoint a district judge at a salary of \$5,000 a year, a district attorney at a salary of \$4,900 a year and a marshal at a salary of \$3,500 a year, each for a term of four years. This court, which shall be known as the "District Court of the United States for Porto Rico," shall have jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in the district courts of the United States and shall proceed in the same manner. In addition, it shall have charge of the naturalization of aliens and Porto Ricans.

The annual salaries of the following named officials appointed by the president shall be: Governor, \$10,000; heads of executive departments, \$5,000; chief justice of the Supreme court, \$6,500; associate justices of the Supreme court, \$5,500 each. (Approved March 2, 1917.)

PROHIBITION IN ALASKA.

On and after Jan. 1, 1918, it shall be unlawful for any person, house, association, firm, company, club or corporation, his, its or their agents, officers, clerks or servants, to manufacture, sell, give or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquor or alcohol of any kind in the territory of Alaska, or to have in his or its possession or to transport any intoxicating liquor or alcohol in the territory of Alaska. The act does not apply to methyl or wood alcohol. Pharmacists may, after having secured a permit for the purpose, transport pure alcohol for scientific, artistic, medicinal or mechanical purposes and sell the same to persons holding permits to purchase. Shipments of wine for sacramental purposes are also permitted under stringent regulations. Persons violating the pro-

visions of the law are subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than a year, or to both. (Approved Feb. 14, 1917.)

"BONE DRY" PROHIBITION.

The postoffice appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1917, contained the following section (Sec. 5), popularly known as the "bone dry" prohibition amendment:

No letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any state or territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the state or territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them, respectively.

If the publisher of any newspaper or other publication or the agent of such publisher, or if any dealer in such liquors or his agent, shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, he shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than one year. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished, either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed or to which it was carried by mail for delivery, according to direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed. Whoever shall order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be punished as aforesaid: Provided, that nothing herein shall authorize the shipment of liquor into any state contrary to the laws of such state: Provided further, that the postmaster-general is hereby authorized and directed to make public from time to time in suitable bulletins or public notices the names of states in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors.

PROHIBITION IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On and after Nov. 1, 1917, no person or persons, or any house, company, association, club or corporation, his, its or their agents, officers, clerks or servants, directly or indirectly, shall, in the District of Columbia, manufacture for sale or gift, import for sale or gift, sell, offer for sale, keep for sale, traffic in, barter, export, ship out of the District of Columbia, or exchange for goods or merchandise, or solicit or receive orders for the purchase of, any alcoholic or other prohibited liquors for beverage purposes or for any other than scientific, medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental or other nonbeverage purposes.

The act contains stringent regulations for the manufacture, receipt and distribution of liquors for nonbeverage purposes and provides heavy penalties for violations of the law. (Approved March 3, 1917.)

HOME FOR LEPERS.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to obtain by purchase or otherwise a site suitable for the establishment of a home for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy,

to be administered by the United States public health service; and either the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the interior, or the secretary of agriculture is authorized to transfer to the secretary of the treasury any abandoned military, naval or other reservation suitable for the purpose, with all buildings and improvements, to be used for the purpose of the home.

There shall be received into the home any person afflicted with leprosy who presents himself or herself for care, detention and treatment, or who may be apprehended under authority of the United States quarantine acts, or any person afflicted with leprosy duly consigned to the home by the proper health authorities of any state, territory or the District of Columbia. The surgeon-general of the public health service is authorized, upon request of such authorities, to send for any person afflicted with leprosy and to convey him or her to such home for detention and treatment.

Regulations shall be prepared by the surgeon-general of the public health service, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, for the government and administration of the home and for the apprehension, detention, treatment and release of all persons who are inmates thereof.

The secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the erection upon such site of suitable and necessary buildings for the purpose of this act at a cost not to exceed \$250,000. (Approved Feb. 3, 1917.)

CONTROL OF RIVER FLOODS.

For controlling the floods of the Mississippi river and continuing its improvement from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river the secretary of war is directed to carry on, by hired labor or otherwise, the plans of the Mississippi river commission, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$45,000,000. Not more than \$10,000,000 shall be expended in any one fiscal year.

All money appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of war in accordance with the plans and recommendations of the Mississippi river commission, as approved by the chief of engineers, for controlling the floods and for the general improvement of the Mississippi river, and for surveys, including the survey from the head of the passes to the headwaters of the river, and a survey of the Atchafalaya outlet so far as it may be necessary to determine the cost of protecting its basin from the flood waters of the Mississippi, either by its divorcement from the river or by other means, and for the salaries and other expenses of the Mississippi river commission.

No money appropriated under the act shall be expended in the construction or repair of any levee until assurances have been given that the local interests protected thereby will contribute for such construction a sum which the commission shall determine to be equitable, but which shall not be less than half of such sum as may have been allotted by the commission for such work. Such contributions shall be expended under the direction of the commission, but no contribution made by any state or levee district shall be expended in any other state or levee district except with the approval of the state or district so contributing.

Any funds which may hereafter be appropriated under the authority of this act for improving the Mississippi river between the head of the passes and the mouth of the Ohio river and which may be allotted to levees may be expended upon any part of the Mississippi between the head of the passes and Rock Island, Ill.

No money appropriated under the act shall be expended in payment for any right of way for any levee which may be constructed in cooperation with any state or levee district, but all such rights of way shall be provided free

of cost to the United States. No money paid or expense incurred by any state or levee district in securing such rights of way or in any temporary works of emergency during an impending flood, or for the maintenance of any levee line, shall be computed as a part of the contribution of such state or levee district toward the construction or repair of any levee.

The watercourses connected with the Mississippi river to such extent as may be necessary to exclude the flood waters from the upper limits of any delta basin, together with the Ohio river from its mouth to the mouth of the Cache river, may, in the discretion of the commission, receive allotments for improvements now under way or hereafter to be undertaken.

Upon the completion of any levee constructed for flood control under authority of this act, the levee shall be turned over to the levee district protected thereby for maintenance thereafter; but for all other purposes the United States shall retain such control over the same as it may have the right to exercise upon such completion.

For controlling the floods, removing the debris and continuing the improvement of the Sacramento river, California, in accordance with the plans of the California debris commission, the secretary of war is authorized and directed to carry on continuously, by hired labor or otherwise, the plan of the commission, approved by the chief of engineers of the United States army and the board of engineers for rivers and harbors, and in so far as said plan provides for the rectification and enlargement of river channels and the construction of weirs, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$5,600,000. Not more than \$1,000,000 shall be expended therefor during any one fiscal year.

All money appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, in accordance with the plans, specifications and recommendations of the California debris commission, as approved by the chief of engineers, for the control of floods, removal of debris and the general improvement of the Sacramento river. No money shall be expended under authority of this section until assurances have been given satisfactory to the secretary of war (a) that the state of California will contribute annually for such work a sum equal to such sum as may be expended annually therefor by the United States; (b) that such equal contributions by the state of California will continue annually until the full equal share of the cost of such work shall have been contributed by the state; and (c) that the river levees contemplated in the report of the California debris commission, dated Aug. 10, 1910, will be constructed to such grade and section and within such time as may be required by said commission. The total contributions required from California shall not exceed in the aggregate \$5,600,000. Rights of way must be provided free of cost to the United States. Upon completion of the works for flood control they shall be turned over to California for maintenance.

All the provisions of existing law relating to examinations and surveys and to works of improvement of rivers and harbors shall apply, so far as applicable, to examinations and surveys and to works of improvement relating to flood control. And all expenditures of funds hereafter appropriated for works and projects relating to flood control shall be made in accordance with and subject to the law governing the disbursement and expenditure of funds appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

All examinations and surveys of projects relating to flood control shall include a comprehensive study of the watershed or watersheds, and the report thereon in addition to any other matter upon which a report is required shall give such data as it may be practicable to secure in regard to (a) the extent and character of the area to be affected by the proposed improvement; (b) the probable effect upon any navigable water or waterway; (c) the possible

economical development and utilization of water power; and (d) such other uses as may be properly related to or co-ordinated with the project. And the heads of the several departments of the government may, in their discretion, and shall upon the request of the secretary of war, detail representatives from their respective departments to assist the engineers of the army in the study and examination of such watersheds, to the end that duplication of work may be avoided and the various services of the government economically co-ordinated therein. All reports on preliminary examinations hereafter authorized, together with the report of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors thereon and the separate report of the representative of any other department, shall be submitted to the secretary of war by the chief of engineers, with his recommendations, and shall be transmitted by the secretary of war to the house of representatives.

Salary of the civilian members of the Mississippi river commission shall hereafter be \$5,000 per annum. (Approved March 1, 1917.)

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK.

The act sets apart a tract of land in the territory of Alaska embracing Mount McKinley as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, under the name of Mount McKinley national park. It is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the summit of a hill between the two forks of the headwaters of the Toklat river, approximate latitude 63 degrees 47 minutes, longitude 150 degrees 20 minutes; thence south 6 degrees 20 minutes west nineteen miles; thence south 68 degrees west sixty miles; thence in a southeasterly direction approximately twenty-eight miles to the summit of Mount Russell; thence in a northeasterly direction approximately eighty-nine miles to a point twenty-five miles due south of a point due east of the point of beginning; thence due north twenty-five miles to said point, and thence due west twenty-eight and one-half miles to the point of beginning.

Nothing in the act affects any valid existing claim, location or entry under the land laws of the United States nor mineral land laws applicable to the lands in the park.

The park shall be under the executive control of the secretary of the interior, who shall publish rules and regulations for its care, protection, management and improvement, such rules being primarily aimed at the freest use of the park for recreation purposes by the public and for the preservation of animals, birds and fish, as well as of the natural curiosities and scenic beauties of the region. The park is established as a game refuge, and no person shall kill any game in the park except under an order from the secretary of the interior for the protection of persons or to protect or prevent the extermination of other animals or birds. Prospectors and miners engaged in prospecting or mining in the park may take and kill so much game or birds as may be needed for their actual necessities when short of food; but in no case shall animals or birds be killed in the park for sale or removal therefrom, or wantonly.

The secretary of the interior may execute leases to parcels of ground not exceeding twenty acres in extent for periods not to exceed twenty years whenever such ground is necessary for the erection of establishments for the accommodation of visitors; may grant such other necessary privileges and concessions as he deems wise for the accommodation of visitors, and may likewise arrange for the removal of such mature or dead or down timber as he may deem necessary and advisable for the protection and improvement of the park. No appropriation for the maintenance of the park in excess of \$10,000 annually shall be made unless the same shall have first been expressly authorized by law. (Approved Feb. 26, 1917.)

[This new reservation, which incloses an area of 2,200 square miles, lies in south central Alaska

and contains the loftiest mountain in America. Mount McKinley rises 20,300 feet above sea level. It is nearly 6,000 feet higher than Mount Whitney, the loftiest summit within the borders of the continental United States. There are a few loftier mountains in the world, notably in the Himalayas, but none which rises so far above the neighboring country. The valleys of the Himalayas are from 7,000 to 10,000 feet and more in altitude; the valleys of the Mount McKinley national park range from 1,800 to 3,000 feet in altitude. McKinley's elevation above the level of immediate observation, therefore, is thousands of feet higher than that of any other mountain, and the sublimity of the spectacle it presents is correspondingly greater.

The magnificence of the spectacle is further increased by the fact that the upper 14,000 feet of the mountain is covered with snow and ice. Some of the hugest glaciers in the world flow from McKinley's sides. The south side of Mount McKinley, which is the climax of the Alaskan range, is nearly impassable. It is covered by glaciers of enormous bulk; the annual snowfall in some places reaches a depth of sixty feet. On the north side, however, is a rolling country dotted with beautiful lakes and forests and inhabited by herds of caribou. In fact, the special reason why congress set apart the region at this time was to conserve the wild animal life in advance of the invasion of hunters which the new government railroad will bring into Alaska, the road as projected running within twenty miles of this greatest of nature's spectacles.]

GULFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL PARK.

In order to preserve for historical and military study one of the most remarkable battle fields of the revolutionary war, the battle field of Guilford Courthouse in the state of North Carolina is declared to be a national military park. The tracts of land which are described in the act consist of 125 acres in the county of Guilford, Morehead township, the property of the Guilford Battle Ground company, which is to deed the property over to the secretary of war, who is authorized to receive it. The area shall be known as the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. The affairs of the park, subject to the supervision of the secretary of war, shall be in charge of three commissioners, one of whom shall be a resident of Guilford county, North Carolina, one a resident of Maryland and one a resident of Delaware. The resident commissioner shall serve as chairman and secretary of the commission and shall receive \$1,000 a year. The other commissioners are to receive \$100 a year and no other compensation. The duty of the commission is to open and maintain roads and mark with historical tablets or otherwise the lines of the troops engaged in the battle of Guilford Courthouse and other historical points of interest. (Approved March 2, 1917.)

[The battle of Guilford Courthouse was fought March 15, 1781, between the British under Cornwallis and the Americans under Greene. The British though nominally victors had the heaviest casualties and had to abandon the Carolinas.]

STOCK RAISING HOMESTEADS.

It shall be lawful for any person qualified to make entry under the homestead laws of the United States to make a stock raising homestead entry for not exceeding 640 acres of unappropriated unreserved public land in reasonably compact form. Land so entered must first have been designated by the secretary of the interior as "stock raising lands." The secretary is authorized to designate as subject to entry under the act lands the surface of which is chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, do not contain merchantable timber, are not susceptible of irrigation from any known source of water supply and are of such a character that 640 acres are reasonably required for the support of a family. Instead of cultivation as required by the homestead laws the entryman shall be required to make permanent improvements to the value of not less than \$1.25 an acre upon

the land, before final proof is submitted, tending to increase the value of the land for stock raising purposes, half of such improvements to be made within three years after the entry. (Approved Dec. 29, 1916.)

PROTECTION OF FLAG.

Hereafter any person who, within the District of Columbia, in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States of America, or shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, colors or ensign upon which shall have been printed, painted or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design or drawing, or any advertisement of any nature; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall manufacture, sell, expose for sale or to public view or give away or have in possession for sale or to be given away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle for merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, colors or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed; or who, within the District of Columbia, shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile or defy, trample upon or cast contempt, either by word or act, upon any such flag, standard, colors or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. The words "flag, standard, colors or ensign," as used herein, shall include any flag, standard, colors, ensign or any picture or representation of either, or of any part or parts of either, made of any substance or represented on any substance, of any size evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors or ensign of the United States of America or a picture or a representation of either, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or of any part or parts of either, by which the average person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard or ensign of the United States of America. (Approved Feb. 8, 1917.)

THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT.

Any person who knowingly and willfully deposits or causes to be deposited for conveyance in the mail or for delivery from any postoffice or by any letter carrier any letter, paper, writing, print, missive or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the president of the United States or who knowingly and willfully otherwise makes any such threat against the president, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. (Approved Feb. 14, 1917.)

INCREASE OF MILITARY REVENUES.

(See "Work of 65th Congress" for later law.) Following is the full text of the "Act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extension of fortifications":

TITLE I.—SPECIAL PREPAREDNESS FUND.

Section 1. That the receipts from the tax imposed by Title II and one-third of the receipts from the tax imposed by Title III of this act shall constitute a separate fund in the treasury to be used only for the expenditures incurred under the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916; the act

entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916; and the act entitled "An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1916, or any other act or acts subsequent thereto making appropriations for army, navy or fortification purposes. In addition to such receipts from the taxes imposed under Titles II and III of this act, there shall be credited annually, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, to such separate fund, the sum of \$175,000,000, such sum being the estimated additional revenue to be derived under the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, in excess of the revenue to be derived under then existing laws: Provided, that the secretary of the treasury may use such fund for other purposes, but such fund shall be reimbursed for any portion thereof so used.

TITLE II.—EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Sec. 200. That when used in this title—The term "corporation" includes joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies.

The term "United States" means only the states, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia; and

The term "taxable year" means the twelve months ending Dec. 31, except in the case of a corporation or partnership allowed to fix its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. The first taxable year shall be the year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

Sec. 201. That in addition to the taxes under existing laws there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every corporation and partnership organized, authorized or existing under the laws of the United States, or of any state, territory or district thereof, no matter how created or organized, excepting income derived from the business of life, health and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan, a tax of 8 per centum of the amount by which such net income exceeds the sum of (a) \$5,000 and (b) 3 per centum of the actual capital invested.

Every foreign corporation and partnership, including corporations and partnerships of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, shall pay for each taxable year a like tax upon the amount by which its net income received from all sources within the United States exceeds the sum of (a) 8 per centum of the actual capital invested and used or employed in the business in the United States, and (b) that proportion of \$5,000 which the entire actual capital invested and used or employed in the business in the United States bears to the entire actual capital invested; and in case no such capital is used or employed in the business in the United States the tax shall be imposed upon that portion of such net income which is in excess of the sum of (a) 3 per centum of that proportion of the entire actual capital invested and used or employed in the business which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income, and (b) that proportion of \$5,000 which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Sec. 202. That for the purpose of this title, actual capital invested means (1) actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value, at the time of payment, of assets other than cash paid in, and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business; but does not include money or other property borrowed by the corporation or partnership.

Sec. 203. That the tax herein imposed upon corporations and partnerships shall be computed upon the basis of the net income shown by their income tax returns under Title I of the

act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, or under this title, and shall be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as the income tax due under Title I of such act of Sept. 8, 1916: Provided, that for the purpose of this title a partnership shall have the same privilege with reference to fixing its fiscal year as is accorded corporations under section 13 (a) of Title I of such act of Sept. 8, 1916: And provided further, that where a corporation or partnership makes return prior to March 1, 1918, covering its own fiscal year and includes therein any income received during the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1916, the tax herein imposed shall be that proportion of the tax based upon such full fiscal year which the time from Jan. 1, 1917, to the end of such fiscal year bears to the full fiscal year.

Sec. 204. That corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of section 11 of Title I of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, and partnerships carrying on or doing the same business shall be exempt from the provisions of this title, and the tax imposed by this title shall not attach to the incomes of partnerships derived from agriculture or from personal services.

Sec. 205. That every corporation having a net income of \$5,000 or more for the taxable year making a return under Title I of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, shall, for the purpose of this title, include in such return a detailed statement of the actual capital invested.

Every partnership having a net income of \$5,000 or more for the taxable year shall render a correct return of the income of the partnership for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the actual capital invested and the gross income for such year and the deductions hereinafter allowed. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner and form as is prescribed for income tax returns under Title I of such act of Sept. 8, 1916. In computing net income of a partnership for the purposes of this title, there shall be allowed like deductions as are allowed to individuals in sections 5 (a) and 6 (a) of such act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Sec. 206. That all administrative, special and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection and refund of internal revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of Title I of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, relating to returns and payment of the tax therein imposed including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the tax required by this title.

Sec. 207. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation or partnership subject to the provisions of this title to furnish him with such facts, data and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax provided for in this title.

TITLE III.—ESTATE TAX.

Sec. 300. That Sec. 201, Title II, of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 201. That a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax) equal to the following percentages of the value of the net estate, to be determined as provided in section 203, is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, whether a resident or nonresident of the United States:

"One and one-half per centum of such estate not in excess of \$50,000;

"Three per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$150,000;

"Four and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$250,000;

"Six per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$450,000;

"Seven and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$450,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000;

"Nine per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000;

"Ten and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$2,000,000 and does not exceed \$3,000,000;

"Twelve per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$3,000,000 and does not exceed \$4,000,000;

"Thirteen and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$4,000,000 and does not exceed \$5,000,000; and

"Fifteen per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$5,000,000."

Sec. 301. That the tax on the transfer of the net estate of decedents dying between Sept. 8, 1916, and the passage of this act shall be computed at the rates originally prescribed in the act approved Sept. 8, 1916.

TITLE IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 400. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time such sums as in his judgment may be required to meet public expenditures on account of the Mexican situation, the construction of the armor-plate plant, the construction of the Alaskan railway and the purchase of the Danish West Indies, or to reimburse the treasury for such expenditures, and to prepare and issue therefor bonds of the United States not exceeding in the aggregate \$100,000,000, in such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest payable quarterly at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum; and such bonds shall be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value, and both principal and interest shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority, and shall not be receivable by the treasurer of the United States as security for the issue of circulating notes to national banks: Provided, that such bonds may be disposed of by the secretary of the treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of preparing, advertising and issuing the same; And provided further, that in addition to such issue of bonds, the secretary of the treasury may prepare and issue for the purposes specified in this section any portion of the bonds of the United States now available for issue under authority of section 39 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909; And provided further, that the issue of bonds under authority of this act and any Panama canal bonds hereafter issued under authority of section 39 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, shall be made redeemable and payable at such times within fifty years after the date of their issue as the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, may deem advisable.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Sec. 401. That section 32 of an act entitled "An act providing ways and means to meet war

expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, as amended by section 40 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 32. That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form and in such denominations as he may prescribe; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe: Provided, that the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$300,000,000, and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act."

RETURNS OF DIVIDENDS.

Sec. 402. That Title I of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, be amended by adding to Part III a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 26. Every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company subject to the tax herein imposed, when required by the commissioner of internal revenue, shall render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, whether made in cash or its equivalent or in stock, including the names and addresses of stockholders and the number of shares owned by each, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury." (Approved March 3, 1917.)

NAVAL APPROPRIATION ACT.

Following are the chief provisions of the naval appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1918:

For aviation, including procuring, producing, constructing, storing and handling aircraft, rigid dirigibles and apparatuses, maintenance of aircraft stations and development of aviation for naval purposes, \$5,133,000.

To enable the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy to secure by purchase, condemnation, donation or otherwise such basic patent or patents as they may consider necessary to the manufacture and development of aircraft in the United States for governmental and civil purposes, \$1,000,000.

For scientific research in the field of aeronautics, \$107,000.

For outfits on first enlistment, \$2,385,920.

For instruments and supplies, \$450,000.

For arming and equipping naval militia, \$1,527,617.70.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, \$8,483,333.

For new machinery, repairs, etc., in naval gun factory, Washington, \$2,500,736.

For new projectile plant, \$2,080,956.

For new batteries for ships of the navy, \$2,201,000.

For batteries for merchant auxiliaries, \$1,731,174.

For ammunition for merchant auxiliaries, \$7,731,941.

For anti-aircraft guns and ammunition at naval stations, \$3,800,000.

For procuring ammunition for issue to ships, \$3,500,000.

For torpedoes and appliances, \$1,049,280.

For reserve of ordnance supplies, \$4,657,460.

For maintenance of yards and docks, \$2,709,000.

For public works at navy yards, stations, etc., \$16,976,255.01.

For medical stores, \$1,121,740.

For pay of the navy, \$51,923,776.15.

For provisions and commuted rations, \$10,144.-943.40.

For apparatus and materials as a war reserve in case of a national emergency, \$3,000,000.

For coal and other fuel, \$6,500,000.

For preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks and in the ordinary repairs, materials, etc., \$12,350,000.

For engineering, \$12,270,000.

For naval academy, \$909,049.20.

For marine corps, \$13,358,137.78.

INCREASE OF NAVY.

Of the vessels authorized in the act of Aug. 29, 1916, the construction of the following vessels shall be begun as soon as practicable at a cost exclusive of armor and armament not to exceed the following amounts: Three battle ships, \$15,500,000 each; one battle cruiser, \$19,000,000; three scout cruisers, \$6,000,000 each; fifteen destroyers, \$1,300,000 each; one destroyer tender, \$2,300,000; one submarine tender, \$1,900,000; eighteen coast submarines to have a surface displacement of about 800 tons each, \$1,300,000 each, and the limits of cost for the four battle cruisers and for three scout cruisers authorized, but not yet contracted for, are increased to not to exceed \$19,000,000 each for the battle cruisers and \$6,000,000 each for the scout cruisers, exclusive of armor and armament, and the construction of these vessels shall be begun as soon as practicable.

On account of hulls and outfits and machinery of three battle ships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, one submarine tender, one destroyer tender and other vessels heretofore authorized, \$93,123,000.

On account of submarine torpedo boats heretofore authorized, \$16,816,110, and on account of eighteen additional coast submarine torpedo boats herein appropriated for, \$6,115,170; in all, submarine torpedo boats, \$22,931,280.

Toward the armor and armament of vessels heretofore authorized and additional vessels herein appropriated for, \$44,180,000.

Toward ammunition for the vessels heretofore appropriated for and for the additional vessels herein appropriated for, \$14,528,043.

Total increase of the navy heretofore authorized and herein appropriated for, \$174,762,323.

In the case of national emergency the president is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours' labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: Provided, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of eight hours.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND.

To enable the president to secure the more economical and expeditious delivery of materials, equipment and munitions and secure the more expeditious construction of ships authorized and for the purchase or construction of such additional torpedo boat destroyers, submarine chasers and such other navy small craft, including aircraft, guns and ammunition for all of said vessels and aircraft and for each and every purpose connected therewith, as the president may direct, to be expended at the direction and in the discretion of the president, \$115,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to be immediately available.

In addition to the eighteen submarines heretofore appropriated for, the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized and directed to proceed at once to cause to be constructed twenty coast submarines to have a surface displacement of about 800 tons each at a cost not to exceed \$1,800,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament, on the most approved lines according to plans and specifications to be provided or adopted by the secretary of the navy. The same may be let by contract to private builders or constructed by the government in navy yards, or both, as may be directed by the secretary of the navy.

Said twenty submarines shall be constructed on the Pacific coast: Provided, that the cost of construction on the Pacific coast does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eighteen million dollars is hereby appropriated toward the construction of said submarines.

In time of war, or of national emergency arising prior to March 1, 1918, to be determined by the president by proclamation, the president is hereby authorized and empowered, in addition to all other existing provisions of law:

1. Within the limits of the amounts appropriated therefor, to place an order with any person for such ships or war material as the necessities of the government, to be determined by the president, may require and which are of the nature, kind and quantity usually produced or capable of being produced by such person. Compliance with all such orders shall be obligatory on any person to whom such order is given, and such order shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts theretofore placed with such person. If any person owning, leasing or operating any factory equipped for the building or production of ships or war material for the navy shall refuse or fail to give the government such preference in the execution of such an order, or shall refuse to build, supply, furnish or manufacture the kind, quantity or quality of ships or war material so ordered at such reasonable price as shall be determined by the president, the president may take immediate possession of any factory of such person or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire factory, and may use the same at such times and in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

2. Within the limits of the amounts appropriated therefor, to modify or cancel any existing contract for the building, production or purchase of ships or war material; and if any contractor shall refuse or fail to comply with the contract as so modified the president may take immediate possession of any factory of such contractor or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire factory and may use the same at such times and in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

3. To require the owner or occupier of any factory in which ships or war material are built or produced to place at the disposal of the United States the whole or any part of the output of such factory and, within the limits of the amounts appropriated therefor, to deliver such output or parts thereof in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order at such reasonable price as shall be determined by the president.

4. To requisition and take over for use or operation by the government any factory or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire factory, whether the United States has or has not any contract or agreement with the owner or occupier of such factory.

All authority granted to the president in this paragraph, to be exercised in time of national emergency, shall cease on March 1, 1918.

Whenever the United States shall cancel or modify any contract, make use of, assume, occupy, requisition or take over any factory or part thereof or any ships or war material in accordance with the provisions of the act, it shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the president, and if the amount so determined is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such persons shall be paid 50 per centum of the amount so determined by the president and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to the said 50 per centum shall make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor. In the manner provided in section 145 of the judicial code.

The secretary of the navy shall build any of the vessels herein appropriated for in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations,

or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of the vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement or understanding, the effect, object or purpose of which is to deprive the government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of the vessels: Provided, that the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate.

In the event the secretary of the navy is unable to secure from the private shipbuilders contracts for the expeditious construction of the ships heretofore authorized at a fair and reasonable price, the sum of \$12,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the secretary of the navy to equip the navy yards with suitable and necessary machinery, implements, building ways and equipment for the construction of such of said vessels as may be assigned to navy yards for construction.

If in the judgment of the secretary of the navy, the most rapid and economical construction of the battle cruiser herein appropriated for can be obtained thereby, he may contract for the construction of said battle cruiser upon the basis of actual cost, plus a reasonable profit to be determined by him.

That section 44 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 44. Whoever shall willfully trespass upon, injure or destroy any of the works or property or material of any submarine mine or torpedo or fortification or harbor-defense system owned or constructed or in process of construction by the United States, or shall willfully interfere with the operation or use of any such submarine mine, torpedo, fortification or harbor-defense system, or shall knowingly, willfully or wantonly violate any duly authorized and promulgated order or regulation of the president governing persons or vessels within the limits of defensive sea areas, which defensive sea areas are hereby authorized to be established by order of the president from time to time as may be necessary in his discretion for purposes of national defense, shall be punished on conviction thereof in a District or Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the district or circuit in which the offense is committed, or into which the offender is first brought, by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or by both, in the discretion of the court."

Of each of the sums appropriated by this act, except such amounts as may be required to meet obligations authorized in previous acts and for which contracts have been made, no part shall be used to procure through purchase or contract any vessels, armament, articles or materials which the navy yards, gun factories or other industrial plants operated by the navy department are equalled to supply, unless such government plants are operated approximately at their full capacity for not less than one regular shift each working day, except when contract costs are less than costs in the government plants, and except when the government plants are unable to complete the work within the time required, and except in cases of emergency: Provided, that no part of the appropriations made in this act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this act be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in ad-

dition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any government plant.

No part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for the purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament or machinery from any persons, firms or corporations who are parties to any existing combination or conspiracy to monopolize the interstate or foreign commerce or trade of the United States, or the commerce or trade between the states and any territory or the District of Columbia, in any of the articles aforesaid, and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates or machinery shall be made at a price in excess of a reasonable profit above the actual cost of manufacture. But this limitation shall in no case apply to any existing contract.

No part of any sum herein appropriated under "Increase of the Navy" shall be used for the payment of any clerical, drafting, inspection or messenger service, or for the pay of any of the other classified force under the various bureaus of the navy department, Washington, D. C.

No part of any sum appropriated by this act shall be used for any expense of the navy department at Washington, D. C., unless specific authority is given by law for such expenditure.

During the fiscal year 1918 all civilian employees in the naval establishment, including on the lump-sum rolls only those persons who are carried thereon at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, shall receive increased compensation at the rate of 10 per centum per annum to such employees who receive salaries or wages in such establishment at the rate per annum of less than \$1,200, and increased compensation at the rate of 5 per centum per annum to such employees who receive salaries or wages in such establishment at a rate of not more than \$1,800 per annum.

MORE MIDSHIPMEN.

Hereafter, in addition to the appointment of midshipmen to the United States naval academy, as now prescribed by law, the secretary of the navy is allowed 100 appointments annually, instead of twenty-five as now prescribed by law, to be appointed from the enlisted men of the navy who are citizens of the United States and not more than 20 years of age on the date of entrance to the naval academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance: Provided, that such appointments shall be made in the order of merit from candidates who have, in competition with each other, passed the mental examination now or hereafter required by law for entrance to the naval academy and who passed the physical examination before entrance under existing laws.

The president, in his discretion, is authorized to reduce the course of instruction at the naval academy from four to three years for a period of two years from the date of the approval of this act, and may during said two years graduate classes which have completed a three year course. (Approved March 4, 1917.)

FOR EMERGENCY EXPENDITURES.

Joint resolution.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time such sums as may be necessary to meet emergency expenditures directed by the president for naval construction or the expediting thereof, as may be authorized by law, not exceeding \$150,000,000, or to reimburse the treasury for such expenditures and to prepare and issue therefor bonds of the United States in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe: Provided, that the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to issue serial bonds of the United States maturing in equal amounts from date of issue to twenty years from date of issue, bearing interest payable

semiannually at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum: Provided further, that such bonds shall be issued at not less than par, shall bear interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, shall not have the circulation privilege attached and that all citizens of the United States shall be given an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commission shall be allowed or paid thereon; both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority. In order to pay the necessary expenses connected with said issue of bonds a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the secretary of the treasury may direct. (Approved March 4, 1917.)

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE.

Included in the act (approved Feb. 14, 1917), making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof and for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service were the following items:

- Construction of gun and mortar batteries, \$2,500,000.
- Modernizing older emplacements, \$102,000.
- Construction of fire control stations and accessories, \$608,796.
- Electric light and power plants, \$110,000.
- Searchlights, \$250,000.
- Sites for fortifications, \$100,000.

WEBB-KENYON LIQUOR LAW HELD VALID.

In a decision announced Jan. 8, 1917, the United States Supreme court declared valid and constitutional the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting the shipments of liquor from wet to dry states. It also sustained a recent West Virginia law prohibiting importations in interstate commerce of liquor for personal use. Following is the official digest prepared by the court of the majority opinion (from which Justices Holmes and Van Devanter dissented):

"1. That the West Virginia law, besides prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants except as to that which is permitted for medical, sacramental and manufacturing purposes, also forbids all transportation of liquor and all receipt and possession of liquor transported in the state, whether originating in or outside of the state, and, although it does not prohibit personal use, puts serious restrictions upon the power to obtain for such use.

"The court holds that, in view of the well established police authority of the state over intoxicants, there is no reason to think that this law was in any wise repugnant to the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. It, however, decides that unless the state authority has an exceptional application to shipments of interstate commerce as the result of the act of congress known as the Webb-Kenyon law the provisions of the state law restricting shipments of intoxicants into the state from other states would be unconstitutional, because interfering with the power of congress to regulate commerce among the states, and consequently would be a direct burden upon such commerce.

"2. Considering the Webb-Kenyon act, the court

Purchase, manufacture, maintenance, operation and repair of airships and other aerial machines, buildings for equipment and other accessories necessary in the aviation section for use in connection with the seacoast defenses of the United States, \$3,600,000.

Purchase, manufacture and test of mountain, field and siege cannon, including their equipment, and machinery necessary for their manufacture at the arsenals, \$6,900,000.

Purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition for the foregoing, \$7,310,000.

Purchase, manufacture and test of seacoast cannon, \$9,231,000.

Purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition for seacoast cannon, for modernizing projectiles on hand and for necessary experiments in connection therewith, \$10,940,000.

Purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition, subcaliber guns and other accessories for seacoast artillery practice, \$572,000.

Alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery, \$1,000,000.

Purchase, manufacture and test of ammunition, subcaliber guns and other accessories for mountain, field and siege artillery practice, \$1,000,000.

Alteration and maintenance of seacoast artillery, \$700,000.

Airships at coast defenses of Philippines, \$600,000; Hawaiian islands, \$600,000.

Ordnance department: Seacoast cannon for coast defenses, \$617,000; ammunition for seacoast cannon, \$2,229,000; alteration and maintenance of seacoast artillery, \$494,510.

All of the material purchased shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the secretary of war, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad.

holds that there is no foundation for the contention that the act only applies to shipments from one state into another for a use prohibited by the state to which the liquor is shipped. On the contrary, it is decided that the Webb-Kenyon act, to use the words of the act, applies to shipments of liquor 'intended to be received, possessed, sold, or in any manner used' in violation of the laws of the state. As this conclusion causes every prohibition of the West Virginia law to be embraced and come under the right conferred by congress by the Webb-Kenyon act, it is decided that the West Virginia law was not in conflict with the commerce clause of the constitution and the power of congress to regulate commerce if congress had power to enact the Webb-Kenyon law.

"3. Disposing of that question, it is decided that congress had the power under the constitution to adopt the Webb-Kenyon law, whether considered from the point of view of original reasoning or in the light of the previous legislation by congress and the decisions of the court holding that legislation valid. It is therefore decided that by virtue of the Webb-Kenyon law there is no power to ship intoxicants from one state into another in violation of the prohibitions of the law of the state into which the liquor is shipped. In other words, it is decided that since the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law the channels of interstate commerce may not be used to convey liquor into a state against the prohibitions of its laws, or to use interstate commerce as the basis for a right to receive, possess, sell, or in any manner use liquor contrary to the state prohibition."

TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS IN CALIFORNIA.

Exploitation of the tungsten deposits in Inyo county, California, was begun in 1916, when by midsummer two mills having a daily capacity of 400 tons were in operation. The ore bodies that were then mined were from twenty to sixty feet wide and from 150 to 260 feet long. The

area in which scheelite-bearing deposits were found formed, so far as then explored, a belt about twenty miles long. Scheelite forms one of the principal ore minerals of tungsten, which is extensively used in the steel and aluminum industries.

MONEY AND FINANCE.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY NATIONS IN 1915.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

Figures are for the calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	\$23,968,402	\$1,544,319
Philippines .....	.....	44,044
Australia	8,276,315	333,906
British West Africa .....	.....	28,407
Canada .....	.....	66,438
Great Britain	103,737,492	13,466,965
India .....	.....	3,072,649
Bulgaria .....	.....	417,916
Chile	476,588	836,239
China .....	.....	56,502,742
Costa Rica	4,654	.....
Cuba	5,618,000	1,996,225
Denmark	2,853,943	290,412
Dutch East Indies .....	.....	521,391
Ecuador .....	.....	11,812
Egypt	1,353,509	13,689
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) .....	.....	6,013,002
France .....	.....	155,334
Tunis	249	.....
Germany	6,041,014	3,565,999
Italy .....	.....	1,270,497
Italian Somaliland	49,054	.....
Japan	15,084,610	277,262
Morocco .....	.....	423,313
Netherlands	2,576,628	.....
Persia	109,027	880,021
Peru	447,640	759,410
Portugal .....	.....	933,864
Serbia .....	.....	1,162,135
Siam .....	.....	1,478,672
Sweden .....	.....	187,929
Switzerland	3,667,000	13,930
Turkey	13,210,105	1,669
Total	183,518,602	100,679,385
Recoinage	33,849,512	22,488,370
New coinage	149,668,790	73,241,015

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1915.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

Figures are for calendar year.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	\$101,035,700	\$38,898,801
Canada	18,936,971	14,738,108
Mexico	6,559,275	20,533,743
Central American States	2,970,271	1,515,504
Bolivia and Chile	814,418	2,008,254
Brazil	2,424,515	11,169
Colombia	5,453,148	182,281
Ecuador	545,674	12,794
Peru	1,109,891	4,888,200
Uruguay	11,836	.....
British Guiana	923,892	.....
Dutch Guiana	449,054	.....
French Guiana	1,359,793	.....
Venezuela	612,700	.....
Austria-Hungary	200,744	816,120
France	1,400,000	.....
Great Britain	19,266	50,050
Greece .....	.....	306,922
Italy	2,295	246,241
Norway .....	.....	228,801
Portugal	661	1,068
Russia	28,586,392	.....
Spain .....	.....	2,369,075
Sweden	22,532	12,579
Turkey	475	783,119
British New Guinea	377,757	.....
New South Wales	2,738,976	1,599,287
Northern Territory	13,850	.....
Queensland	5,161,983	124,410
South Australia	163,638	.....
Victoria	6,802,438	8,569
Western Australia	25,015,188	.....
New Zealand	8,740,567	496,887
Tasmania	332,400	.....
British India	11,522,457	147,827
China	2,804,692	9,460

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
Chosen	\$3,739,477	\$11,352
British East Indies	4,398,476	.....
Federated Malay States	351,524	.....
Formosa	1,143,017	24,377
Indo-China	43,659	543
Japan	5,385,917	2,635,881
Belgian Congo	1,029,189	2,475
Egypt	144,910	860
French East Africa	43,414	.....
Madagascar	1,160,055	.....
Rhodesia	18,915,234	96,121
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal	189,033,156	517,041
Sierra Leone	8,304,551	.....
Total	470,466,214	93,277,933

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1492.

[From report of the director of the mint, 1915.]

CALENDAR YEARS.	Gold.	Silver (coining value).	Per cent gold.	Potential silver.
1492-1520	\$107,931,000	\$54,703,000	66.4	33.6
1521-1544	114,205,000	98,986,000	55.9	44.1
1545-1560	90,492,000	207,240,000	30.4	69.6
1561-1580	90,917,000	248,990,000	26.7	73.3
1581-1600	98,095,000	348,254,000	22.0	78.0
1601-1620	113,244,000	351,579,000	24.4	75.6
1621-1640	110,324,000	327,221,000	25.2	74.8
1641-1660	116,571,000	304,525,000	27.7	72.3
1661-1680	123,048,000	280,166,000	30.5	69.5
1681-1700	143,088,000	284,240,000	33.5	66.5
1701-1720	170,408,000	295,629,000	36.6	63.4
1721-1740	253,611,000	358,480,000	41.4	58.6
1741-1760	327,161,000	443,232,000	42.5	57.5
1761-1780	275,211,000	542,658,000	33.7	66.3
1781-1800	236,464,000	730,810,000	24.4	75.6
1801-1820	118,155,000	371,677,000	24.1	75.9
1821-1840	76,985,000	224,736,000	25.3	74.0
1841-1860	94,479,000	191,444,000	33.0	67.0
1861-1880	134,841,000	247,930,000	35.2	64.8
1881-1890	363,928,000	324,400,000	52.9	47.7
1891-1895	662,566,000	184,169,000	78.3	21.9
1896-1899	670,415,000	188,092,000	78.1	21.1
1891-1895	614,944,000	228,861,000	72.9	27.0
1896-1899	649,071,000	278,313,000	70.0	30.0
1891-1895	577,883,000	409,332,000	58.5	41.5
1896-1899	572,883,000	509,256,000	53.0	47.0
1891-1895	495,382,000	594,773,000	45.5	54.5
1896-1899	564,474,000	704,074,000	44.5	55.5
1891-1895	814,736,000	1,018,708,000	44.4	55.6
1896-1899	1,286,505,400	1,071,148,400	54.6	45.4
1901-1905	1,610,809,700	1,066,848,800	60.2	39.8
1906	402,503,000	213,403,600	65.3	34.7
1907	412,966,000	238,166,600	63.4	36.6
1908	443,006,200	262,634,500	62.8	37.2
1909	454,059,100	274,293,700	62.3	37.7
1910	465,259,800	286,652,300	61.4	38.6
1911	461,339,700	282,451,400	62.3	37.7
1912	466,136,100	261,402,300	62.2	37.8
1913	459,941,100	289,497,000	62.9	37.1
1914	439,078,260	207,678,038	67.9	32.1
1915	470,466,214	232,409,131	66.9	33.1
Total	16,144,635,274	15,087,912,069	51.7	48.3

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[From report of the director of the mint.]

	Calendar years.			
	GOLD.			
State.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Alaska	\$16,547,200	\$16,710,000	\$16,242,300	.....
Arizona	4,568,900	4,555,900	4,378,400	.....
California	21,251,900	22,547,400	23,110,300	.....
Colorado	19,902,400	22,530,800	19,069,100	.....
Georgia	16,800	34,800	20,200	.....
Idaho	1,187,200	1,170,600	971,700	.....
Montana	4,143,600	4,978,300	4,575,400	.....
Nevada	11,536,200	11,883,700	8,423,200	.....
New Mexico	1,219,100	1,469,100	1,403,000	.....
North Carolina	130,300	170,700	29,700	.....
Oregon	1,589,400	1,867,100	1,901,600	.....
South Carolina	3,200	3,600	300	.....
South Dakota	7,354,000	7,403,500	7,512,200	.....

State.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Texas	\$8,800	\$1,800	\$500
Utah	3,377,000	3,907,900	3,593,400
Washington	587,800	461,600	491,800
Wyoming	6,700	13,900	83,800
Philippine Islands	1,099,300	1,320,900	1,549,600
Other	22,000	13,100	14,900

Total value	94,531,800	101,035,700	92,316,400
Total fine oz. (troy)	4,572,976	4,887,604	4,465,807

SILVER (COMMERCIAL VALUE).

Alaska	478,800	526,100	938,277
Arizona	2,456,000	2,826,500	4,415,291
California	1,117,500	843,100	1,274,433
Colorado	4,868,800	3,981,900	5,112,404
Georgia	100	100	66
Idaho	6,953,300	6,506,800	6,910,017

State.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Michigan	\$229,800	\$290,300	\$376,679
Montana	6,932,800	7,195,300	9,703,738
Nevada	8,780,100	7,210,500	8,410,221
New Mexico	979,500	1,165,900	1,315,680
North Carolina	800	700	263
Oregon	81,500	62,000	107,754
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	99,400	98,600	139,988
Texas	317,800	361,500	453,581
Utah	6,482,300	6,522,200	8,529,356
Washington	188,700	106,700	135,467
Wyoming	100	1,426,500	3,092
Philippine Islands	81,500	7,600	11,775
Other	62,500	79,200	107,557
Total	40,067,700	37,397,300	47,945,879
Total fine oz. (troy)	72,455,100	74,961,075	72,883,800

MONEY OF THE WORLD (JAN. 1, 1915).

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the director of the mint.

Country.	Monetary standard.	Monetary unit.	Gold.*	Silver.*	Uncovered paper.*	Per capita Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Tot.
United States	Gold	Dollar	\$2,299,454	\$756,011	\$965,039	\$22.64	\$7.44	\$9.50	\$39.58
Australia	Gold	Pound sterling	249,527	10,000	.....	41.41	1.66	.....	43.07
Canada	Gold	Dollar	170,560	2,835	134,233	21.12	.35	16.62	38.09
Ceylon	Gold	Rupee	1,140	4,780	3,793	4.56	19.12	15.17	38.85
United Kingdom	Gold	Pound sterling	661,944	204,393	451,013	14.26	4.40	9.72	28.38
India	Gold	Pound sterling and rupee	42,412	112,194	45,416	.13	.36	.14	.63
South Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	32,572	2,601	13,434	5.08	4.41	2.09	7.58
Straits Settlement	Gold	Dollar	1,665	10,792	13,827	2.22	14.39	18.44	35.05
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev	19,569	11,580	59,368	4.16	2.46	12.63	19.25
Chosen (Korea)	Gold	Yen	1,256	3,326	16,027	.....	2.21	1.03	1.32
Denmark	Gold	Crown	31,168	28,435	10,677	10.67	4.41	9.74	24.82
Egypt	Gold	Piaster	22,332	21,634	21,327	1.79	1.70	1.71	5.20
France	Gold	Franc	1,384,125	411,090	1,502,511	34.86	10.35	37.85	83.06
Germany	Gold	Mark	714,073	7,806	758,952	10.53	1.12	11.19	21.84
Greece	Gold	Drachma	11,518	65	14,034	2.23	.....	2.72	4.95
Italy	Gold	Lira	335,689	46,568	616,813	9.06	1.26	16.65	26.97
Japan	Gold	Yen	143,128	71,507	40,738	2.58	1.29	.73	4.60
Morocco	Silver	Rial	.....	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.22
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	172,536	195,968	57,709	27.21	30.91	9.42	67.54
Norway	Gold	Crown	24,887	4,395	17,307	10.11	1.79	7.03	18.93
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	17,794	41,646	111,316	2.99	6.99	18.68	28.66
Russia	Gold	Ruble	1,058,480	171,465	2,046,461	5.93	9.66	4.50	11.39
Siam	Gold	Pical	.....	7,549	5,393	.....	.88	.63	1.51
Spain	Gold	Peseta	167,375	241,811	92,648	8.22	11.88	4.55	24.65
Sweden	Gold	Crown	43,542	10,492	52,399	7.72	1.86	9.29	18.87
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	48,276	9,889	34,033	12.60	2.58	8.88	24.06
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	291,197	56,805	129,888	13.69	2.67	6.11	22.47
Argentina	Gold	Peso	228,989	.....	741,166	29.04	.....	94.02	123.06
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	24,408	.....	563,658	1.00	.....	23.19	24.19
Guiana, British	Gold	Pound sterling	26	975	849	1.2	3.25	2.83	5.28
Guiana, Dutch	Gold	Pound sterling	95	138	134	.59	1.83	1.34	3.31
Paraguay	Gold	Peso	1,930	.....	27,738	2.41	.....	34.67	37.08
Peru	Gold	Libra	25,622	3,425	9,463	4.42	.59	1.63	6.64
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	28,356	1,898	.....	23.13	1.55	.....	24.68
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	2,067	1,464	.....	.73	.52	.....	1.25
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.....	.....	4,011	.....	.....	1.89	1.89
Nicaragua	Silver	Peso	.....	.....	315	1.747	.....	.53	2.91
Panama	Gold	Balboa	51	13	.....	.13	.03	.....	.16
Salvador	Silver	Peso	.....	.....	1,554	1.412	.....	1.22	1.11
Total			8,258,213	2,441,012	8,582,792	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Thousands of dollars. Blank spaces in table indicate no satisfactory information is available.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES (1792-1915).

[For 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.]

Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-July 31, 1834	\$14,000,000	Insignificant	\$14,000,000
July 31, 1834-Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000
1845-1850	103,038,769	3,000,000	103,338,769
1851-1860	551,000,000	1,100,000	552,100,000
1861-1870	474,250,000	100,750,000	575,000,000
1871-1880	395,300,000	360,300,000	755,600,000
1881-1890	326,620,000	535,056,000	861,676,000
1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1896	53,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000
1897	67,363,000	69,637,000	127,000,000
1898	64,468,000	70,384,000	134,847,000
1899	71,053,000	70,806,000	141,859,000
Period.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1900	\$79,171,000	\$74,533,000	\$153,704,000
1901	73,667,000	71,388,000	150,055,000
1902	80,000,000	77,758,000	151,758,000
1903	73,591,700	70,306,000	143,897,700
1904	80,464,700	57,682,800	138,147,500
1905	88,180,700	34,222,000	122,402,700
1906	94,373,800	38,256,400	132,630,200
1907	90,435,700	37,299,700	127,735,400
1908	94,560,000	28,050,600	122,610,600
1909	99,673,400	28,455,200	128,128,600
1910	96,269,100	30,854,500	127,123,600
1911	96,890,000	32,615,700	129,505,700
1912	93,451,500	39,197,400	132,649,000
1913	88,884,400	40,348,100	129,232,500
1914	94,531,800	40,067,700	134,599,500
1915	101,035,700	37,397,300	138,433,000
Total	2,507,079,900	1,628,823,200	4,135,903,100

STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	POPULA- TION.	TOTAL COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Total metallo
1873.....	41,677,000	\$135,000,000	\$6,149,305	\$3.23	\$0.15	\$3.38
1880.....	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1890.....	62,622,250	1,685,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1900.....	76,891,000	1,034,439,264	647,371,030	13.45	8.42	21.87
1910.....	90,363,000	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	26.15
1911.....	93,983,000	1,753,134,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79	26.44
1912.....	96,659,000	1,812,856,210	741,184,035	18.95	7.75	26.70
1913.....	97,337,000	1,886,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66	26.83
1914.....	99,027,000	1,871,611,723	753,563,709	19.00	7.61	26.61
1915.....	100,725,000	1,973,330,201	758,089,421	19.59	7.53	27.12
1916.....	102,431,000	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45	31.37

PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver per ounce British standard (.925) since 1872 and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotation	CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine oz. at av. quotation
1873.....	57 1/2 d.	59 15-16 d.	59 1/2 d.	\$1.298	1895.....	27 3-16 d.	31 3/4 d.	29 7/8 d.	\$0.5406
1874.....	57 1/4	59 1/4	58 5-16	1.278	1896.....	29 1/4	31 15-16	30 3/4	.57437
1875.....	55 1/2	57 1/2	56 7/8	1.246	1897.....	23 1/2	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60462
1876.....	46 1/4	58 1/2	52 1/2	1.156	1898.....	25	28 1/2	26 15-16	.59010
1877.....	53 1/4	58 1/2	54 13-16	1.201	1899.....	26 1/2	29	27 7-16	.60154
1878.....	49 1/2	55 1/2	52 9-16	1.152	1900.....	27	30 1/2	28 5-16	.62007
1879.....	48 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	1.123	1901.....	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59565
1880.....	53 1/2	57 1/2	52 1/2	1.145	1902.....	26 11-16	28 1-16	24 1-16	.52715
1881.....	50 1/2	52 1/2	51 15-16	1.138	1903.....	21 11-16	28 1/2	24 3/4	.54257
1882.....	50	52 1/2	51 13-16	1.136	1904.....	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876
1883.....	50	51 3-16	50 5/8	1.110	1905.....	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61087
1884.....	49 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	1.113	1906.....	29	33 1/2	30 3/4	.67629
1885.....	46 1/2	50	48 9-16	1.0645	1907.....	24 1/4	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152
1886.....	42	47	45 1/2	.9946	1908.....	22	27	24 13-32	.53490
1887.....	43 1/4	47 1/2	44 1/2	.97823	1909.....	22	24 13-16	23 7/32	.52016
1888.....	41 1/2	44 9-16	42 1/2	.93897	1910.....	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077
1889.....	42	44 1/2	41 11-16	.95512	1911.....	23 11-16	26 1/2	24 19-32	.53923
1890.....	43 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	1.04633	1912.....	28 1/2	29 1-16	28 3-16	.61470
1891.....	43 1/2	48 1/2	45 1-16	.98782	1913.....	26 7-16	29 1/2	27 9-16	.60458
1892.....	37 1/2	43 1/2	39 1/2	.87106	1914.....	22 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	.55312
1893.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	35 9-16	.78031	1915.....	25 5-16	27 1/2	24 21-32	.51892
1894.....	27	31 1/2	28 7-16	.63479	1916.....	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 1/4	.68647

BULLION VALUE OF 371 1/4 GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1890.....	\$1.045	1882.....	\$0.878	1880.....	\$0.723	1896.....	\$0.522	1903.....	\$0.419	1910.....	\$0.418
1870.....	1.027	1883.....	.857	1889.....	.809	1897.....	.467	1904.....	.447	1911.....	.419
1877.....	.929	1884.....	.859	1891.....	.764	1898.....	.456	1905.....	.472	1912.....	.475
1878.....	.892	1885.....	.823	1892.....	.674	1899.....	.465	1906.....	.523	1913.....	.488
1879.....	.869	1886.....	.769	1893.....	.663	1900.....	.479	1907.....	.511	1914.....	.428
1880.....	.885	1887.....	.757	1894.....	.480	1901.....	.460	1908.....	.414	1915.....	.401
1881.....	.875	1888.....	.726	1895.....	.505	1902.....	.408	1909.....	.402	1916.....	.530

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD (1902-1915).

CALEN- DAR YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.		CALEN- DAR YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.		Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1902.....	10,662,098	\$220,405,125	149,826,725	\$193,715,362	1909.....	15,153,116	\$313,242,714	87,728,951	\$113,427,331
1903.....	11,634,007	240,496,274	161,153,508	208,367,849	1910.....	22,004,442	454,874,248	78,786,842	108,915,627
1904.....	22,031,285	455,427,085	145,332,335	172,770,379	1911.....	18,002,444	372,143,555	117,237,838	148,156,282
1905.....	11,898,037	245,954,257	73,371,385	103,880,205	1912.....	17,447,478	360,671,382	161,763,415	171,293,019
1906.....	17,721,058	366,330,450	120,339,501	155,590,466	1913.....	15,494,734	320,305,619	155,497,316	155,265,702
1907.....	19,921,014	411,809,902	171,561,490	221,816,876	1914.....	12,025,303	248,585,071	192,501,238	106,473,285
1908.....	15,828,573	327,205,649	151,352,824	195,688,499	1915.....	8,887,712	185,518,602	194,017,162	100,679,385

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By calendar years.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.
1878.....	\$49,786,052	\$28,518,850	1888.....	\$31,380,808	\$33,025,606	1898.....	\$77,985,757	\$23,084,053	1908.....	\$131,638,632	\$123,917,775
1879.....	39,080,080	27,569,776	1889.....	21,413,931	35,496,683	1899.....	111,344,220	26,061,520	1909.....	88,776,907	8,087,852
1880.....	62,308,279	27,411,694	1890.....	20,467,182	39,202,908	1900.....	99,272,942	36,295,321	1910.....	104,723,735	3,740,468
1881.....	96,850,080	27,940,164	1891.....	29,222,005	27,518,586	1901.....	101,735,188	30,888,461	1911.....	56,176,822	6,457,301
1882.....	65,387,053	27,973,132	1892.....	34,725,223	12,641,078	1902.....	47,184,392	30,028,167	1912.....	17,498,522	7,340,925
1883.....	29,241,940	29,246,968	1893.....	56,997,020	8,802,797	1903.....	43,683,970	19,874,440	1913.....	25,438,378	3,184,229
1884.....	23,991,756	25,534,866	1894.....	79,546,160	9,200,351	1904.....	238,402,428	15,695,610	1914.....	53,457,317	6,083,823
1885.....	27,773,012	25,827,170	1895.....	59,676,358	5,628,010	1905.....	49,638,441	6,382,137	1915.....	23,989,401	4,114,082
1886.....	28,945,542	32,087,016	1896.....	47,053,000	23,089,899	1906.....	77,588,045	10,651,087	1916.....	18,525,026	8,850,800
1887.....	23,972,383	35,191,081	1897.....	76,028,485	18,487,207	1907.....	131,907,490	13,778,435			

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.	Year.	Ratio.
1700.....	14.81	1830.....	15.82	1873.....	15.92	1884.....	18.57	1885.....	31.60
1720.....	15.04	1840.....	15.62	1874.....	16.17	1886.....	19.41	1886.....	30.59
1740.....	14.94	1850.....	15.70	1875.....	16.59	1886.....	20.78	1887.....	34.20
1750.....	14.55	1860.....	15.29	1876.....	17.88	1887.....	21.13	1888.....	35.03
1760.....	14.14	1866.....	15.43	1877.....	17.22	1888.....	21.99	1889.....	34.36
1770.....	14.62	1867.....	15.57	1878.....	17.94	1889.....	22.10	1900.....	33.33
1780.....	14.72	1868.....	15.59	1879.....	18.40	1890.....	19.76	1901.....	34.69
1790.....	15.04	1869.....	15.60	1880.....	18.05	1891.....	20.93	1902.....	39.15
1800.....	15.63	1870.....	15.57	1881.....	18.16	1892.....	23.72	1903.....	38.10
1810.....	15.77	1871.....	15.67	1882.....	18.19	1893.....	26.49	1904.....	35.70
1820.....	15.62	1872.....	15.63	1883.....	18.64	1894.....	32.56	1905.....	33.87
								1916.....	33.21

BANKING STATISTICS.

[From reports of the comptroller of the currency.]

NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended July 1—	Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total dividends.	Net earnings.	Dividends to capital.	Ratios. Div. to cap. and surplus.	Earnings to surplus.
1910.....	7,043	\$976,698,764	\$644,723,512	\$52,208,642	\$80,484,539	5.35	3.21	4.96
1911.....	7,186	1,010,619,535	677,772,638	\$52,308,157	72,498,580	5.18	3.10	4.29
1912.....	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,366,706	120,300,872	149,056,603	11.66	6.98	8.59
1913.....	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182	119,906,051	160,980,084	9.06	6.75	11.40
1914.....	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,270,173	11.39	6.81	8.39
1915.....	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973	10.63	6.33	7.08
1916.....	7,579	1,066,208,875	731,820,305	114,724,595	157,543,547	10.76	6.38	8.75

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Bank notes outstanding by denominations and amounts.

Denominations.	Mar. 31, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1916.
Ones.....	\$348,275	\$342,137
Twos.....	167,466	163,468
Fives.....	79,310,710	112,183,440
Tens.....	79,378,160	309,851,790
Twenty-fives.....	58,770,650	237,727,380
Fifties.....	11,784,150	29,696,300
One hundreds.....	24,103,400	37,038,100
Five hundreds.....	104,000	88,000
One thousands.....	27,000	22,000
Unredeemed fractions.....	32,409	55,527

Total254,026,230 727,168,142

NATIONAL BANKS WITH LARGEST CAPITAL.

The national banks having \$5,000,000 or more capital in 1917 were:

Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y.,	\$25,000,000.
National City, New York, N. Y.,	\$25,000,000.
Continental and Commercial, Chicago, Ill.,	\$21,500,000.
First National, New York, N. Y.,	\$10,000,000.
First National, Chicago, Ill.,	\$10,000,000.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.,	\$10,000,000.

	No.	Capital.	Surplus and profits.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks.....	7,579	\$1,066,000,000	\$1,037,200,000	\$8,164,100,000	\$676,100,000	\$10,943,400,000
State (etc.) banks.....	13,334	1,129,000,000	1,376,800,000	14,748,800,000	.....	17,254,600,000
Nonreporting banks.....	3,000	60,000,000	36,000,000	438,000,000	.....	531,000,000
Federal reserve banks.....	12	54,800,000	.....	558,000,000	11,100,000	624,500,000
Total.....	30,525	2,309,800,000	2,450,000,000	23,906,500,000	687,200,000	29,353,500,000

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

June 23, 1915, and June 30, 1916.

State.	1915				1916			
	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av.*	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Av.*
Alabama	11	17,294	\$1,000,665.39	\$57.86	16	229,000	\$13,311,009.83	\$58.13
Arizona	3	4,206	1,906,367.24	453.24	3	6,063	2,590,354.95	427.24
California	129	896,975	411,339,391.21	458.58	128	985,319	474,485,569.90	481.56
Colorado	6	9,962	2,252,012.58	226.06	7	11,755	2,654,529.55	226.29
District of Columbia.....	18	80,640	12,009,195.68	148.92	20	101,452	13,585,000.00	133.41
Florida	4	7,197	1,410,561.46	195.99	4	7,197	1,759,612.08	244.49
Georgia	22	43,331	11,015,593.63	254.22	29	54,424	13,824,784.72	254.02
Idaho	1	2,113	183,414.19	86.80	†			
Iowa	362	614,566	224,671,130.34	365.57	365	670,000	246,172,395.04	367.42
Kansas	10	21,671	4,576,339.98	211.17	†			
Kentucky	16	39,892	6,480,379.04	162.44	9	19,000	3,142,775.05	165.41
Louisiana	11	69,085	17,066,502.95	247.03	12	89,408	22,186,796.03	248.15
Maryland	32	42,401	12,361,731.66	291.54	28	45,000	13,152,677.00	292.23
Michigan	190	550,802	187,031,772.54	339.56	4	28,918	7,571,410.38	261.82
Minnesota	22	23,112	7,325,768.71	316.95	2	25,423	8,226,277.87	327.51
Mississippi	13	10,244	2,236,263.86	218.29	†	10,300	2,265,420.21	219.94
Montana	5	9,548	3,448,061.64	361.12	†			
Nebraska	21	20,730	3,442,082.70	166.04	21	22,202	3,784,460.21	170.46
Nevada	1	1,954	1,414,016.18	723.64	†			

BANKING POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The banking power of the United States in June, 1916, was \$29,353,500,000, as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, circulation and deposits of national and other reporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in nonreporting banks, as of June 30, 1916, as well as the paid-in capital, net reserve deposits and federal reserve notes in circulation, as shown by the statement of the federal reserve banks.

	1915			1916		
	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.
New Hampshire.....	9	18,911	\$7,279,837.20	10	24,122	\$9,051,992.20
New Jersey.....	1	33,018	13,809,514.59	1	38,242	14,938,164.91
New Mexico.....	13	7,614	1,707,655.71	27	14,463	3,272,838.68
North Carolina.....	28	52,697	9,693,543.00	14	40,600	7,472,475.61
North Dakota.....	2	6,500	911,458.13	1	.....	.....
Oregon.....	10	16,530	5,198,429.38	3	1,785	529,226.72
South Carolina.....	28	36,398	9,676,647.71	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	33	78,501	15,448,843.82	1	.....	.....
Utah.....	12	53,764	13,662,372.72	10	56,232	14,251,551.68
Virginia.....	20	50,162	10,556,642.02	11	.....	.....
Washington.....	16	58,327	19,229,020.37	11	55,760	18,400,946.07
West Virginia.....	6	21,623	3,518,258.72	6	16,747	3,768,268.37
Wisconsin.....	20	75,291	24,014,684.84	1	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	4	2,909	1,161,991.74	2	2,709	1,162,175.81
Total.....	1,529	2,977,968	1,047,039,650.93	1,242	2,556,121	901,610,693.88
New England.....	9	18,911	7,279,837.20	10	24,122	9,051,992.20
Eastern.....	51	156,059	38,180,441.93	49	184,694	41,625,841.91
Southern.....	192	426,424	88,103,401.60	100	466,676	87,731,142.91
Middle western.....	1,044	1,263,771	443,043,356.43	871	724,341	262,070,083.29
Western.....	61	78,934	17,499,602.48	57	51,129	10,873,984.25
Pacific.....	172	1,033,869	452,933,011.29	155	1,105,159	510,257,649.32

*To each depositor. †Included with state banks.

NOTE.—Returns from the banking departments of ten states include stock savings banks with commercial banks. It is estimated that 300 stock savings banks with \$15,000 depositors and \$250,000 deposits are included with the figures furnished by the state banking departments for state banks. This estimate includes the so called stock savings banks of Michigan. Savings deposits in savings departments of banks and banks and trust companies were reported officially on June 23, 1915, at \$294,594,096.83, and on June 30, 1916, at \$326,156,216.75.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 23, 1915, and June 30, 1916.

	1915			1916		
	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.
State.....	1	87,130	\$56,499,968.02	1	87,945	\$62,071,789.39
California.....	82	632,046	316,486,518.04	80	653,947	338,899,894.47
Connecticut.....	2	34,122	12,260,905.56	2	36,691	13,362,876.51
Delaware.....	5	33,398	12,934,308.72	5	33,367	13,062,412.08
Indiana.....	48	238,586	97,423,088.63	48	239,500	99,546,046.12
Maine.....	19	243,950	96,773,243.18	18	246,162	99,537,966.31
Maryland.....	196	2,332,969	917,439,289.53	185	2,419,914	975,365,518.29
Massachusetts.....	8	106,826	26,072,807.75	7	114,826	28,393,328.47
Minnesota.....	48	200,624	96,343,985.64	47	202,209	101,481,071.52
New Hampshire.....	26	305,236	117,396,195.11	24	301,943	120,383,076.18
New Jersey.....	140	3,199,307	1,744,221,482.67	141	3,395,538	1,883,242,203.58
New York.....	3	115,241	62,603,425.98	3	115,320	64,789,961.25
Ohio.....	11	600,075	228,725,594.03	11	515,687	238,502,832.12
Pennsylvania.....	15	149,804	83,385,142.93	15	157,445	88,343,735.47
Rhode Island.....	20	114,964	53,559,421.56	20	116,812	56,071,818.82
Vermont.....	1	5,985	1,497,765.34	1	6,181	1,616,077.91
West Virginia.....	5	8,124	2,043,219.39	4	8,784	2,306,046.15
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	630	8,307,787	3,950,666,362.08	622	8,592,271	4,186,976,600.64
New England.....	409	3,668,393	1,564,637,446.32	405	3,789,827	1,659,708,030.69
Eastern.....	198	4,282,690	2,234,377,420.55	196	4,436,021	2,355,028,954.70
Southern.....	1	5,985	1,497,765.34	1	6,181	1,616,077.91
Middle western.....	21	263,589	103,653,761.84	19	272,297	108,551,747.95
Pacific.....	1	87,130	56,499,968.02	1	87,945	62,071,789.39

*To each depositor.

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN ALL BANKS JUNE 30, 1916.

Banks.	No.	Savings.	Total.	Banks.	No.	Savings.	Total.
State.....	15,450	\$961,693,964.30	\$4,296,253,030.05	Private.....	1,014	\$16,302,104.43	\$146,765,453.88
Mutual savings.....	622	4,135,113,212.09	4,186,976,600.64	National.....	7,579	.....	8,043,612,000.00
Stock savings.....	1,242	844,346,877.43	901,610,693.88	Total.....	27,513	7,171,546,327.32	22,773,714,074.98
Loan & trust.....	1,606	1,214,090,179.02	5,198,429,296.53				

SAVINGS-BANK STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES FROM 1820.

YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.	YEAR.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average to each depositor.	Average per capita in U. S.
1820.....	10	8,635	\$1,188,576	\$131.86	\$0.12	1907.....	1,415	8,588,811	\$3,680,078,945	\$429.64	\$42.87
1830.....	36	38,085	6,973,304	183.09	.54	1908.....	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	420.47	41.84
1840.....	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82	1909.....	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710	420.45	41.75
1850.....	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87	1910.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246	440.20	45.05
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	4.75	1911.....	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598	430.09	44.52
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26	1912.....	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522	444.72	46.58
1880.....	629	2,385,882	819,106,973	350.71	16.33	1913.....	1,978	10,766,996	4,727,403,561	439.07	48.00
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.25	1914.....	2,110	11,109,499	4,936,501,849	444.03	49.85
1900.....	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	401.10	31.78	1915.....	2,150	11,285,755	4,997,706,013	442.83	49.91
1906.....	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	433.79	41.18	1916.....	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,294	446.58	.....

UNITED STATES POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

State.	*De- posits.	*With- drawn.	†Balance.	State.	*De- posits.	*With- drawn.	†Balance.
Alabama	\$212,659	\$160,067	\$222,173	North Dakota.....	\$47,259	\$43,285	\$40,788
Alaska	38,492	2,512	35,980	Ohio	4,439,716	3,432,197	5,476,785
Arizona	692,953	479,226	605,635	Oklahoma	261,349	275,461	322,435
Arkansas	177,282	141,719	229,200	Oregon	1,369,612	1,305,084	1,557,863
California	3,387,267	3,221,813	3,335,989	Pennsylvania	6,187,861	3,489,811	7,107,796
Colorado	1,291,602	1,002,851	1,652,603	Porto Rico.....	152,178	120,883	75,976
Connecticut	2,120,830	1,295,183	1,933,963	Rhode Island.....	775,396	519,657	795,310
Delaware	283,520	193,613	172,938	South Carolina.....	26,482	29,044	26,445
District of Columbia	287,483	237,250	373,386	South Dakota.....	67,390	65,049	75,156
Florida	402,174	344,319	363,922	Tennessee	218,010	221,528	261,394
Georgia	110,567	94,333	121,943	Texas	824,279	704,262	769,931
Hawaii	64,176	55,832	38,452	Utah	321,622	234,264	297,015
Idaho	327,489	312,294	380,509	Vermont	80,444	68,614	97,695
Illinois	4,528,680	3,469,250	5,991,844	Virginia	481,908	377,063	362,858
Indiana	1,124,259	920,806	1,377,435	Washington	1,778,900	1,693,587	2,119,145
Iowa	432,873	359,284	527,383	West Virginia.....	259,998	191,302	252,279
Kansas	465,360	429,300	740,925	Wisconsin	1,372,675	960,245	1,811,573
Kentucky	342,060	304,708	438,885	Wyoming	162,199	131,019	168,225
Louisiana	247,229	232,851	291,680				
Maine	250,826	219,261	294,164				
Maryland	139,141	117,679	171,409				
Massachusetts	3,608,587	2,617,805	3,995,188				
Michigan	3,413,453	2,454,778	3,200,147				
Minnesota	1,522,558	1,315,574	1,951,129				
Mississippi	89,107	109,397	140,315				
Missouri	1,594,975	1,357,804	2,136,527				
Montana	1,345,281	908,200	1,306,243				
Nebraska	337,645	306,168	429,783				
Nevada	432,550	393,433	439,520				
New Hampshire	323,122	259,055	429,652				
New Jersey	2,577,240	1,745,519	2,806,465				
New Mexico	140,962	112,973	111,594				
New York	25,438,263	17,422,316	27,607,824				
North Carolina.....	35,670	34,733	45,747				

United States..... 76,775,868 56,440,691 86,019,885

*During fiscal year. †To credit of depositors

June 30, 1916.

The number of depositors on June 30, 1915, was 525,414, while on June 30, 1916, they numbered 602,937, being an increase of 7,523.

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1905.....	\$140,501,841.957	1911.....	\$159,373,450.000
1906.....	157,651,259.999	1912.....	168,506,362.000
1907.....	154,476,830.537	1913.....	173,193,009.000
1908.....	126,238,694.388	1914.....	163,819,811.000
1909.....	158,877,192.100	1915.....	163,174,137.000
1910.....	168,986,664.000	1916.....	241,047,541.000

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (JAN. 1, 1916).

State.	No.	Members.	Assets.	State.	No.	Members.	Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,830	568,000	\$277,000,000	Arkansas	39	22,540	\$10,031,099
Ohio	657	649,126	263,106,613	Washington	24	30,114	10,022,132
New Jersey	742	281,464	143,903,994	Minnesota	64	18,500	7,701,626
Massachusetts	179	217,427	101,543,318	West Virginia.....	43	18,500	7,073,421
Illinois	632	215,150	98,390,668	Maine	37	13,120	5,957,696
New York	251	179,380	72,419,658	Rhode Island.....	7	9,263	5,041,439
Indiana	344	190,925	63,679,080	Connecticut	16	12,618	3,855,546
Nebraska	71	83,765	41,660,870	Tennessee	14	5,261	3,226,591
California	89	38,788	30,441,084	New Hampshire.....	20	9,424	2,734,727
Michigan	65	59,385	27,696,546	North Dakota.....	10	5,550	2,755,859
Louisiana	66	50,462	23,362,690	Oklahoma	35	8,947	2,700,000
Kentucky	115	61,056	23,176,078	New Mexico.....	13	3,810	1,578,109
District of Columbia	19	37,044	20,959,574	Montana	13	2,020	1,462,982
Kansas	65	56,689	20,797,976	Texas	19	3,903	1,247,303
Missouri	153	43,987	20,509,725	Vermont	4	471	201,437
North Carolina.....	155	38,945	14,359,449	Other states.....	890	325,338	149,092,333
Wisconsin	74	37,747	14,228,401				
Iowa	51	36,200	12,517,852				

Total

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Per cap.
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913.	Communal and private.....	4,385,064	\$1,291,041,227	\$294.42 \$44.89
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal, savings dept.....	2,300,407	40,297,296	17.52 1.40
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal, check dept.....	122,870	79,561,438	647.53 2.77
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912.	Government	3,013,296	204,147,391	67.75 26.96
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912.	Communal and private.....	49,794	11,854,503	238.07 1.57
Bulgaria	Dec. 31, 1912.	Postal	312,462	8,797,968	28.16 2.03
Chile	Dec. 31, 1914.	Public	396,488	11,334,804	28.59 3.15
Denmark	Mch. 31, 1914.	Communal and corporate.	1,202,973	198,822,832	165.28 70.26
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	233,744	2,251,803	9.63 .19
France	Dec. 31, 1913.	Private	8,604,993	774,405,417	89.96 19.55
France	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	6,555,992	348,588,018	53.21 8.81
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1909.	Municipal	19,427	1,309,769	67.42 .24
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	4,238	1,564,086	369.06 .81
Germany	Dec. 31, 1913.	Public and corporate.....	23,871,657	4,685,982,000	196.30 70.24
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1909.	Communal and private.....	1,149,251	428,023,064	372.44 39.99
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal, savings dept.....	873,780	22,852,522	26.15 1.07
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal, check dept.....	25,630	23,286,842	908.53 1.09
Italy	Jun. 30, 1915.	Communal and corporate.	2,473,216	49,286,942	198.71 13.81
Italy	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	6,295,797	359,315,330	57.07 11.09
Japan	Dec. 31, 1916.	Postal	14,204,531	126,902,319	8.93 1.67
Japan	Mch. 31, 1913.	Postal	9,131,226	82,933,676	9.10 1.56
Formosa	Dec. 31, 1912.	Private	8,065	172,732	21.42 .05

Country.	Date.	Form of bank.	Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Per cap.
Luxemburg	Mch. 31, 1914.	State	76,808	\$12,597,471	\$164.01 \$47.01
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1913.	Private	509,836	52,159,902	102.31 8.23
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	1,671,498	74,203,170	44.39 11.70
Dutch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	5,740	809,304	154.93 .02
Dutch E. Indies	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	122,429	3,829,627	31.21 .10
Dutch Guiana	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	10,338	323,511	31.29 3.78
Norway	Dec. 31, 1914.	Communal and private	1,175,157	170,966,907	145.48 69.71
Roumania	July 1, 1910.	Government	218,690	11,616,820	53.12 1.69
Russia	June 30, 1916.	State, including postal	11,013,000	1,565,909,000	142.19 8.94
Finland	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	361,662	60,944,408	168.24 18.83
Finland	Dec. 31, 1913.	Postal	69,585	1,709,448	24.58 .53
Spain	Dec. 31, 1914.	Private	781,274	89,006,488	113.92 4.37
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1914.	Communal and trustee	1,755,069	264,432,722	150.67 46.56
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	678,271	12,020,007	20.79 2.12
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1908.	Communal and private	1,963,417	307,386,431	156.66 86.47
United Kingdom	Nov. 20, 1914.	Trustee	1,917,944	262,514,923	186.87 5.70
United Kingdom	Dec. 31, 1914.	Postal	13,514,814	927,229,357	68.61 20.12
British India	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	1,660,424	49,707,248	29.84 .20
Australia com'th	Mar. 31, 1916.	State, trustee, etc.	2,367,754	450,832,336	190.45 91.41
New Zealand	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal	509,085	107,872,610	211.82 97.82
New Zealand	Mar. 31, 1916.	Private	78,024	10,086,318	129.27 9.15
Canada	Mar. 31, 1916.	Postal	173,456	40,008,418	230.65 4.95
Canada	June 30, 1915.	Government	32,137	13,903,114	432.62 1.72
British S. Africa	1914-1915.	Government and postoffice.	260,164	28,823,428	110.79 3.92
British W. Indies	1914-1915.	Government and postoffice.	97,465	6,438,165	65.06 3.61
Brit. colonies, n. e. s.	1914-1915.	Government and postoffice.	269,486	14,480,853	53.74 .56
Total foreign	.....	.....	126,410,328	13,734,971,879	108.65 15.13
United States	June 30, 1916.	Postal	602,937	86,019,885	142.67 .83
United States	June 30, 1916.	Mutual and stock	11,148,392	5,088,587,295	456.44 49.14
Philippines	Dec. 31, 1915.	Postal savings bank	54,434	1,601,795	29.43 .18
Grand total	.....	.....	138,216,091	18,911,180,854	136.82 18.54

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISTRICTS AND OFFICIALS.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Appointed by the president.

Members. Terms expire.
 W. G. P. Harding (Ala.), governor.....1922
 Paul M. Warburg (N. Y.), vice-governor.....1918
 Frederic A. Delano (Ill.).....1920
 Adolph C. Miller (Cal.).....1924
 Charles S. Hamlin (Mass.).....1926
 Ex Officio Members—William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, chairman; John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency.

Secretary—H. Parker Willis.
 Assistant Secretary and Fiscal Agent—Sherman P. Allen.

Counsel—M. C. Elliott,
 Chief of Division of Audit and Examination—Joseph A. Broderick.

Headquarters—Treasury department, Washington.
 Salaries—Of five members \$12,000 a year; comptroller of currency as ex officio member, \$7,000 a year additional to his salary of \$5,000 as comptroller. The secretary to the board gets \$6,000 a year, the assistant secretary \$4,500 and the counsel \$7,500. The chief of audit and examination is paid \$6,000 a year.

Duties—The federal reserve board exercises a general supervision over the affairs and management of the federal reserve banks. It has the power to discount paper, issue federal reserve notes and perform other banking functions prescribed by the law. It appoints its own officers and employees and derives its support from assessments levied on the reserve banks. The members of the board are appointed by the president of the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES.

Dist. and city.	Dist. and city.
1. Boston, Mass.	7. Chicago, Ill.
2. New York, N. Y.	8. St. Louis, Mo.
3. Philadelphia, Pa.	9. Minneapolis, Minn.
4. Cleveland, O.	10. Kansas City, Mo.
5. Richmond, Va.	11. Dallas, Tex.
6. Atlanta, Ga.	12. San Francisco, Cal.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and all of Connecticut except the county of Fairfield.

2. The state of New York and the northern part of the state of New Jersey comprising the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset,

Sussex, Union, Warren and the county of Fairfield in the state of Connecticut.

3. All that part of New Jersey comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Salem; the state of Delaware; all that part of Pennsylvania east of the western boundary of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford counties.

4. Ohio; all that part of Pennsylvania west of district No. 3; Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia, all that part of Kentucky east of the western boundary of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski and McCreary counties.

5. District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina; all of West Virginia except Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel and Tyler counties.

6. Alabama, Georgia and Florida; all that part of Tennessee east of the western boundary of Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys and Perry counties; all that part of Mississippi south of the northern boundary of Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake and Neshoba counties; all of that part of Louisiana south of the northern boundaries of the parishes of Vernon, Rapides and Ayoelles.

7. Iowa; all that part of Wisconsin south of the northern boundary of Marquette, Oconto, Langlade, Marathon, Jackson and Vernon counties; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all that part of Illinois north of the southern boundary of Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland and Clark counties; all that part of Indiana north of the southern boundary of Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley and Ohio counties.

8. Arkansas; all that part of Missouri east of the western boundary of Harrison, Davies, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence and Barry counties; all that part of Illinois and Indiana not included in district No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in district No. 4; all that part of Tennessee and Mississippi not included in district No. 6.

9. Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota; all that part of Wisconsin and Michigan not included in district No. 7.

10. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming; all that part of Missouri not included in district No. 8; all of Oklahoma except the counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall and Pushmataha; all that part of New Mexico north of the southern boundary of McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel and Union counties.

11. Texas; all that part of New Mexico and Oklahoma not included in district No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in district No. 8; and Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona.

12. California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and Utah; all that part of Arizona not included in district No. 11.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

June 20, 1917.

Member state banks, savings banks and trust companies included.

District.	Reserve held.	Reserve required.	Excess reserve.
1.....	\$170,872,000	\$111,832,000	\$59,040,000
2.....	614,033,000	505,966,000	108,067,000
3.....	180,212,000	109,398,000	70,814,000
4.....	255,056,000	143,653,000	111,403,000
5.....	97,095,000	56,410,000	40,685,000
6.....	76,480,000	38,862,000	37,618,000
7.....	316,500,000	209,000,000	107,500,000
8.....	99,591,000	65,524,000	34,067,000
9.....	114,980,000	69,217,000	54,763,000
10.....	215,021,000	108,999,000	106,022,000
11.....	94,969,000	46,142,000	48,827,000
12.....	171,548,000	90,933,000	80,615,000
Total	2,406,357,000	1,546,936,000	859,421,000

TOTAL RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$9,242,403,000
Overdrafts.....	9,877,000
Customers' liability letters of credit.....	27,248,000
Customers' liability acceptances.....	148,646,000
United States bonds.....	922,105,000
Payment account liberty bonds.....	175,931,000
Other bonds, securities, etc.....	1,928,826,000

Stocks other than federal reserve....	51,433,000
Stock of federal reserve banks.....	\$57,117,000
Banking house	282,348,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	33,257,000
Other real estate owned.....	48,032,000
Due from approved reserve agents.....	351,132,000
Due from banks and bankers.....	844,261,000
Exchanges for clearing house.....	468,179,000
Other checks on bank in same place	48,818,000
Outside checks and other cash items	40,502,000
Notes of other national banks.....	63,855,000
Notes of federal reserve banks.....	2,441,000
Federal reserve notes.....	27,125,000
Coin and certificates.....	1,843,033,000
Legal-tender notes.....	109,022,000
Due from federal reserve banks.....	862,170,000
Redemption fund.....	41,636,000
Other assets	18,849,000
Total	16,894,249,000

TOTAL LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,123,205,000
Surplus fund	799,331,000
Undivided profits, less expenses.....	363,313,000
Amount reserved for taxes accrued.....	8,246,000
Amount reserved for interest accrued.....	12,726,000
National bank notes outstanding.....	659,903,000
Due to federal reserve banks.....	48,000
Due to approved reserve agents.....	13,389,000
Due to banks and bankers.....	3,082,693,000
Dividends unpaid	2,480,000
Demand deposits	7,853,996,000
Time deposits	2,211,134,000
United States deposits.....	140,584,000
Postal savings deposits.....	92,598,000
United States bonds borrowed.....	32,773,000
Other bonds borrowed	13,746,000
Securities borrowed	363,000
Bills payable.....	49,738,000
Bills payable, with fed. res. bank.....	186,280,000
State bank circulation outstanding.....	23,000
Letters of credit outstanding.....	29,862,000
Acceptances	157,870,000
Liabilities, other.....	54,948,000
Total	16,894,249,000

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Ordinary receipts	\$734,673,166.71	\$697,910,827.58	\$779,664,552	\$1,122,576,230
Ordinary disbursements.....	700,254,489.71	731,399,759.11	724,492,999	1,041,635,117
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	+34,418,677.00	-33,488,931.53	+55,171,553	+80,941,113
Panama canal receipts.....			2,869,995	5,872,244
Panama canal disbursements.....	34,826,941.76	29,187,042.22	17,508,728	19,782,509
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-34,826,941.76	-29,187,042.22	-14,633,733	-13,910,265
Public debt receipts.....	23,021,222.50	22,486,955.00	58,452,403	+2,346,711,461
Public debt disbursements.....	26,961,327.00	17,253,491.00	24,668,913	+671,179,359
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (-).....	-3,940,104.50	+5,233,464.00	+33,783,490	+1,675,532,102
Special disbursements.....				+918,880,315
Excess of all receipts (+) or all disbursements (-).....	-4,348,369.26	-57,442,509.75	+74,321,310	+2,623,682,635

*Issues and redemptions of certificates and notes not affecting the cash in general fund are excluded from the public debt figures in this statement. Includes \$1,385,018,756, sale of liberty loan bonds, and \$918,205,000, sale of certificates of indebtedness. Includes \$626,196,845 certificates of indebtedness redeemed. Includes \$25,000,000 payment for West Indian Islands and \$885,000,000 purchase of obligations of foreign governments.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1917.

CLASSIFICATION.	General stock of money in the U. S. July 1, 1917.	Held in treasury as assets of the government July 1, 1917.	Held by federal reserve banks July 1, 1917.	MONEY IN CIRCULATION.		
				July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1916.	Jan. 1, 1917.
Gold coin (inc. bullion in treas.).....	\$3,090,607,703	\$902,325,168	\$3,100,000	\$764,412,156	\$690,190,647	\$96,262,850
Gold certificates.....	568,270,061	16,962,550	372,878,550	1,747,891,829	1,414,302,989	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars.....				71,829,961	66,348,855	5,790,721
Silver certificates.....				477,607,136	490,786,334	413,360
Subsidiary silver.....	198,832,889	4,417,785		194,415,10	169,995,821	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890.....				1,970.4	2,098,262	
United States notes.....	346,681,016	10,429,162		396,251,854	341,891,699	310,288,511
Federal reserve notes.....	547,407,960	2,658,745		544,749,215	173,872,845	
Federal reserve bank notes.....	12,790,245	90,585		12,698,660	8,536,370	
National bank notes.....	715,420,010	16,787,619		698,692,391	720,089,673	314,399,998
Total.....	5,480,009,884	253,671,614	375,978,550	4,860,359,720	4,018,043,555	816,266,391

Population of continental United States July 1, 1917, estimated at 104,145,000; circulation per capita, \$46.57.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT (JUNE 30, 1917).

Formerly issued as "Statement of the Public Debt."

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS.

Balance held by the treasurer of the United States as per daily treasury statement for June 30, 1917.....	\$1,064,086,250.83
Deduct—Net excess of payments over receipts in June reports subsequently received.....	55,678,280.85
Revised balance.....	1,119,764,531.68
Settlement warrants and coupons and checks outstanding—Treasury warrants.....	4,137,066.55
Matured coupons.....	570,330.79
Interest checks.....	357,454.86
Disbursing officers' checks.....	47,716,318.41
Balance.....	1,066,983,361.07
Total.....	1,119,764,531.68

PUBLIC DEBT.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Payable on presentation.	
Obligations required to be reissued when redeemed—United States notes.....	\$346,681,016.00
Less gold reserve.....	152,979,025.63
Excess of notes over reserve.....	193,701,990.37

Obligations that will be retired on presentation—Old demand notes....	\$53,152.50
National bank notes assumed by the United States on deposit of lawful money for their retirement.....	48,235,167.00
Fractional currency.....	6,848,496.90

Total 248,836,878.02

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Payable on presentation.	
Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent. called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased Aug. 18, 1904.....	\$4,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891.....	20,950.00
Loan of 1904, matured Feb. 2, 1904.....	13,950.00
Funded loan of 1907, matured July 2, 1907.....	506,100.00
Refunding certificates, matured July 1, 1907.....	11,560.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861.....	900,970.26
Certificates of indebtedness, at 3 per cent. matured June 30, 1917.....	12,775,600.00
Total.....	14,232,230.26

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

Payable on or after specified future dates.

Title of loan.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	Issued.	Amount issued.	Tot. outstanding June 30, 1917.
Consols of 1930.....	March 14, 1900.....	2 per cent.....	1900.....	*\$646,250,150.00	\$599,724,050.00
Loan of 1908-1918.....	June 13, 1898.....	3 per cent.....	1883.....	1198,792,660.00	63,945,460.00
Loan of 1925.....	Jan. 14, 1875.....	4 per cent.....	1875-96.....	1162,315,400.00	118,489,900.00
Panama canal loan:					
Series 1906.....	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905.....	2 per cent.....	1906.....	\$54,631,980.00	48,954,180.00
Series 1908.....	June 28, 1902, and Dec. 21, 1905.....	2 per cent.....	1908.....	130,000,000.00	25,947,400.00
Series 1911.....	Aug. 5, 1909, Feb. 4, 1910, and Mar. 2, 1911.....	3 per cent.....	1911.....	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
Conversion bonds.....	Dec. 23, 1913.....	3 per cent.....	1916.....	28,894,500.00	28,894,500.00
One year treasury notes.....	Dec. 23, 1913.....	3 per cent.....	1916.....	27,362,000.00	27,362,000.00
Certif. of indebtedness.....	April 24, 1917.....	3 per cent.....	1917.....	468,205,000.00	61,306,082.00
Certif. of indebtedness.....	April 24, 1917.....	3½ per cent.....	1917.....	400,000,000.00	211,551,100.00
Liberty loan of 1917.....	April 24, 1917.....	3½ per cent.....	1917.....	*1,466,335,094.61	1,466,335,094.61
Postal savings bonds (1st to 11th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent.....	1911-16.....	9,151,800.00	9,151,800.00
Postal savings bonds 1917-1937 (12th series).....	June 25, 1910.....	2½ per cent.....	1916.....	887,960.00	887,960.00
Aggregate interest bearing debt.....				3,542,826,544.61	2,712,549,476.61

*Of this amount \$24,648,100 has been converted into conversion bonds and \$21,878,000 into one year treasury notes. †Of this original amount issued \$132,449,900 has been refunded into the 2% consols of 1930, and \$2,396,800 has been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled, and \$500 has otherwise been purchased and canceled. ‡Of this original amount issued \$43,325,500 has been purchased for the sinking fund and canceled. §Of this original amount issued \$2,238,800 has been converted into conversion bonds and \$3,439,000 into one year treasury notes. ¶Of this original amount issued \$2,007,600 has been converted into conversion bonds and \$2,045,000 into one year treasury notes. **This amount represents receipts on account of liberty loan bonds to June 30.

GROSS DEBT.

Debt bearing no interest.....	\$248,836,878.02
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	14,232,230.26
Interest bearing debt.....	2,712,549,476.61

Aggregate 2,975,618,584.89

NET DEBT.

Gross debt (above).....	\$2,975,618,584.89
Deduct—Balance available to pay maturing obligations (see above).....	1,066,983,361.07
Net debt*.....	1,908,635,223.82

*The amount of \$885,000,000 has been expended to above date from the proceeds of sales of bonds authorized by law for purchase of the obligations of foreign governments. When payments are received from foreign governments on account of the principal of their obligations they must be applied to the reduction of the bonded debt of the United States.

PAY WARRANTS DRAWN.

	Fiscal year, 1917.	Fiscal year, 1916.
Legislative establishment.....	\$15,174,101.43	\$13,848,007.16
Executive proper.....	1,587,797.91	396,940.11
State department.....	6,130,081.82	6,444,594.11
For Dan. W. Indies.....	25,000,000.00	
Treasury dept.—Proper.....	67,237,532.15	67,330,026.01
Subscription to stock, federal land banks.....	8,880,315.00	
Purchase of obligations of for'n gvts.....	885,000,000.00	
Public buildings.....	17,664,374.54	16,406,991.79
War department—Military establishment.....	401,418,331.54	122,392,362.98
Civil establishment—		
War dept.—Proper.....	2,698,441.16	2,217,975.26
Mis. war, civil.....	8,370,989.01	9,792,912.14
Rivers and harbors.....	30,487,559.82	32,450,301.55
Department of justice.....	10,576,309.48	10,662,463.28

	Fiscal year, 1917.	Fiscal year, 1916.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
Postoffice department—			1825.....	\$83,788,332.71	1871.....	\$2,353,211,332.32
Excluding postal			1826.....	81,956,059.99	1872.....	2,253,251,328.78
service.....	\$1,920,717.41	\$1,770,710.04	1827.....	73,987,357.20	1873.....	2,234,482,983.20
Postal deficiencies.....		5,500,000.00	1828.....	67,475,043.87	1874.....	2,231,680,463.43
Navy dept.—Naval es-			1829.....	58,491,413.87	1875.....	2,232,224,361.95
tablishment.....	357,166,437.44	155,029,425.78	1830.....	48,565,406.50	1876.....	1,180,395,067.15
Civil establishment.....	981,649.66	853,768.88	1831.....	39,123,191.68	1877.....	2,205,301,392.10
Interior dept.—Exclud-			1832.....	24,322,235.18	1878.....	2,256,205,893.64
ing pensions and			1833.....	4,001,698.83	1879.....	2,346,567,232.04
Indians.....	29,249,699.03	24,786,197.60	1834.....	7,760,082.03	1880.....	2,120,415,370.63
Pensions.....	160,318,405.66	159,302,351.20	1835.....	23,733.05	1881.....	2,069,013,569.58
Indians.....	30,598,093.04	17,570,283.81	1836.....	37,513.05	1882.....	1,918,312,994.03
Dept. of agriculture.....	29,587,148.95	28,031,640.33	1837.....	336,957.83	1883.....	1,894,171,728.07
Dept. of commerce.....	11,700,529.04	11,403,722.17	1838.....	3,308,124.07	1884.....	1,830,528,923.57
Department of labor.....	3,847,305.10	3,531,144.47	1839.....	10,434,221.14	1885.....	1,863,964,873.14
U. S. shipping board.....	14,958,469.08		1840.....	3,573,343.32	1886.....	1,775,063,013.78
Independent offices and			1841.....	5,259,875.54	1887.....	1,657,602,592.63
commissions.....	7,731,898.13	7,221,803.24	1842.....	13,594,480.73	1888.....	1,692,858,984.58
District of Columbia.....	13,803,193.93	13,633,563.16	1843.....	20,201,226.27	1889.....	1,619,052,922.23
Int. on the public debt	24,742,207.57	22,900,313.03	1844.....	32,742,922.00	1890.....	1,552,140,270.73
Total.....	2,066,631,588.41	723,476,688.40	1845.....	23,461,652.50	1891.....	1,546,996,591.51
Panama canal—Pay			1846.....	15,925,303.01	1892.....	1,588,464,144.63
warrants for con-			1847.....	15,550,202.97	1893.....	1,545,986,685.13
struction, etc.....	19,262,798.32	17,503,728.07	1848.....	38,826,534.77	1894.....	1,632,232,633.83
OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC DEBT.						
On Jan. 1 of each year from 1791 to 1843,			1849.....	47,444,862.23	1895.....	1,720,120,983.25
inclusive, and on July 1 of each year since.			1850.....	63,061,858.69	1896.....	1,769,840,323.40
Year.....	Amount.	Year.....	1851.....	63,452,773.55	1897.....	1,817,672,665.90
1791.....	\$75,463,476.52	1803.....	1852.....	68,304,796.02	1898.....	1,796,531,995.90
1792.....	77,227,924.66	1809.....	1853.....	66,199,341.71	1899.....	1,991,927,306.92
1793.....	80,358,634.04	1810.....	1854.....	59,803,117.70	1900.....	2,136,961,091.67
1794.....	78,427,404.77	1811.....	1855.....	42,242,222.42	1901.....	2,143,326,933.89
1795.....	80,747,587.39	1812.....	1856.....	35,586,956.56	1902.....	2,158,610,445.39
1796.....	83,762,172.07	1813.....	1857.....	31,932,537.90	1903.....	2,202,464,781.89
1797.....	82,664,479.33	1814.....	1858.....	28,699,831.85	1904.....	2,264,003,585.14
1798.....	79,228,529.12	1815.....	1859.....	44,911,881.03	1905.....	2,274,615,063.84
1799.....	78,408,669.77	1816.....	1860.....	58,496,837.88	1906.....	2,337,161,839.04
1800.....	82,976,294.35	1817.....	1861.....	64,842,287.88	1907.....	2,457,188,061.54
1801.....	83,038,050.80	1818.....	1862.....	90,580,873.72	1908.....	2,626,586,271.54
1802.....	80,712,632.25	1819.....	1863.....	524,176,412.13	1909.....	2,639,546,241.54
1803.....	77,054,686.48	1820.....	1864.....	1,119,772,138.63	1910.....	2,652,665,838.04
1804.....	86,427,120.83	1821.....	1865.....	1,815,784,370.57	1911.....	2,765,800,606.69
1805.....	82,312,159.50	1822.....	1866.....	2,080,647,889.74	1912.....	2,868,373,874.16
1806.....	75,723,270.66	1823.....	1867.....	2,773,736,169.69	1913.....	2,916,204,913.66
1807.....	69,218,398.64	1824.....	1868.....	2,678,126,108.87	1914.....	2,912,499,269.16
			1869.....	2,611,687,851.19	1915.....	3,058,136,373.87
			1870.....	2,588,452,213.94	1916.....	3,609,244,262.16
				2,480,672,427.81		

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Total of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1890.....	\$1,815,805.26	\$825,011,389.47	\$1,552,140,204.73	\$661,355,384.20	\$924,465,218.53	62,947,714	\$14.22	\$0.47
1891.....	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.38	851,912,751.73	63,844,000	13.34	.37
1892.....	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,139.37	1,558,494,144.63	746,337,691.08	812,526,463.80	65,096,000	12.35	.35
1893.....	2,094,000.26	958,854,525.87	1,545,985,086.13	707,016,210.89	838,968,475.75	66,349,000	12.64	.35
1894.....	1,852,340.26	965,360,046.42	1,532,253,636.36	732,400,255.13	809,813,380.55	67,632,000	13.30	.38
1895.....	1,721,590.26	968,197,331.99	1,675,120,983.25	811,011,685.46	864,099,314.73	68,334,000	13.08	.42
1896.....	1,600,890.26	920,839,643.14	1,769,840,323.40	853,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	70,254,000	13.60	.49
1897.....	1,346,880.26	908,960,656.64	1,817,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	992,022,900.03	71,592,900	13.78	.48
1898.....	1,262,680.00	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,995.90	769,446,503.76	1,027,085,492.14	72,947,000	14.08	.47
1899.....	1,218,300.26	944,660,256.66	1,991,927,306.92	836,607,071.73	1,155,320,235.19	74,318,000	15.55	.54
1900.....	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.41	2,136,961,091.67	1,029,249,833.78	1,107,711,257.89	75,994,575	15.48	.44
1901.....	1,415,620.26	1,154,770,273.63	2,143,326,933.89	1,098,587,813.92	1,044,739,119.97	77,612,569	13.46	.38
1902.....	1,280,860.26	1,226,259,245.63	2,158,610,445.89	1,184,153,204.55	969,457,241.04	79,230,563	12.24	.35
1903.....	1,205,040.26	1,266,718,231.63	2,202,464,781.89	1,277,453,144.58	925,011,637.31	80,948,551	11.44	.32
1904.....	1,970,320.26	1,306,875,224.88	2,264,003,585.14	1,396,771,811.39	967,231,773.75	82,334,000	11.73	.29
1905.....	3,370,245.26	1,378,086,478.58	2,274,615,063.84	1,395,467,439.06	900,147,624.73	84,084,545	11.77	.29
1906.....	1,128,135.26	1,404,874,563.78	2,337,161,839.04	1,372,726,152.25	964,435,686.79	85,702,639	11.25	.27
1907.....	1,086,815.26	1,561,266,966.00	2,457,188,061.54	1,578,591,306.51	878,596,755.03	87,320,633	10.06	.25
1908.....	4,130,015.26	1,725,172,866.28	2,626,806,271.54	1,688,673,862.16	938,132,409.38	88,938,527	10.55	.24
1909.....	2,883,855.26	1,723,344,895.78	2,639,546,241.04	1,616,884,710.25	1,022,661,530.79	90,556,521	11.31	.23
1910.....	2,124,995.26	1,737,223,452.78	2,652,665,838.04	1,606,216,632.79	1,046,449,185.25	92,174,515	11.35	.23
1911.....	1,879,890.26	1,843,367,586.43	2,765,600,606.69	1,749,816,268.23	1,015,884,338.46	93,792,590	10.83	.23
1912.....	1,760,450.26	1,902,896,653.90	2,868,373,874.16	1,840,799,176.88	1,027,574,697.28	95,410,503	10.77	.24
1913.....	1,659,550.26	1,948,618,753.40	2,916,204,913.66	1,887,604,853.52	1,028,594,065.14	97,337,000	10.41	.23
1914.....	1,552,560.26	1,942,962,336.92	2,912,499,269.16	1,885,242,262.16	1,027,257,006.56	98,646,431	10.41	.23
1915.....	1,507,260.26	2,066,570,322.90	3,058,136,373.87	1,967,988,867.16	1,090,148,006.00	100,264,483	10.87	.23
1916.....	1,473,100.26	2,636,208,571.90	3,609,244,262.16	2,620,024,640.31	989,219,621.85	101,882,479	9.71	.23

*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gore at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES (1792-1916.)

GOLD COINS.

Fifty Dollar Piece, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 1,290 grains; fineness, .900; total coined to June 30, 1916, \$150,950.

Double Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1834; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$2,456,142.120. Full legal tender.

Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$516,714.850. Full legal tender.

Half-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$390,049.345. Full legal tender.

Quarter-Eagles—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916%; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .899225; fineness changed, act of June 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$44,641.475. Full legal tender.

Quarter Eagle, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 64.5 grains; fineness, .900; total coined to June 30, 1916, \$25,000.

Three-Dollar Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$1,619.376. Full legal tender.

One Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1834; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$19,499.337. Full legal tender.

One Dollar, Louisiana Purchase Exposition—Authorized June 28, 1902; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$250,000.

One Dollar, Lewis and Clark Exposition—Authorized April 13, 1904; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$60,000.

One Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; total coined to June 30, 1916, \$25,034.

SILVER COINS.

Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, \$8,031,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1878; coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$573,203.848. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

Trade Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to \$5, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, \$35,965.924.

Lafayette Souvenir Dollar—Authorized by act of March 3, 1893; weight, 412½ grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$50,000.

Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12½ grains, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$190,893.236. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Half-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$2,500,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Half-Dollar, Panama-Pacific International Exposition—Authorized Jan. 16, 1915; weight, 192.9; fineness, .900; coined to June 30, 1916, \$30,000.

Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6¼ grains, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$104,495,439.50. Legal tender, \$10.

Columbian Quarter-Dollar—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$10,000. Legal tender, \$10.

Twenty-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$73,945,799.70. Legal tender, \$10.

Half-Dime—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .8924; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20½ grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,830,219.40.

Three-Cent Piece—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 12½ grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,232,087.20.

MINOR COINS.

Five-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$44,540,897.50. Legal tender for \$1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

Three-Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1865; weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, \$941,349.43. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

Two-Cent (bronze)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.

Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed, by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel)—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains; composed of 89 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.

Cent (bronze)—Authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains; composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1916, \$24,467,119.84. Legal tender, 25 cents.

Half-Cent (copper)—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

*TOTAL COINAGE.

†COINAGE, 1915.

Gold ...	\$3,409,177,487.00	Gold	\$23,968,401.50
Silver ...	992,627,553.80	Silver	4,114,082.50
Minor ...	74,471,920.37	Minor	2,062,839.70

Total ... \$4,476,276,961.17 Total ... 30,145,323.70
 *To end of fiscal year June 30, 1916. †Calendar year.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The national wealth of the United States is estimated by the United States census bureau at \$187,739,000,000, or \$1,965 for each man, woman and child in the country. The total includes the value of all kinds of real, personal and other property, taxable and exempt, in the United States exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Omitting the value of property exempt from taxation for the reason that it was not included in the figures for 1850, 1860 and 1870, the wealth for the several census years is as follows:

	Total.	Per cap.
1912.....	\$175,426,000,000	\$1,836
1904.....	100,273,000,000	1,234
1900.....	82,305,000,000	1,083

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1890.....	\$61,204,000,000	\$975
1880.....	41,642,000,000	836
1870.....	24,055,000,000	624
1860.....	16,160,000,000	514
1850.....	7,136,000,000	308

Including exempt and all other classes of property the estimated national wealth in each of the census years, 1880 to 1912, was:

Year.	Total.	Per cap.
1912.....	\$187,739,000,000	\$1,965
1904.....	107,104,000,000	1,318
1900.....	83,517,000,000	1,165
1890.....	65,037,000,000	1,036
1880.....	43,642,000,000	870

VALUE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PROPERTY (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Real property and improvements.	Live stock.	Farm implements and machinery.	Manufacturing tools and impts.	Gold and silver coin and bullion.	Railroads and their equipment.	Street railways, shipping, water works, etc.
New England.....	\$7,248,043,478	\$152,411,708	\$53,643,227	\$766,430,256	\$163,386,104	\$501,391,191	\$667,812,193
Maine.....	435,858,919	32,745,172	15,628,096	69,941,215	14,779,215	149,196,850	77,912,060
New Hampshire.....	335,212,327	16,015,159	6,020,670	38,561,611	8,023,193	76,619,613	31,072,620
Vermont.....	255,994,278	30,651,068	10,694,726	19,089,082	6,499,412	66,388,921	20,642,085
Massachusetts.....	4,118,215,738	43,148,947	12,110,883	377,873,043	101,876,063	135,123,384	348,642,372
Rhode Island.....	600,747,000	6,874,870	1,883,634	9,860,055	13,603,256	12,488,737	53,771,682
Connecticut.....	1,452,015,297	22,976,457	7,310,318	167,155,250	23,604,965	61,628,686	135,571,374
Middle Atlantic.....	30,315,701,320	519,253,198	177,725,806	1,994,416,371	899,203,161	1,500,820,231	2,792,249,523
New York.....	16,910,262,952	263,577,707	89,172,586	813,801,441	632,554,596	563,314,487	1,787,201,570
New Jersey.....	3,556,914,601	45,447,959	13,865,402	303,596,418	54,897,349	165,778,631	302,215,110
Pennsylvania.....	9,548,523,767	209,827,532	74,687,813	877,218,512	211,751,286	781,727,113	702,592,843
East North Central.....	23,748,446,447	1,301,591,448	289,229,047	1,415,243,372	483,763,883	3,079,251,197	2,035,016,810
Ohio.....	5,173,708,410	273,611,491	54,181,255	423,068,286	112,276,002	607,038,239	584,792,833
Indiana.....	2,957,967,532	227,006,381	43,735,375	178,394,987	57,444,477	490,251,362	268,566,614
Illinois.....	10,046,319,512	386,701,265	79,473,427	451,398,083	205,185,574	928,400,757	743,713,023
Michigan.....	3,067,378,894	194,782,900	54,140,446	190,396,379	63,658,411	584,834,645	208,201,542
Wisconsin.....	2,563,171,879	229,489,411	57,700,493	163,224,642	50,200,719	480,673,161	164,742,538
West North Central.....	18,690,298,508	1,393,987,471	403,249,087	363,455,087	285,896,127	3,313,550,472	843,052,977
Minnesota.....	3,361,615,408	217,892,281	56,775,152	83,647,680	51,531,987	564,652,032	231,840,178
Iowa.....	5,111,290,343	491,613,546	102,381,406	58,520,570	49,596,432	635,695,172	133,381,854
Missouri.....	3,584,058,881	300,100,681	55,328,557	125,037,985	93,140,331	613,546,409	267,556,760
North Dakota.....	1,291,388,140	125,613,002	13,338,082	5,244,543	12,453,333	248,613,547	103,151,547
South Dakota.....	639,661,732	145,815,404	38,100,632	6,043,576	12,394,700	258,641,210	25,901,674
Nebraska.....	2,316,850,446	245,473,943	48,111,560	35,084,497	40,433,382	394,432,025	79,476,494
Kansas.....	2,705,433,802	284,537,235	62,074,078	49,376,436	36,417,539	579,665,874	87,483,460
South Atlantic.....	7,536,324,781	485,664,137	107,212,399	545,733,504	222,711,255	1,976,696,855	630,270,319
Delaware.....	172,148,377	8,794,481	3,417,202	16,693,331	3,996,059	20,908,048	20,411,455
Maryland.....	1,345,433,322	45,963,706	12,560,881	55,042,632	22,722,943	91,591,546	165,025,265
District of Columbia.....	92,023,891	1,734,326	83,408	17,789,576	8,773,739	14,468,338	64,167,592
Virginia.....	1,176,103,985	85,954,360	19,756,852	66,657,021	37,899,727	236,128,318	103,841,555
West Virginia.....	1,399,189,713	55,993,204	7,405,732	60,271,369	23,590,424	232,878,472	67,305,992
North Carolina.....	700,300,022	35,068,318	20,315,423	85,119,631	37,626,636	326,771,879	140,410,575
South Carolina.....	506,607,276	61,304,088	15,604,670	98,942,660	25,507,035	220,932,285	55,766,258
Georgia.....	904,983,602	106,429,447	23,176,865	90,428,881	46,593,056	465,990,385	129,508,626
Florida.....	429,494,293	34,241,547	4,942,566	28,791,073	15,089,696	302,026,041	29,293,001
East South Central.....	3,381,631,974	439,418,056	80,653,752	222,238,548	149,234,864	1,137,275,275	804,130,993
Kentucky.....	1,139,433,836	136,524,104	21,961,843	41,218,821	41,650,221	247,266,327	91,799,742
Tennessee.....	831,914,027	126,175,142	22,504,071	50,649,681	39,068,353	253,394,762	118,787,097
Alabama.....	933,661,266	86,321,190	17,812,825	95,350,311	38,211,885	352,614,162	65,268,571
Mississippi.....	476,622,845	89,797,680	18,376,013	35,119,725	30,304,403	234,000,024	28,275,523
West South Central.....	8,666,734,508	722,172,500	128,079,443	250,695,542	175,407,024	1,077,781,380	346,620,452
Arkansas.....	890,976,538	120,301,395	18,487,026	30,524,632	27,064,086	333,824,378	32,908,222
Louisiana.....	1,028,988,975	64,772,977	17,065,106	89,307,350	32,390,070	330,189,946	93,342,172
Oklahoma.....	3,138,755,256	174,196,995	30,404,140	21,965,234	34,258,132	888,888,745	43,415,760
Texas.....	3,608,063,739	394,904,283	62,123,171	109,868,326	81,345,396	1,000,081,390	174,954,238
Mountain.....	2,799,845,396	460,554,238	55,554,446	163,747,325	69,651,582	1,499,071,030	564,615,394
Montana.....	450,271,730	91,707,546	11,913,204	6,199,272	11,119,466	275,535,572	106,010,536
Idaho.....	143,201,001	59,398,555	11,912,252	18,598,415	7,757,919	159,156,166	65,201,419
Wyoming.....	90,280,615	54,494,014	4,123,753	3,043,914	3,593,443	103,078,598	26,732,620
Colorado.....	1,223,511,548	88,059,546	14,409,570	91,353,341	23,686,066	363,238,739	197,541,592
New Mexico.....	147,056,630	55,003,870	4,716,452	3,664,788	6,644,604	187,646,906	18,070,248
Arizona.....	183,408,911	43,997,536	1,992,308	12,609,892	4,729,163	130,657,476	37,882,586
Utah.....	376,008,261	39,301,735	4,777,304	24,491,145	9,580,423	129,582,931	57,963,901
Nevada.....	186,106,640	29,650,561	1,713,603	3,786,018	2,530,448	143,575,646	24,921,432
Pacific.....	8,289,267,259	318,336,039	72,872,372	369,471,279	153,396,734	1,032,742,971	1,339,186,922
Washington.....	1,888,850,453	182,242,365	18,797,487	111,649,832	35,799,788	351,546,078	271,441,922
Oregon.....	1,163,594,445	74,362,095	14,545,429	83,107,957	25,199,773	179,916,887	145,746,770
California.....	5,236,822,361	175,731,579	39,529,456	222,714,430	92,447,173	501,279,386	966,086,200
United States.....	110,676,333,071	6,238,388,985	1,368,224,548	6,091,451,274	2,616,642,734	16,148,532,502	10,265,207,321

NOTE.—Total for street railways, shipping, waterworks, etc., includes \$402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,000,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES (1912).

Geographic division and state.	Total.	Taxable.	Exempt.	Per capita 1912.		Per capita 1904.	
				Total.	able.	Total.	able.
				\$1,744	\$1,614	\$1,498	\$1,389
New England.....	\$11,805,422,012	\$10,922,179,117	\$883,242,895	1,744	1,614	1,498	1,389
Maine.....	1,069,594,027	1,080,366,547	39,227,480	1,420	1,368	52	1,058
New Hampshire.....	649,320,469	613,441,572	35,878,897	1,493	1,411	83	1,159
Vermont.....	527,261,775	496,935,964	30,325,811	1,470	1,385	85	981
Massachusetts.....	6,302,988,392	5,735,230,115	567,758,277	1,805	1,642	163	1,529
Rhode Island.....	970,802,690	892,693,475	78,109,215	1,709	1,571	137	1,585
Connecticut.....	2,285,454,659	2,153,511,444	131,943,215	1,969	1,855	114	1,553
Middle Atlantic.....	46,211,667,778	41,411,819,840	4,799,847,938	2,290	2,052	238	1,763
New York.....	25,011,105,223	21,912,629,507	3,098,475,716	2,926	2,300	325	1,868
New Jersey.....	5,743,032,278	5,361,917,422	381,114,856	2,140	1,998	142	1,547
Pennsylvania.....	15,457,530,277	14,137,272,911	1,320,257,366	1,939	1,774	166	1,707
East North Central.....	39,502,813,584	37,551,136,365	1,951,177,219	2,106	2,002	104	1,416
Ohio.....	8,908,432,943	8,552,130,667	356,302,276	1,817	1,744	73	1,367
Indiana.....	5,194,682,500	4,951,061,490	243,621,010	1,894	1,806	89	1,174
Illinois.....	15,484,450,232	14,566,467,087	887,983,145	2,660	2,507	153	1,689
Michigan.....	5,427,022,651	5,169,022,582	258,000,069	1,873	1,784	89	1,297
Wisconsin.....	4,487,725,253	4,282,454,539	205,270,719	1,875	1,790	86	1,292
West North Central.....	31,208,417,942	29,617,836,203	1,590,581,739	2,617	2,483	133	1,546
Minnesota.....	5,547,327,017	5,266,950,787	280,376,230	2,582	2,452	131	1,729
Iowa.....	7,868,454,211	7,437,094,834	431,359,377	3,539	3,345	194	1,828
Missouri.....	5,842,017,009	5,546,493,103	295,523,906	1,752	1,663	89	1,177
North Dakota.....	2,141,626,961	2,037,626,024	104,000,937	3,874	3,210	164	1,471
South Dakota.....	1,398,573,425	1,330,693,417	67,880,008	2,239	2,130	109	1,530
Nebraska.....	3,794,986,761	3,605,133,830	189,852,951	3,110	2,954	156	1,882
Kansas.....	4,615,432,538	4,393,844,208	221,588,330	2,652	2,525	127	1,468
South Atlantic.....	14,843,963,211	13,777,891,828	1,066,071,383	1,179	1,094	85	716
Delaware.....	307,948,613	293,721,979	14,226,634	1,493	1,424	69	1,157
Maryland.....	2,417,953,884	2,092,216,730	325,737,154	1,651	1,518	133	1,213
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,173,857,111	1,077,316,951	96,540,161	3,435	2,239	1,186	5,491
Virginia.....	2,289,913,786	2,174,685,192	115,228,594	1,086	1,032	55	666
West Virginia.....	2,303,571,209	2,179,527,639	124,043,570	1,800	1,703	97	810
North Carolina.....	2,807,573,780	2,745,233,696	62,340,084	794	767	27	420
South Carolina.....	1,351,400,753	1,301,406,985	49,993,768	889	837	32	414
Georgia.....	2,382,600,866	2,299,197,590	83,403,276	883	853	31	493
Florida.....	1,449,138,223	1,014,585,076	34,553,152	1,307	1,264	43	729
East South Central.....	7,660,040,736	7,342,852,219	317,188,517	890	854	37	536
Kentucky.....	2,267,777,525	2,152,097,565	115,679,960	977	927	50	675
Tennessee.....	1,920,345,261	1,834,354,927	85,993,334	864	826	39	499
Alabama.....	2,127,054,930	2,050,014,767	77,040,163	964	929	35	494
Mississippi.....	1,344,860,020	1,306,384,960	38,475,060	726	705	21	416
West South Central.....	15,434,960,541	14,687,498,597	747,461,944	1,662	1,581	80	796
Arkansas.....	1,829,521,736	1,757,533,669	71,988,067	1,120	1,076	44	580
Louisiana.....	2,164,437,746	2,056,572,346	107,865,400	1,260	1,197	63	694
Oklahoma.....	4,581,091,913	4,321,150,418	259,941,500	2,475	2,335	140	*1,092
Texas.....	6,859,909,141	6,552,242,164	307,666,977	1,679	1,604	75	*706
Mountain.....	6,753,014,065	6,500,317,073	252,696,992	2,371	2,282	89	2,228
Montana.....	1,149,732,986	1,113,008,146	36,724,840	2,834	2,743	91	2,633
Idaho.....	608,305,157	591,073,842	17,231,315	1,680	1,632	48	1,795
Wyoming.....	353,844,827	344,834,812	9,010,015	2,241	2,184	57	3,297
Colorado.....	2,386,923,583	2,286,478,777	100,444,806	2,785	2,668	117	2,046
New Mexico.....	513,733,026	501,627,424	12,105,602	1,440	1,406	34	1,587
Arizona.....	501,852,186	487,099,365	14,752,821	2,255	2,189	66	2,239
Utah.....	781,613,390	734,811,880	46,801,510	1,979	1,860	119	1,609
Nevada.....	457,008,910	441,382,827	15,626,083	5,038	4,865	172	5,214
Pacific.....	13,626,919,363	12,921,668,498	705,250,875	2,969	2,816	154	2,290
Washington.....	3,218,360,623	3,054,690,798	163,669,843	2,511	2,394	128	1,806
Oregon.....	1,944,354,463	1,843,542,127	100,812,336	2,661	2,523	138	1,886
California.....	8,464,204,277	8,023,435,581	440,768,696	3,284	3,113	171	2,582
The United States.....	187,739,071,090	175,425,551,588	12,313,519,502	1,965	1,836	129	1,318

NOTE—The totals at the head of the first two columns include \$402,351,858, value of ships belonging to the United States navy, and \$290,000, value of privately owned water supply systems, not distributed by states.

*Includes Indian Territory.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEALTH (1912).

Real property and improvements taxed.....	\$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt.....	12,313,519,502
Live stock.....	6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery.....	1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools and implements.....	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	2,616,642,734
Railroads and their equipment.....	16,148,532,502
Street railways, etc.....	4,596,563,292
Street railways.....	4,596,563,292

Telegraph systems.....	\$223,352,516
Telephone systems.....	1,081,433,227
Pullman and cars not owned by railroads.....	123,362,701
Shipping and canals.....	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises.....	380,865,270
Privately owned waterworks.....	290,000,000
Privately owned central electric light and power stations.....	2,098,613,122
All other:	
Agricultural products.....	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products.....	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise.....	828,632,467
Mining products.....	815,552,233
Clothing and personal adornments.....	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property.....	8,463,216,222
Total.....	187,739,071,090

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF NATIONS.

In its report on the national wealth of the United States in 1912 the census bureau quotes the following statement concerning the wealth of the principal nations as given by Augustus D. Webb, fellow of the Royal Statistical society, and published in the New Dictionary of Statistics for 1911:

Country.	Amount.
United States (1904).....	\$107,104,192,410
British empire (1903).....	*108,279,625,000
United kingdom.....	*72,997,500,000
Canada.....	*6,569,775,000
Australasia.....	*5,353,150,000
India.....	*14,599,500,000
South Africa.....	*2,919,900,000
Rest of empire.....	*5,839,800,000

France ("recently").....	†\$46,798,500,000
Denmark (1900).....	*1,946,600,000
Germany (1908).....	*77,864,000,000
Australia (1903).....	†4,578,903,000
New Zealand (1905).....	†1,605,945,000
Cape of Good Hope (1907).....	†128,939,492
*Total wealth. †Private wealth. ‡Fixed property.	

The census bureau also quotes the following figures from Dr. Karl Helfferich's "Germany's Economic Progress and Economic Wealth":

Country.	Total wealth.
German empire (1910-1911).....	\$68,020,000,000
	to 76,160,000,000
France (1908).....	55,391,000,000
England (not stated).....	54,740,000,000
United States (not stated).....	119,000,000,000

TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of federal census bureau.]

The figures are for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, and cover commercial operating companies only.

LAND TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	22
Miles of pole line.....	*247,528
Miles of single wire owned and leased.....	*1,414,196
Number of messages.....	1103,536,413
Number of telegraph offices.....	30,781
Income, total.....	\$56,293,469
Telegraph traffic.....	\$32,337,211
All other sources.....	\$3,956,258
Net income for the year.....	\$33,431,044
Expenses, total.....	\$22,862,425
General operation and maintenance.....	\$39,067,011
Interest and taxes.....	\$2,740,827
All other expenses.....	\$11,054,587
Assets, total.....	\$181,516,700
Construction and equipment.....	\$143,910,631
Stocks and bonds.....	\$17,122,592
Cash and current assets.....	\$29,672,528
Profit and loss debit.....	\$810,949
Liabilities, total.....	\$191,516,700
Capital stock.....	\$104,274,435
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Reserves.....	\$5,254,329
Accounts payable.....	\$12,175,438
Dividends, taxes and interest.....	\$1,460,733
Sundries.....	\$23,447,146
Profit and loss surplus.....	\$10,163,619
Net surplus.....	\$9,352,670
Capitalization—Stock outstanding, par value.....	\$104,274,435
Dividends on stock.....	\$3,139,861
Funded debt.....	\$34,741,000
Average number employees.....	35,639
Salaries and wages.....	\$23,797,980

*Exclusive of pole line wholly used by railroads. †Does not include 22,816 nautical miles of ocean cable operated by one land telegraph company. Exclusive also of 314,329 miles of wire wholly owned and operated by railway companies for their own business. ‡Does not include land messages sent over its 207 miles of leased land wire by a wireless company, nor ocean cable messages. §Exclusive of ocean cable messages.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

Number of companies or systems.....	4
Number of messages.....	*285,091
Number of tower stations.....	74
Income, total.....	\$669,158

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STATISTICS (WESTERN UNION).

Year.	Miles of wires.	Offices.	Messages.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Profits.	*Toll.*Cost.
1900.....	933,153	22,900	63,167,783	\$24,758,570	\$18,593,206	\$6,165,364	30.8 25.1
1910.....	1,429,049	24,825	75,135,405	\$33,889,202	26,614,302	7,274,900	35.2 30.2
1915.....	1,610,709	25,142	.....	52,475,721	40,972,541	11,503,180	.....

*Average per message.

COINAGE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Coinage mints of the United States are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal., and Denver, Col. The government assay offices are in New York, N. Y.; Carson, Nev.; Denver, Col.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Charlotte,

N. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Deadwood, S. D.; Seattle, Wash.; New Orleans, La., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The mint in Philadelphia was established in 1792 and the others as follows: San Francisco, 1852, and Denver, 1904.

UNITED STATES TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM STATISTICS.

[From annual report for years ending Dec. 31, 1915 and 1916.]

	1915.	1916.	Employees' benefit fund.	\$9,114,329	\$9,151,000
Total miles pole lines.....	330,602	337,269	Surplus and reserves..	223,401,663	262,005,159
Miles underground conduit.....	44,510	47,129	Total	1,057,907,703	1,198,863,232
Miles underground wire.....	10,536,837	11,468,525	REVENUES AND EXPENSES.		
Miles submarine wire.....	36,314	41,172		1915.	1916.
Miles aerial wire.....	7,932,394	8,340,618	Gross revenue.....	\$239,909,649	\$270,400,392
Total miles wire.....	18,505,545	19,850,315	Expenses—Operation	84,550,665	94,741,768
Comprising toll wire.....	2,453,483	2,682,100	Current maintenance.....	31,171,272	24,923,549
Comprising exchange wire.....	16,052,062	17,167,405	Depreciation	44,888,702	49,982,566
Total	18,505,545	19,850,315	Taxes	13,117,253	15,131,980
Miles phantom circuit.....	196,841	221,994	Total expenses.....	173,727,892	194,783,253
Total exchange circuits.....	3,174,271	3,459,069	Net revenue.....	66,181,757	75,617,639
Number central offices.....	5,300	5,397	Deduct interest.....	18,095,643	18,378,931
Number Bell stations.....	5,968,110	6,545,490	Balance net income.....	48,086,114	57,238,708
Number connected stations.....	3,183,111	3,301,702	Deduct dividends paid.....	32,897,065	35,160,119
Total stations	9,151,221	9,847,192	Balance for surplus.....	15,189,049	22,078,589
Number employes	156,294	179,032	GOVERNMENT CENSUS STATISTICS.		
Number connecting lines.....	28,306	30,358		Miles	
Exchange connections daily.....	25,133,739	28,539,073	Year. wire. Telephones. Messages.*		
Toll connections daily.....	819,030	839,860	Bell system.....	1912 15,133,186 5,087,027	9,133,226,836
COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS.				1907 8,947,266 3,132,063	6,401,044,799
	1915.	1916.		1902 3,387,924 1,317,178	3,074,530,060
Assets—			Other systems.....	1912 5,115,140 3,642,565	4,802,431,409
Telephone plant	\$380,068,520	\$946,293,243		1902 4,052,098 2,986,515	3,999,389,159
Supplies, tools, etc.....	15,951,582	24,032,099		1902 1,512,527 1,053,866	1,996,024,493
Receivables	43,518,625	66,029,580	U't'd States.....	1912 20,248,326 8,729,592	\$13,735,658,245
Cash	45,716,330	80,692,829		1907 12,999,364 6,118,578	\$10,400,433,958
Stocks and bonds.....	72,652,646	81,815,476		1902 4,900,451 2,371,044	5,070,554,553
Total	1,057,907,703	1,198,863,232	*The number of messages reported by the Bell telephone system includes only completed calls, while the figures for all other companies may include some original calls not necessarily completed: such as calls that the operator reports as "Line busy" or "Does not answer." †Exclusive of companies with an annual income of less than \$5,000.		
Liabilities—					
Capital stock.....	440,711,200	463,101,569			
Funded debts	353,236,464	422,586,617			
Bills payable	2,404,920	6,738,451			
Accounts payable	29,039,127	38,280,436			
Total outstanding...	825,391,711	927,707,073			

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Ordinary		Industrial		Total	
	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.	Policies.	Amount.
1850.....	29,407	\$68,614,189				
1860.....	69,000	180,000,000				
1870.....	839,226	2,262,847,000				
1880.....	679,690	1,564,183,532				
1890.....	1,319,651	3,620,057,439				
1900.....	3,176,051	7,093,152,380				
1910.....	6,954,119	13,227,213,168				
1915.....	9,890,264	18,349,285,339				
Total income.						
1890.....		\$196,938,069		\$90,007,820		\$770,972,061
1900.....		400,257,605		168,687,601		1,742,414,173
1910.....		781,011,249		387,302,073		3,875,877,059
1915.....		1,043,083,337		544,705,320		5,190,310,353
Payments to policyholders. Assets. Liabilities. Surplus.						
1890.....		\$678,681,309		\$29,290,752		
1900.....		249,035,464		1,493,378,709		249,035,464
1910.....		549,998,693		3,325,878,366		549,998,693
1915.....		541,786,089		4,648,524,264		541,786,089

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Payments to policyholders.		Claims paid.	Insurance written.	Insurance in force.	Certificates in force.
		Income.	Disbursement.				
1901.....	489	\$81,628,596	\$77,343,460	\$64,128,047	\$799,626,678	\$5,656,453,465	4,518,955
1910.....	497	128,681,649	110,168,334	92,279,662	1,331,552,713	9,562,511,910	8,568,093
1915.....	472	133,340,532	123,625,199	98,719,683	922,890,579	8,694,449,483	7,695,944

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Yr. panis.	Income.	Payments to policyholders.		Total.
		Losses.	Dividends.	
1890.....	\$80,157,857,983	\$75,334,517	\$5,334,496	\$80,768,012
1900.....	493 198,312,577	108,307,171	8,446,110	116,753,281
1910.....	597 381,545,814	166,789,763	20,709,261	187,499,024
1915.....	613 459,361,260	221,701,359	10,445,414	232,146,803

CASUALTY AND OTHER INSURANCE.

Year.	Companies.	Payments to policyholders.	
		Income.	Losses.
1890.....	34	\$9,758,413	\$3,923,306
1900.....	62	32,309,619	10,166,796
1910.....	177	111,041,748	41,465,472
1915.....	173*	174,891,539	75,444,198

UNITED STATES FIRE LOSSES BY YEARS.

[From the Insurance Press.]

Year.	Income.	Losses.	Dividends.	Total.
1910.....	\$214,003,300	\$14,914,000	\$221,439,350	
1911.....	217,004,575	1915.....	172,033,200	
1912.....	206,488,990	1916.....	213,539,670	
1913.....	203,408,250			

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF HAWAII.

The total production of sugar in Hawaii for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916, was 592,763 tons of 2,000 pounds each as compared with 646,000 tons in 1915, 612,000 tons in 1914, 546,524 tons in 1913 and 595,038 tons in 1912. The total area in cane in 1916 was 246,332 acres.

NATIONAL RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL STATISTICS.

[From report compiled by bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Country.	Rail-ways. Miles.	Tele-graphs. Miles.†	Post-offices. No.	Postal routes. Miles.	Postal service performed. Miles.	Val. money and postal orders sent. Domestic. Foreign.
Argentina.....1917	21,620	52,584	3,365	51,031	25,397,498	\$22,137,766 \$802,909
Australasia—Commonwealth of Australia.....1915	22,263	50,837	8,460	147,427	42,885,994	54,316,506 5,467,123
New Zealand.....1916	2,960	13,684	2,402	.....	.....	13,723,251 2,607,624
Austria-Hungary—Austria (in-cluding Bosnia and Herze-govina).....1914	15,739	31,842	9,187	128,054	72,967,368	311,543,363 79,449,846
Hungary.....1914	13,589	16,396	6,610	50,921	57,768,029	263,780,905 57,834,624
Belgium.....1914	5,451	6,206	1,708	5,828	74,307,186	98,924,457 12,333,546
Kongo, Belgian.....1914	882	1,622	50	13,919	961,764	413,692 944,252
Bolivia.....1913	895	3,811	293	13,867	708,732	602,914
Brazil.....1915	16,194	36,199	3,636	99,445	.....	13,043,364 1,193,782
Bulgaria.....1914	1,537	3,701	504	20,049	7,904,909	7,700,072 2,342,889
Canada.....1915	35,582	40,215	14,178	33,363	61,818,400	75,781,582 18,688,289
Central American states—						
Costa Rica.....1915	438	1,521	208	.....	.....	188,397
Guatemala.....1915	613	4,045	382	.....	.....	..... .....
Honduras.....1915	240	4,281	255	321	68,566	1,085
Nicaragua.....1913	200	3,637	135	.....	.....	..... .....
Panama.....1913	258	1,004	96	.....	.....	..... .....
Salvador.....1915	267	2,412	117	1,848	36,601	 3,630
Chile.....1915	5,045	13,181	1,114	32,712	8,861,979	13,029,403 707,085
China.....1916	6,467	37,403	12,132	151,012	76,161,882	5,813,245
Colombia.....1915	708	11,721	855	.....	.....	578,838
Cuba.....1913	2,331	5,065	658	5,324	2,548,828	..... .....
Denmark.....1915	2,455	2,295	1,739	6,539	10,606,187	72,967,143 3,898,180
Ecuador.....1913	652	4,370	168	.....	.....	..... .....
Egypt.....1915	4,381	10,436	2,104	7,297	6,455,581	26,173,567 1,829,830
France.....1914	31,958	120,738	15,169	81,792	166,598,520	753,037,672 20,645,171
Algeria.....1914	2,793	9,665	688	9,083	7,844,623	104,136,982 6,286,610
Tunis.....1914	1,173	3,029	461	5,743	3,265,685	5,005,083 6,235,219
French Indo-China.....1914	1,282	8,962	324	22,625	7,332,369	5,336,504 2,102,498
French colonies (n. e. s.).....1914	1,948	19,922	634	49,288	5,443,886	8,496,345 3,443,930
German empire.....1914	39,600	148,192	51,573	91,276	.....	2,044,009,394 57,694,974
German colonies.....1914	2,866	6,527	220	.....	.....	26,299,106
Greece.....1913	1,396	5,748	1,342	.....	.....	3,236,816 453,198
Crete.....1913	.....	319	30	.....	.....	652,613 39,299
Haiti.....1913	140	124	88	.....	107,079	..... .....
India, British.....1915	35,285	86,067	20,030	157,657	434,023,374	174,940,133 3,714,375
Italy.....1915	11,351	35,033	11,426	49,294	88,584,586	1,129,588,165 21,180,116
Japan.....1915	7,132	25,628	7,971	64,524	80,021,018	108,023,191 432,707
Korea.....1916	.....	637	153	8,068	.....	5,920,791 6,568
Chosen.....1916	1,006	4,900	516	20,235	8,710,249	3,903,874 10,606,032
Luxemburg.....1914	326	441	140	859	999,499	6,529,746 7,659,333
Mexico.....1913	16,088	22,452	2,911	51,679	23,121,371	24,218,667 4,558,442
Montenegro.....1909	11	1528	21	.....	.....	..... .....
Netherlands.....1915	2,075	5,054	1,550	10,078	32,510,098	42,967,381 4,170,160
East Indies.....1915	1,728	12,993	1,711	9,287	6,045,809	16,986,108 1,519,660
West Indies, etc.....1913	117	.....	17	.....	.....	166,517 618,900
Norway.....1914	1,967	7,238	3,640	50,143	15,956,211	19,799,240 2,941,637
Paraguay.....1915	255	2,485	385	.....	.....	..... .....
Persia.....1913	34	6,312	191	10,570	2,296,602	 1,326
Peru.....1913	1,719	9,321	774	17,984	2,045,692	340,728 65,148
Portugal.....1913	1,854	5,945	6,155	24,539	16,394,571	14,651,201 621,064
Colonies.....1913	1,069	6,657	383	60,835	3,075,187	540,305 564,534
Roumania.....1914	2,382	5,944	3,087	66,786	20,527,813	15,691,823 5,973,739
Russia.....1916	48,955	149,906	18,760	224,665	100,687,951	1,358,733,793 12,841,417
Finland.....1916	2,527	.....	2,310	.....	.....	13,454,933 3,287,531
Santo Domingo.....1913	400	1,071	105	.....	.....	..... .....
Serbia.....1914	977	7,729	1,556	2,122	869,707	7,780,257 647,986
Siem.....1915	4,361	255	4,954	.....	474,088	531,817 49,299
Spain.....1914	9,377	23,832	6,912	59,179	.....	26,632,347
Sweden.....1915	9,099	6,867	4,276	43,945	29,324,513	109,519,226 5,971,740
Switzerland.....1914	3,562	3,248	4,378	7,957	21,185,566	125,686,146 14,546,355
Turkey.....1914	4,576	23,677	850	24,195	6,129,316	20,993,643 172,313
Union of South Africa.....1915	8,982	16,053	2,478	8,621	16,406,960	22,413,381 3,026,379
United Kingdom.....1915	23,701	81,000	24,589	.....	.....	469,380,446 14,600,872
Colonies (n. e. s.).....1914	8,128	32,214	2,761	.....	.....	..... .....
United States.....1915	264,378	238,940	55,934	444,279	616,460,122	719,364,950 46,357,886
Philippines.....1915	733	4,867	693	.....	.....	7,726,733 1,773,777
Porto Rico.....1913	340	590	688	.....	.....	..... .....
Uruguay.....1913	1,659	2,666	995	24,448	3,056,360	2,587,242 19,597
Venezuela.....1916	533	5,443	296	.....	.....	..... .....
Total.....	717,533	1,525,693	329,574	2,476,486	2,157,955,779	8,383,342,849 446,390,702

*Miles of lines. †Miles of wire.

NEW BRIDGES ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Free or municipal bridge at St. Louis, Mo.; opened Jan. 20, 1917; length with approaches, 18,258 feet; channel span, 2,022 feet; cost, \$6,000,000.

Railroad, vehicle and pedestrian bridge at Memphis, Tenn.; opened to railroad traffic in 1916; to other traffic in 1917; total length, 1 1/2 miles; channel span, 2,539 feet; cost, \$6,000,000.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

YEAR.	IN FOREIGN TRADE.		IN COASTWISE TRADE.		WHALE FISHERIES.		Cod and Mackerel Fisheries.	Total.	Annual inc. (+) or dec. (-)	
	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.	Steam.	Total.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Percent.	
1900.	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,868	+ 4.06	
1870.	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+ 2.41	
1880.	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,964	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,338	4,068,034	- 2.43	
1890.	192,705	928,002	1,601,458	3,409,435	.....	4,925	18,636	68,367	4,424,397	+ 2.71
1900	337,356	816,735	2,289,825	4,286,516	.....	3,866	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+ 6.18
1910.	593,468	782,517	4,230,896	6,068,966	.....	3,569	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+ 1.61
1913.	667,896	1,019,168	4,646,741	6,817,013	.....	3,252	8,611	41,762	7,866,551	+ 2.23
1914.	720,609	1,066,288	4,688,240	6,818,363	.....	4,265	9,864	26,700	7,928,688	+ 2.23
1915.	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,573,567	6,486,384	.....	3,682	8,829	31,502	8,389,429	+ 5.49
1916.	1,573,705	2,185,008	4,315,579	6,244,550	.....	1,789	6,707	33,384	8,469,649	+ 0.95

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	New England coast.		On entire seaboard.		Mississippi and tributaries.		On great lakes.		Total.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890.....	208	78,577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900.....	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	180,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1910.....	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,358	936	257,933
1913.....	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,930	219	90,907	1,475	346,155	72	28,610	1,004	243,408
1914.....	79	21,934	887	251,683	153	8,018	311	56,549	1,151	316,250	51	13,749	778	224,225
1915.....	89	18,551	777	184,065	144	5,499	147	16,467	1,157	225,122	51	8,021	751	154,900
1916.....	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413	34	14,765	129	237,836

MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING, 1912 TO 1916.

[From Lloyd's Register.]

Where built.	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United kingdom.....	712	1,738,514	688	1,932,153	656	1,683,553	327	650,919
British colonies.....	14	34,790	91	48,339	60	47,534	31	22,014
Austria-Hungary.....	82	38,821	17	61,757	11	*34,335	†	†
Denmark.....	22	26,103	31	40,932	25	32,815	23	45,193
France.....	80	110,734	89	176,095	33	114,052	6	25,402
Germany.....	165	375,317	162	465,226	89	*367,192	†	†
Italy.....	27	25,196	38	50,356	47	42,981	30	22,132
Japan.....	168	57,755	152	64,664	32	85,861	26	49,408
Netherlands.....	112	99,439	95	104,296	130	118,153	120	113,075
Norway.....	89	50,255	74	50,637	61	54,204	59	62,070
Sweden.....	22	13,968	25	18,524	26	15,163	27	20,319
United States:								
Coast.....	144	194,273	182	228,232	94	162,937	76	157,167
Great lakes.....	30	89,950	23	48,216	10	37,825	8	20,293
Other countries.....	52	46,654	83	43,455	35	*36,148	10	*13,641
Total.....	1,719	2,901,769	1,750	3,332,882	1,319	*2,852,753	743	*1,201,638

*Returns not complete. †Returns not available.

SHIPS BUILT IN 1916.

(Calendar year.)

	Atlantic and gulf.		Pacific.		Great lakes.		Western rivers.		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.	No.	*Tons.
Wood-Sailing.....	45	12,892	3	3,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	16,795
Steam.....	26	3,999	14	7,472	10	795	16	1,706	66	13,972
Gas.....	299	7,423	166	8,719	34	615	97	1,613	526	18,370
Unrigged.....	242	82,074	79	9,080	35	4,625	26	922	382	96,701
Total.....	542	106,388	265	29,174	79	6,035	139	4,241	1,025	145,838
Metal-Sailing.....	1	562	.....	1	2,320	.....	.....	.....	2	2,882
Steam.....	50	193,827	10	63,931	35	88,464	7	1,094	102	347,316
Gas.....	8	7,672	1	213	6	9,808	4	1,509	19	19,292
Unrigged.....	9	3,977	.....	.....	4	1,608	2	24	15	5,609
Total.....	68	206,038	11	64,144	46	102,200	13	2,627	138	375,009
Totals-Sailing.....	46	13,454	6	3,903	1	2,320	.....	.....	53	19,677
Steam.....	76	197,826	24	71,403	41	89,259	23	3,120	164	361,288
Gas.....	337	15,095	167	8,932	44	10,423	101	8,122	549	37,572
Unrigged.....	251	86,051	79	9,080	39	6,233	28	946	397	102,310
Grand total.....	610	312,426	276	93,318	125	108,235	152	6,563	1,163	529,847

*Gross tons. In addition to the above there were built during 1916 for foreigners 35 wooden vessels of 372 gross tons and 14 steel vessels of 39,202 gross tons; total, 50 vessels of 39,202 gross tons.

WORLD'S SHIPS, RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS AND CABLES.

[Report of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

Development by decades of carrying power, commerce and means of communication from 1800 to 1915.

YEAR.	Popu- lation.	COMMERCE.			VESSEL TONNAGE.			Rail- ways.	Tele- graphs	Cables
		Total.	Per capita.		Sail.	Steam.	Total.			
	Mill- ions.	Mill- ionsof dollars.	Dol- lars.		Thou- sand tons.	Thou- sand tons.	Thou- sand tons.	Thou- sand miles.	Thou- sand miles.	Thou- sand miles.
1800.....	640	1,479	2.31	4,026	.....	4,026	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810.....	780	1,639	2.13	5,814	.....	5,814	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820.....	847	1,981	2.34	7,100	.....	7,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	950	2,789	2.93	9,012	.....	363	9,380	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	1,075	4,049	3.76	11,471	.....	864	12,334	24.0	5	1-40
1850.....	1,205	7,246	6.01	14,890	.....	1,710	16,600	67.4	100	1-4
1860.....	1,310	10,663	8.14	12,900	.....	3,040	15,940	139.9	281	15
1870.....	1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	.....	5,880	20,280	224.9	440	49
1880.....	1,488	17,519	11.80	12,640	.....	9,295	20,935	390.0	768	132
1890.....	1,500	20,105	13.35	8,119	.....	13,856	21,975	500.0	1,180	300
1900.....	1,616	33,634	20.81	4,365	.....	23,362	28,298	637.0	1,307	291
1915.....	1,972	31,302	18.72	3,583	.....	28,150	31,733	717.5	1,526	335

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Name.	Reg.L'th.B'th	Ton'ge.Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg.L'th.B'th	Ton'ge.Ft. Ft.	Name.	Reg.L'th.B'th	Ton'ge.Ft. Ft.
Vaterland.....	54,282	920 100	Etona.....	14,000	485 60	Cameronian.....	12,000	540 60
Imperator.....	52,000	898 97	Verona.....	14,000	485 60	Frederick VIII.....	12,000	540 62
Europa.....	50,000	911 96	Taormina.....	14,000	485 60	Bergensfjord.....	12,000	530 61
Aquitalia.....	47,000	901 92	Sant Anna.....	14,000	500 60	Medic.....	11,985	550 63
Olympic.....	45,000	890 92	Mongolia.....	13,639	600 65	Persic.....	11,973	550 63
Columbus.....	35,000	696 76	Carpathia.....	13,603	540 63	Zeeland.....	11,905	561 60
Mauretania.....	32,000	790 83	Cretic.....	13,507	532 60	Haverford.....	11,635	531 59
George Washington.....	25,570	722 78	Patricia.....	13,424	560 62	St. Louis.....	11,629	535 63
K. Aug. Victoria.....	24,531	677 77	Minnewaska.....	13,401	600 65	St. Paul.....	11,629	535 63
Adriatic.....	24,541	726 75	Minnetonka.....	13,398	600 66	Merion.....	11,621	530 59
Rotterdam.....	24,170	668 77	Pennsylvania.....	13,333	559 62	Bremen.....	11,570	550 60
Baltic.....	23,876	726 75	Andania.....	13,300	540 64	Batavia.....	11,490	501 62
France.....	23,666	720 75	Alaunia.....	13,300	540 64	Corsican.....	11,436	500 61
Amerika.....	22,622	687 74	Pretoria.....	13,234	561 62	Romanic.....	11,394	550 59
Cedric.....	21,035	680 75	Graf Waldersee.....	13,193	561 62	La Savole.....	11,168	563 60
Celtic.....	20,904	680 75	Grosser Kurfurst.....	13,102	560 62	La Lorraine.....	11,146	563 60
Minnesota.....	20,718	622 73	Cymric.....	13,096	585 64	Chicago.....	11,103	526 57
Caronia.....	19,594	650 72	Oceania.....	13,000	477 56	Barbarossa.....	10,794	526 50
Carmania.....	19,524	650 72	Kenilworth Castle.....	12,975	570 65	New York.....	10,798	517 64
Kronp. Cecille.....	19,503	706 72	Campania.....	12,950	650 72	Philadelphia.....	10,796	527 63
Eneas.....	19,500	600 60	Finland.....	12,760	678 60	Virginian.....	10,754	520 60
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	19,331	834 72	Kronland.....	12,760	660 60	Scotian.....	10,750	540 60
Lapland.....	18,694	620 70	Walmer Castle.....	12,546	570 64	Koenigin Luise.....	10,711	523 60
President Lincoln.....	18,168	616 68	Noordam.....	12,534	550 62	Friedrich der Grosse.....	10,695	523 60
President Grant.....	18,072	616 68	Ryndam.....	12,527	550 62	Koenig Albert.....	10,643	499 60
Berlin.....	17,324	612 70	Potsdam.....	12,522	550 62	Victorian.....	10,629	520 60
Pr. Fr. Wilhelm.....	17,084	613 68	Suevic.....	12,500	550 63	Slavonia.....	10,606	510 56
Cleveland.....	17,000	608 65	Runic.....	12,482	550 63	Tunisian.....	10,576	500 59
Cincinnati.....	17,000	608 65	Saxon.....	12,385	570 64	Hamburg.....	10,531	499 60
New Amsterdam.....	16,697	600 69	Moltke.....	12,335	525 62	Marmora.....	10,509	530 60
Deutschland.....	16,502	661 67	Blucher.....	12,334	525 62	Statendam.....	10,491	515 60
Megantic.....	15,877	565 67	Ionic.....	12,232	500 63	Devonian.....	10,418	552 59
Republic.....	15,873	570 68	Corinthic.....	12,231	500 63	Winnifredian.....	10,405	552 59
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....	14,903	637 66	Canopic.....	12,097	594 59	Utonia.....	10,405	500 57
La Provence.....	14,744	602 65	Vaderland.....	12,018	560 60	Bavarian.....	10,387	501 59
Nestor.....	14,500	500 66	America.....	12,000	506 56	Majestic.....	10,147	565 58
Saxonia.....	14,281	530 64	Duca degli Abruzzi.....	12,000	476 54	Amazon.....	10,100	513 60
Empress of Britain.....	14,189	549 65	Duca d'Aosta.....	12,000	476 54	United States.....	10,091	515 58
Iverson.....	14,058	532 65	Duca di Genova.....	12,000	476 54	Helig Olav.....	10,085	500 58
Canada.....	14,000	500 60						

DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

On and near the coasts and on the rivers of the United States and American vessels at sea and on the coasts of foreign countries.

YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.	YEAR.	Wrecks*	Lives lost.	Loss on vessels.	Loss on cargoes.
1896.....	1,332	349	\$6,485,595	\$2,018,140	1907.....	1,670	624	\$13,709,915	\$3,062,110
1897.....	1,306	299	6,442,175	1,731,765	1908.....	1,341	374	9,555,825	2,152,155
1898.....	1,191	743	10,728,250	1,740,515	1909.....	1,317	403	9,491,655	3,330,825
1899.....	1,574	742	8,962,835	2,451,905	1910.....	1,493	403	11,058,840	2,565,580
1900.....	1,294	252	7,186,900	3,350,500	1911.....	1,227	262	9,565,995	1,694,630
1901.....	1,313	452	7,094,345	2,147,675	1912.....	1,447	195	8,213,375	1,941,010
1902.....	1,359	531	8,823,920	2,309,335	1913.....	1,265	283	8,838,395	1,549,285
1903.....	1,704	376	7,011,775	1,722,210	1914.....	1,210	421	11,437,530	2,509,405
1904.....	1,182	1,454	7,028,555	1,634,615	1915.....	1,088	277	10,199,560	4,013,085
1905.....	1,209	267	8,187,500	2,263,795	1916.....	1,140	1,364	12,671,040	3,968,065
1906.....	1,326	499	10,089,610	2,245,305					

*Total or partial.

PRINCIPAL SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD.

[From statistical abstract of the United States.]

NET VESSEL TONNAGE IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Port.	Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
Adelaide, Australia.....	1913	608,000	379,000	London, England.....	1914	13,006,000	10,453,000
Aden, Arabia.....	1914	3,925,000	3,919,000	Marseilles, France.....	1916	5,299,000	3,402,000
Alexandria, Egypt.....	1913	2,641,000	1,856,000	Melbourne, Australia.....	1913	718,000	244,000
Antwerp, Belgium.....	1912	13,757,000	13,722,000	Moji, Japan.....	1915	4,543,000	4,618,000
Baltimore, Md.....	1916	2,528,000	2,418,000	Montevideo, Uruguay.....	1912	8,598,000	8,593,000
Barcelona, Spain.....	1913	2,641,000	1,856,000	Montreal, Canada.....	1913	1,613,000	1,603,000
Bombay, India.....	1915	1,318,000	1,560,000	Nagasaki, Japan.....	1915	1,909,600	1,866,000
Bordeaux, France.....	1916	2,824,000	1,914,000	Naples, Italy.....	1914	5,120,000	5,030,000
Boston, Mass.....	1916	2,421,000	1,590,000	New Orleans, La.....	1916	2,804,000	2,831,000
Boulogne, France.....	1916	613,000	317,000	New York, N. Y.....	1916	13,461,000	13,919,000
Bremen, Germany.....	1913	1,511,000	1,506,000	Odessa, Russia.....	1914	1,044,000	1,081,000
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	1913	2,038,000	1,945,000	Petrograd, Russia.....	1914	1,171,000	1,067,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	1912	7,962,000	6,285,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1916	2,408,000	2,232,000
Calcutta, India.....	1915	1,457,000	1,654,000	Piræus, Greece.....	1914	4,067,000	4,055,000
Cape Town, U. of S. A.....	1915	1,612,000	1,415,000	Port Natal, U. of S. A.....	1915	1,618,000	1,784,000
Cardiff, Wales.....	1914	7,285,000	8,933,000	Puget Sound, Wash.....	1916	3,352,000	3,304,000
Cherbourg, France.....	1916	2,642,000	1,112,000	Riga, Russia.....	1914	772,000	823,000
Colombo, Ceylon.....	1914	6,754,000	6,749,000	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	1915	5,092,000	5,014,000
Constantinople, Turkey.....	1913	.....	14,519,000	Kotterdam, Holland.....	1913	12,308,000	12,201,000
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	1912	3,441,000	3,484,000	San Francisco, Cal.....	1916	1,179,000	1,542,000
Cork, Ireland.....	1914	3,120,000	2,954,000	Santos, Brazil.....	1915	5,022,000	5,014,000
Dunquerque, France.....	1916	1,201,000	109,000	Shanghai, China.....	1915	8,358,000	8,492,000
Fiume, Austria-Hungary.....	1912	2,125,000	2,144,000	Singapore, Straits Sets.....	1914	8,025,000	7,994,000
Fredericton, Australia.....	1913	934,000	844,000	Southampton, England.....	1914	4,652,000	4,655,000
Galveston, Texas.....	1916	1,137,000	1,324,000	Sydney, Australia.....	1913	1,093,000	1,073,000
Genoa, Italy.....	1914	5,336,000	5,119,000	Tampico, Mexico.....	1912	1,521,000	1,516,000
Gibraltar.....	1913	6,315,000	6,161,000	Trieste, Austria-Hungary.....	1913	3,466,000	3,460,660
Glasgow, Scotland.....	1914	3,012,000	3,887,000	Tyne Ports, England.....	1914	5,999,000	7,242,000
Hamburg, Germany.....	1913	12,997,000	13,192,000	Valencia, Spain.....	1912	1,705,000	1,523,000
Havana, Cuba.....	1915	3,499,000	3,478,000	Valetta, Malta.....	1914	3,546,000	5,532,000
Havre, France.....	1916	2,642,000	1,112,000	Vancouver, Canada.....	1916	1,839,000	1,593,000
Hongkong-Victoria.....	1914	11,045,000	11,025,000	Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	1912	1,447,000	1,427,000
Kobe, Japan.....	1915	5,420,000	5,488,000	Victoria, Canada.....	1916	1,955,000	2,214,000
Lisbon, Portugal.....	1913	10,389,000	10,470,000	Vladivostok, Russia.....	1914	903,000	898,000
Liverpool, England.....	1914	11,959,000	10,813,000	Yokohama, Japan.....	1915	3,001,000	2,874,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,*	Cost.
Cape Cod.....	1914	8	25	150	\$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece).....	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia).....	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany).....	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†.....	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England).....	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
Panama (U. S.).....	1914	60.5	45	309	375,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U. S.).....	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada).....	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt).....	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada).....	1837	26.75	14	109	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL TRAFFIC.

SUMMARY BY YEARS.

Year.	Tons.	Freight Value.	Charges.
1910.....	62,363,213	\$654,010,844	\$38,710,904
1911.....	53,477,216	595,019,844	29,492,196
1912.....	72,472,676	791,357,837	40,578,225
1913.....	79,718,844	865,957,838	44,880,865
1914.....	55,369,939	634,800,268	27,597,099
1915.....	71,290,304	882,263,141	41,984,031
1916.....	91,883,219	974,161,156	60,845,023

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of transit tonnage tolls of

the Suez canal in 1913 amounted to \$22,443,643, a decrease of \$1,886,189 as compared with 1912. The decrease was owing to the reduction of the toll rate which went into effect Jan. 1, 1913. The total toll-paying tonnage for 1913 was 19,165,000 tons, or 456,000 tons in excess of that for 1912.

In 1913 the total number of vessels passing through the Suez canal was 5,085 as against 5,373 in 1912. The average time of vessels going through the canal in 1913 was 16 hours 19 minutes. Freight traffic in 1914, 1915 and 1916 was greatly diminished by the war in Europe, but no detailed statistics were published.

THE CAPITOL IN WASHINGTON.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793. The north wing was finished in 1810 and the south wing in 1811, a wooden passageway connecting them. The original designs of the structure were made by Dr. William Thornton. The two wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were immediately restored. In 1827 the original building was completed at a cost of \$2,433,844.13. Extensions of the wings were be-

gun in 1851 and completed in 1859. The dome, which is 287 feet 5 inches in height, was completed in 1865. The capitol stands in latitude 38 degrees 53 minutes 20.4 seconds north and longitude 77 degrees 00 minutes 35.7 seconds west from Greenwich. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. Value of building and grounds: Building, \$15,000,000; grounds, \$10,400,000; total, \$25,400,000.

SHIPPING DATA.

[Compiled by Charles H. Hughes.]

SHIPPING MEASURE.

One register ton=100 cubic feet.
 One United States shipping ton=40 cubic feet or
 32.14 United States bushels or 31.16 imperial
 bushels.
 One British shipping ton=42 cubic feet or 32.72
 imperial bushels or 33.75 United States bushels.

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet=1 fathom.
 120 fathoms=1 cable length.
 5,280 feet=1 statute or land mile.
 6,080 feet=1 knot or nautical mile.
 3 knots=1 league.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds=1 minute.
 60 minutes=1 degree.
 90 degrees=1 quadrant.
 4 quadrants or 360 degrees=1 circumference.

SHIPPING WEIGHT.

16 ounces=1 pound.
 112 pounds=One hundredweight.
 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds=1 ton.

WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS IN POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT.

Material.	Weight.	Material.	Weight.
Metals—		Juniper	35
Wrought iron.....	480	Lignum vitae.....	62
Cast iron.....	451	Linden.....	37
Cast steel.....	490	Locust.....	45
Nickel steel.....	491	Mahogany.....	51
Brass.....	520	Maple.....	42
Manganese bronze.....	535	Oak (live).....	69
Copper.....	550	Oak (white).....	48
Aluminum.....	160	Poplar.....	30
Lead.....	710	Spruce.....	28
Gold (pure).....	1,200	Sycamore.....	37
Magnesium.....	109	Teak.....	51
Mercury.....	846	White pine.....	35
Nickel.....	548	Yellow pine.....	38
Platinum.....	1,347	Walnut.....	36
Silver.....	655	Willow.....	34
Tin.....	458	Miscellaneous—	
Zinc.....	436	Common brick.....	113
Woods—Apple.....	47	Cement.....	78
Ash.....	45	Cellulose.....	7.5
Beech.....	46	Concrete.....	130
Birch.....	41	Granite.....	170
Box.....	70	Gypsum.....	140
Cedar.....	39	Limestone.....	180
Cherry.....	41	Marble.....	170
Chestnut.....	35	Sand.....	110
Cork.....	15	Sandstone.....	145
Cypress.....	33	Stone.....	180
Dogwood.....	47	Soapstone.....	170
Ebony.....	76	Soft coal.....	55
Elm.....	38	Hard coal.....	60
Fir.....	37	Ice.....	56
Hackmatack.....	37	Fresh water.....	62.5
Hemlock.....	24	Salt water.....	64
Hickory.....	48	Crude oil average.....	63.5
Holly.....	47		

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS.

Material and unit.	Lbs.	Material and unit.	Lbs.
One keg—nails.....	100	Oats.....	32
One barrel—flour.....	196	Potatoes.....	60
Pork or beef.....	200	Rye.....	56
Salt.....	280	Timothy seed.....	45
One bushel—oysters.....	80	Wheat.....	60
Clams.....	100	One gallon—mo- lasses.....	12
Barley.....	48	Seven bags of sugar.....	2,240
Beans.....	60	Eleven bags of potatoes.....	2,240
Buckwheat.....	48	One bag of flour.....	140
Castor beans.....	50	One gallon of crude oil.....	8½
Clover seed.....	60		
Corn (shelled).....	56		
Corn (on cob).....	70		
Malt.....	34		
Onions.....	57		

STORAGE SPACE REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT MATERIALS.

Example—A steamer has a capacity of 180,000 cubic feet for carrying coal. How many tons will she carry?

From the table, average American coal stows 43 cubic feet per ton of 2,240 pounds, so $180,000 \div 43 = 4,186$ tons—the number she would carry.

NOTE—The following table is based on a ton of 2,240 pounds. If the cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds is required, multiply the figures given by .892.

Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.	Material.	*Cub. ft. per ton.
Apples in boxes.....	90	Maize in bags.....	50
Asphalt.....	17	Bulk.....	49
Ballast, sand.....	19	Marble.....	14
Barley in bulk.....	47	Meat—Beef, packed and frozen.....	93
Beans in bags.....	59	Hung in quarters.....	125
Beer in hogsheads.....	54	Mutton.....	110
Bottles and cases.....	80	Millet in bags.....	50
Bran in bags.....	110	Molasses in bulk.....	25
Compressed, bales.....	80	Oats in bags.....	78
Brandy in casks.....	80	Bulk.....	60
Bottled in cases.....	55	Oatmeal in sacks.....	65
Buckwheat in bags.....	65	Oil—Lubricating, in casks.....	90
Butter in cases or kegs.....	70	Oranges in boxes.....	60
Cement in casks.....	46	Paper in rolls.....	120
Coal (American, av- erage).....	43	Peas in bags.....	50
Coffee in bags.....	71	Potatoes in bags.....	55
Copper ore.....	15	Barrels.....	68
Cotton, pressed, in bales.....	130	Rice in bags.....	48
Fish in cases.....	95	Sago.....	55
Lead.....	60	Salt in barrels.....	52
Flax.....	88	Bulk.....	37
Flour in barrels.....	60	Sugar in casks.....	60
Bags.....	47	Bags.....	43
Fuel oil.....	39	Tar in barrels.....	54
Granite.....	14	Tea in chests.....	100
Gravel.....	23	Ties, railroad.....	50
Hay, compressed.....	110	Water, fresh.....	35
Hams in barrels.....	70	Salt.....	35
Hemp, American, in bales.....	105	Wheat in bags.....	52
Herrings, in barrels.....	60	Bulk.....	47
Hides in bales.....	120	Woods—Sawn into planks—	
Ice.....	39	Ash.....	39
Iron, pig.....	10	Beech.....	51
Corrugated sheets.....	36	Elm.....	60
Keys of nails.....	20	Fir.....	65
Jute, bale.....	58	Mahogany.....	34
Lead, pig.....	8	Oak.....	39
Pipes, diff't sizes.....	12	Wool in bales.....	100

DEFINITIONS.

Displacement is the amount of water displaced by a vessel. If a vessel is floating in equilibrium in still water, the weight of the water she displaces equals the weight of the vessel herself with everything on board.

The displacement in cubic feet when floating in salt water divided by 35 (36 if in fresh water) gives the total weight of a ship and her cargo in tons, as 35 cubic feet of salt water weighs one ton (2,240 pounds) and 36 of fresh water the same amount.

The displacement of a steel vessel is calculated to the molded lines (that is, to the outside of the frames) and no allowance is made as a rule for the thickness of the shell plating. For wooden vessels (motor boats, tugs, lighters, etc.) the displacement is calculated to the outside of the planking.

Dead weight is the carrying capacity of a vessel and includes the tons of cargo and coal.

Register ton measurement is the measurement based on a ton of 2,240 pounds occupying 100 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the measurement in register tons of the interior capacity of the entire ship.

Net tonnage is the measurement in register tons upon which payment is made, and is the volume of the space available for cargo and passengers.

Block coefficient is the ratio of the volume of the displacement to the volume of a block having the same length, breadth and draft as the vessel. Cargo vessels have block coefficients ranging from .75 to .85, while fast passenger steamers have block coefficients of about .65.

If the length, width and draft of a vessel are multiplied by the block coefficient and this product divided by the weight of water per ton (36 cubic feet for fresh and 35 for salt water per ton of 2,240 pounds) the displacement of the vessel will be obtained.

SHIPPING TERMS.

f. o. b. steamer (free on board steamer); goods to be delivered on board steamer by seller at no extra charge to purchaser.

f. a. s. steamer (free at side steamer); goods to be delivered at side of steamer by seller.

f. l. a. steamer (free from alongside steamer); the seller pays lighterage charges in the port of destination from the steamer.

c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the insurance and freight paid by the seller.

c. f. (cost and freight); the goods are delivered to the purchaser with the freight paid by the seller, but no insurance.

f. o. (free over side); the goods are delivered over the side of a vessel; that is, to a lighter or on to a pier, without any extra charge to the purchaser.

Bill of lading (b. l.) is a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. The bills of lading of some steamship companies contain the following clause: "Freight is to be considered earned at time of receipt of shipment and is to be paid whether vessel or goods are lost or not." In foreign trade bills of lading are generally made out in triplicate, one for the shipper, one for the consignee and one for the captain of the vessel.

"With exchange" on a draft means that the party on whom the draft is drawn is to pay the cost of collection.

Demurrage—A charge for delay in loading or unloading a vessel.

Lay days are the days agreed upon by the shipper and captain or agent of a vessel for loading and discharging a cargo, beyond which a demurrage will be paid to the owners of the vessel. Sundays and legal holidays do not count unless the term "running days" is inserted, in which case all days are included.

Manifest—A document signed by the captain of a vessel containing a list of the goods and merchandise on board with their destination, for the use of the custom house officials. By United States Revised Statutes 2807 it is required to contain the names of the ports of loading and destination, a description of the vessel and her port, names of owners and master, names of consignees and of passengers and lists of the passengers' baggage and of the sea stores.

Clearance papers—When ready for sea the customs officials must be provided with a detail manifest of the ship's cargo. If the port charges have been paid and her cargo is properly accounted for, then the collector of the port will furnish the captain with clearance papers, without which the vessel must not leave port.

Drawback—A refund of duties paid on imported material that is used in the manufacture of goods that are exported. The United States government allows the exporter the import duty paid, less 1 per cent.

Salvage—The reward granted by law for saving life and property at sea.

Jettison—The throwing overboard of a part of the cargo or any article on board of a ship for the purpose of lightening the ship in case of necessity.

Bill of health—A certificate stating that the vessel comes from a port where no contagious disease prevails, and that none of the passengers (if carried) nor the crew at the time of departure was infected with any disease.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A contract of marine insurance is a contract of indemnity whereby the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured in the manner and to the extent agreed against marine losses; i. e., the losses incident to marine adventure.

Unless specially mentioned in the policy, goods are not insured until they are on board of the vessel which is to carry them. Below are brief

outlines of clauses and terms occurring in policies.

General average—Suppose a vessel springs a leak and to save her from sinking the captain throws overboard a portion of her cargo. The last shipment loaded on board is generally the first to come out.

If the shipment is fully insured the underwriters will pay the amount assessed against the goods, but whether the goods are insured or not the general average will make good to the owner the value of the goods which were jettisoned less the assessment which the owner is called upon to pay. It is safe to figure that all policies of insurance on goods cover and protect the merchant against assessments in general average.

Thus a merchant can suffer considerable loss by reason of assessment levied against his goods in general average, although the goods arrive at their destination in a perfectly sound condition—but such losses can be fully covered by insurance.

Free of particular average (f. p. a.)—Under American conditions it is understood that no claim for partial loss or damage will be allowed by the underwriters unless the loss or damage is caused by the vessel's having been burned, stranded, sunk or in collision.

With average (w. a.)—This means that no claim will be made on the underwriters for partial loss caused by sea perils unless the damage amounts to 5 per cent or more of the value of the shipment.

Free of all average (f. a. a.)—This, as the clause signifies, means free of all average.

Collision or ruling or running down clause (r. d. c.)—This is a clause in which the underwriters take a burden of a proportion, usually three-quarters, of the damage inflicted on other vessels by collision for which the insured vessel is held to blame. Sometimes this clause is extended to cover the whole of the assured's liabilities arising out of the damage done to property by the collision of the insured vessel with another and the clause is then known as the "four-fourths running down clause."

Inchmaree clause—This clause covers loss of or damage to hull and machinery through the negligence of master, mariners, engineers and pilots, or through explosions, bursting of boilers, breakage of shafts or through any latent defect in the machinery or hull, provided such loss or damage has not resulted from want of due diligence by the owners of the ship or by the manager.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE INDUSTRY.

In 1916, on account of the war's stopping the importation of Bavarian lithographic stone, there was a production in the United States of about 40,000 pounds of finished stone suitable for lithographic uses. All of this amount was obtained from quarries at Brandenburg, Ky., and sold by a Louisville company at prices ranging from 2½ to 27 cents a pound. The Brandenburg quarries contain three distinct beds from which lithographic stone may be obtained. Two of these beds are about three feet thick and are nine to ten feet thick. They are separated by beds of limestone of other varieties and make up only about 20 per cent of the stone that must be removed. The remaining 80 per cent, however, is available for crushed and pulverized limestone, chicken grit and other uses, and considerable quantities were marketed for these purposes in 1916. It is thought by the United States geological survey that through the sale of these by-products the lithographic stone can be produced as cheaply as the Bavarian article.

• COTTON FIBER FOR EXPLOSIVES.

In the calendar year 1915 there were 244,003 bales of bleached cotton fiber of 500 pounds each used in the United States in the manufacture of gun cotton and other explosives. In 1916 the amount increased to 533,710 bales. The loss in preparing linters and hull fiber for use in nitration is from 30 to 40 per cent according to the condition of the raw fiber, some stock being quite clean and some very trashy.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

ADMINISTRATION, 1917.

Captain commandant—Ellsworth P. Bertholf.
 General superintendent—Sumner I. Kimball.
 Chief of division of operations—Oliver H. Maxam.
 Assistant chief of division of operations—Henry L. Gosling.
 Chief of division of material—George H. Slaybaugh.
 Assistant chief of division of material—Kendall J. Minot.
 Superintendent of construction and repair—Senior Captain Howard Emery.
 Engineer in chief—Charles A. McAllister.
 Inspector—Senior Captain Daniel P. Foley.

OPERATIONS IN 1916.*

Lives saved.....	1,216
Persons on board vessels assisted.....	15,742
Persons in distress cared for.....	483
Vessels boarded and papers examined.....	30,510
Vessels seized or reported for violation of law.....	615
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported.....	\$251,820
Regattas and marine parades patrolled.....	36
Derelicts removed or destroyed.....	30
Vessels to which assistance was given.....	1,453
Value of vessels assisted.....	\$10,509,655.00
Value of derelicts recovered.....	128,900.00
Appropriation for 1916.....	5,418,641.06
Expended for maintenance and repairs.....	202,929.72

*Fiscal year ended June 30.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES.

Under an act of congress approved Jan. 23, 1915, it was provided that in lieu of the then existing revenue cutter service and life saving service there should be established an organization to be known as the coast guard which was to constitute a part of the military forces of the United States, operating under the secretary of the navy in time of war and under the treasury department in time of peace. The revenue cutter service had existed since 1790, while the life saving service had its beginning in 1848, although it was not made into a separate establishment until June 18, 1878. The consolidation of the two services was completed in 1915. The coast guard being a part of the military forces of the government, the military system of the former revenue cutter service was utilized as a basis for the organization of the coast guard. The transfer of the personnel of the former life saving service to the coast guard was accomplished by issuing appointments as commissioned officers, warrant officers and petty officers to the district superintendents, keepers and No. 1 surfmen, respectively, and regularly enlisting the surfmen. The total authorized complement of warrant officers, petty officers and men is 3,886. The pay of the commissioned personnel, except for the grade of district superintendent, corresponds with the pay and allowances of like rank in the army. The pay of warrant officers and enlisted men remains the same as before the consolidation of the services. Warrant officers are appointed by the secretary of the treasury and hold their appointments during good behavior. Petty officers and other men are enlisted for periods of one year. Warrant and petty officers receive 10 per cent increase for every five years of service, not to exceed 40 per cent in all. Enlisted men receive an increase for each three years of continuous service up to and including fifteen years.

The authorized commissioned personnel of the coast guard is 255, divided into the following grades: One captain commandant, 6 senior captains, 31 captains, 37 first lieutenants, 42 second lieutenants, 42 third lieutenants, 1 engineer in chief, 6 captains of engineers, 28 first lieutenants of engineers, 22 second lieutenants of engineers, 24 third lieutenants of engineers, 2 constructors with rank of first lieutenant, 1 district superintendent with relative rank of captain, 3 district superintendents with relative rank of first lieutenant, 4 district superintendents with rela-

tive rank of second lieutenant, and 5 district superintendents with relative rank of third lieutenant. A coast guard academy is maintained in New London, Conn. June 30, 1915, there were seven cadets of the line and six cadets engineers at the academy. The school course extends over three years and embraces instruction in professional and academic subjects. Admission is by competitive examination and candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. Candidates for the engineer corps must be not less than 21 nor more than 26 years of age.

By law the officers of the revenue cutter service rank as follows:

Captain commandant, with colonel in army and captain in navy.
 Senior captain and engineer in chief, with lieutenant-colonel in army and commander in the navy.
 Captain and captain of engineers, with major in army and lieutenant-commander in navy.
 First lieutenant and first lieutenant of engineers, with captain in army and senior lieutenant in navy.
 Second lieutenant and second lieutenant of engineers, with first lieutenant in army and junior lieutenant in navy.
 Third lieutenant and third lieutenant of engineers, with second lieutenant in army and ensign in navy.

DUTIES OF COAST GUARD.

In general the duties of the coast guard may be classified as follows:

1. Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property.
2. Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation.
3. Extending medical aid to United States vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries.
4. Protection of the customs revenue.
5. Operating as a part of the navy in time of war or when the president shall direct.
6. Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters.
7. Enforcement of law relative to quarantine and neutrality.
8. Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels.
9. Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats.
10. Enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades.
11. Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.
12. Enforcement of sponge fishing law.

In addition to the foregoing the services of the coast guard include many other things, such as warning vessels running into danger, medical and surgical aid to the sick and injured, recovery and burial of bodies cast up by the waters, extinguishing fires, maintenance of public order, acting as pilots in emergencies and furnishing transportation to other branches of the public service.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the coast guard consists of twenty-four cruising cutters, eighteen harbor cutters and 279 coast stations. The stations are distributed as follows: First district (Maine and New Hampshire), 15; second district (Massachusetts), 32; third district (Rhode Island and Fishers Island), 10; fourth district (Long Island), 20; fifth district (New Jersey), 41; sixth district (coast between Delaware and Chesapeake bays), 19; seventh district (Virginia south of Chesapeake bay), 34; eighth district (South Carolina, Georgia and east coast of Florida), 9; ninth district (coast of United States on Gulf of Mexico), 8; tenth district (Lakes Erie and Ontario and Louisville, Ky.), 12; eleventh district (Lakes Huron and Superior), 19; twelfth district (Lake Michigan), 31; thirteenth district (California, Oregon, Washington and Nome, Alaska), 19.

Following are the names, dates of construction (in parentheses), chief dimensions, tonnage, arma-

ment, speed and headquarters of the vessels of the coast guard:

CRUISING CUTTERS.

Acushnet (1908)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 800 tons; two one-pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Woods Hole, Mass.

Algonquin (1898)—Length, 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13½ feet; displacement, 1,181 tons; four six-pounder guns; speed, 16 knots; San Juan, P. R.

Androscoggin (1908)—Length, 210 feet; beam, 35 feet 2 inches; draft, 17½ feet; displacement, 1,600 tons; four six-pounder guns; Portland, Me.

Apache (1891)—Length, 188 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 700 tons; three three-pounder guns; Baltimore, Md.

Bear (1874)—Length, 198 feet; beam 28½ feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,700 tons; speed, 8 knots; three six-pounder guns; San Diego, Cal.

Gresham (1897)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12½ feet; displacement, 1,090 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Boston, Mass.

Itasca (1893)—Length, 189½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 10 inches; displacement, 980 tons; speed, 14½ knots; four six-pounder guns; practice ship.

Manning (1897)—Length, 205 feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 9 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; speed, 17 knots; four six-pounder guns; Astoria, Ore.

Mohawk (1902)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 12 feet 7 inches; displacement, 1,150 tons; four six-pounder guns; New York, N. Y.

Morrill (1889)—Length 145 feet 3 inches; beam, 24 feet; draft, 9½ feet; displacement, 420 tons; one three-pounder gun; Detroit, Mich.

Onondaga (1898)—Length, 205½ feet; beam, 32 feet; draft, 13 feet 2 inches; displacement, 1,190 tons; four six-pounder guns; Norfolk, Va.

Ossipee (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 908 tons; four rapid-fire six-pounder guns; speed 12½ knots; Portland, Me.

Pamlico (1907)—Length, 153 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 5 feet 8 inches; displacement, 450 tons; two three-pounder guns; Newbern, N. C.

Seminole (1900)—Length, 138 feet; beam, 29½ feet; draft, 11 feet 8 inches; displacement, 845 tons; nominal speed, 16½ knots; four six-pounder guns; Wilmington, N. C.

Seneca (1908)—Length, 204 feet; beam, 34 feet; draft, 17 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,445 tons; speed, 12½ knots; four six-pounder guns; used exclusively as a derelict destroyer; New York, N. Y.

Shohomish (1907)—Length, 152 feet; beam, 29 feet; draft, 15 feet 5 inches; displacement, 880 tons; two one-pounder guns; used chiefly for life sav-

ing purposes on north Pacific coast; Port Angeles, Wash.

Tallapoosa (1915)—Length, 165 feet 10 inches; beam, 32 feet; draft, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement, 912 tons; speed, 12½ knots; oil burner; four rapid-fire six-pounders; Mobile, Ala.

Tampa (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,300 tons; three six pounder guns; speed, 12½ knots; Key West, Fla.

Tuscarora (1902)—Length, 178 feet; beam, 30 feet; draft, 10 feet 11 inches; displacement, 740 tons; one three-pounder gun; Milwaukee, Wis.

Unalga (1912)—Length, 190 feet; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 14 feet 1 inch; displacement, 1,180 tons; speed, 12½ knots; three six-pounder guns; Seattle, Wash.

Yamacraw (1909)—Length, 191 feet 8 inches; beam, 32½ feet; draft, 13 feet; displacement, 1,030 tons; four six-pounders; Savannah, Ga.

HARBOR CUTTERS AND LAUNCHES.

Alert (1907)—Launch; length, 61½ feet; Mobile, Ala.

Arcata (1903)—Tug; length, 85 feet; displacement, 140 tons; Port Townsend, Wash.

Calumet (1894)—Harbor boat; length, 94½ feet; displacement, 170 tons; New York, N. Y.

Davey (1908)—Harbor vessel; length, 92½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New Orleans, La.

Golden Gate (1896)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Guard (1914)—Harbor craft; length, 67½ feet; Mare Island navy yard.

Guide (1907)—Motor boat; length, 70 feet; New York, N. Y.

Guthrie (1895)—Harbor vessel; length, 88 feet; displacement, 150 tons; Baltimore, Md.

Hartley (1875)—Harbor vessel; length, 64½ feet; displacement, 65 tons; San Francisco, Cal.

Hudson (1893)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; New York, N. Y.

Mackinac (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 110 feet; displacement, 240 tons; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Manhattan (1873)—Harbor vessel; length, 102 feet; displacement, 145 tons; New York, N. Y.

Penrose (1883)—Launch; length, 67 feet; Pensacola, Fla.

Scout (1896)—Steam launch; length, 63 feet; Seattle, Wash.

Vigilant (1910)—Motor launch; length, 45 feet; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Winnisimmet (1903)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 180 tons; Boston, Mass.

Wissahickon (1904)—Harbor vessel; length, 96½ feet; displacement, 195 tons; Philadelphia, Pa.

There are in addition a number of minor vessels used for various purposes.

STATION SHIP.

Colfax—Length, 179 feet 5 inches; beam, 25 feet; draft, 10 feet; displacement, 486 tons; used as station ship at service depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

MANUFACTURE OF AUTOMOBILES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

In 1914 there were in the United States 338 establishments manufacturing complete automobiles, their output being 573,114 machines, valued at \$465,642,474, as compared with 315 establishments in 1909 with an output of 127,287 machines valued at \$165,069,404. Following is a comparative summary of the various kinds of machines made in 1914 and 1909 with the percentage of increase. Only two establishments made steam automobiles in 1914, and to avoid disclosing their operations the statistics for these companies were consolidated with those for gasoline machines.

Type.	1914.	1909.	Inc.
Gasoline and steam.....	568,399	123,452	360.4
Family and pleasure.....	544,255	119,190	356.6

Type.	1914.	1909.	Inc.
Touring cars.....	454,876	76,189	497.0
Delivery wagons and trucks	22,753	2,771	721.1
All other.....	1,391	1,491	6.7
Electric.....	4,715	3,835	22.9
Total.....	573,114	127,287	350.3

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES.

There were manufactured in 1914 62,793 motorcycles valued at \$12,306,447, and 398,899 bicycles, valued at \$5,361,229. In 1909 the output was 18,628 motorcycles, valued at \$3,015,988, and 233,777 bicycles, valued at \$3,228,189. The number of establishments reporting in 1914 was 94 as compared with 122 in 1909.

PRODUCTION OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Returns made to the geological survey in Washington, D. C., show that in 1916 the production in the United States of sulphuric acid of strengths of 50, 60 and 66 degrees, expressed in terms of 50 degree acid, was 4,475,000 tons, or about 600,000 tons more than in 1915. The

most notable feature in the industry was the great increase in the production of acids of strengths greater than 66 degrees. More than 500,000 tons of such acids were made in 1916 as compared with less than 200,000 tons in 1915.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Prepared by the United States geological survey. Calendar years.]

Minerals.	1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aluminum.....pounds	72,379,000	\$13,845,000	79,123,000	\$14,522,700	99,806,000	\$17,985,500
Asbestos.....short tons	1,100	11,000	1,247	18,965	1,781	17,952
Asphaltum.....short tons	529,190	5,282,970	438,271	3,647,592	740,254	5,242,073
Barytes (crude).....short tons	45,298	156,275	51,547	153,715	108,547	381,082
Bauxite.....long tons	210,241	997,693	219,318	1,069,194	297,041	1,514,834
Borax.....pounds	58,051	1,491,530	62,400	1,464,400	67,003	1,677,099
Cement.....barrels	92,949,102	93,001,169	87,287,552	80,532,203	87,685,222	75,155,102
Clay products.....short tons	181,289,132	181,289,132	164,986,983	164,986,983	163,120,232	163,120,232
Coal, anthracite.....long tons	81,718,680	195,181,127	81,090,631	188,181,299	79,459,876	184,653,498
Coal, bituminous.....short tons	478,523,203	565,307,658	422,703,970	493,309,244	442,624,426	502,037,688
Coke.....short tons	46,299,530	12,892,273	34,555,914	88,334,217	41,581,150	105,503,868
Copper.....pounds	1,224,484,098	189,795,035	1,150,137,192	152,968,246	1,388,009,527	242,902,000
Emery.....short tons	957	4,785	485	2,425	3,063	31,131
Feldspar.....short tons	120,955	776,551	135,419	629,873	113,763	629,356
Fluorspar.....short tons	115,580	736,286	95,116	570,041	136,941	764,475
Fuller's earth.....short tons	33,594	369,750	40,981	403,646	47,901	489,219
Garnet (abrasive).....short tons	5,308	183,422	4,231	145,510	4,301	139,584
Gold (coining val.).....troy oz.	4,299,784	88,884,400	8,572,976	94,531,800	4,887,004	101,035,700
Graphite (crystalline).....lbs.	5,064,727	254,828	5,220,589	285,268	7,074,370	417,273
Grainstones.....	2,559,508	6,774,822	2,476,465	6,895,980	2,447,611	6,596,893
Infusorial earth.....short tons	285,821	285,821	252,327	252,327	611,021	611,021
Iron (pig).....long tons	30,388,935	458,342,345	22,263,263	298,777,429	30,384,486	401,409,604
Lead.....short tons	436,430	38,405,840	512,794	39,907,932	597,026	47,600,090
Lime.....short tons	3,595,390	14,648,362	3,380,928	13,247,676	3,589,699	14,336,756
Manganese ore.....long tons	4,048	40,480	2,635	27,377	9,709	113,309
Manganiferous ore.....long tons	1,700,677	75,104	98,265	218,497	185,238	266,280
Mica, sheet.....pounds	59,403	353,517	556,932	278,540	553,821	378,259
Mica, scrap.....short tons	5,322	82,543	3,730	51,416	3,959	50,510
Mineral paints.....short tons	173,168	9,543,306	173,557	10,451,746	198,825	15,514,059
Mineral waters, gals. sold	57,867,399	5,631,391	54,358,466	4,892,328	52,113,503	5,138,794
Natural gas.....	87,846,677	207,352	94,115,524	215,175	101,312,881	115,175
Oilstones.....	248,446,230	237,121,388	265,762,535	214,125,215	281,104,104	179,462,890
Petroleum.....barrels	3,111,221	11,796,231	2,734,043	9,008,041	1,885,667	5,413,449
Phosphate rock.....long tons	1,034	46,530	6,324	280,885	8,065	478,688
Platinum.....troy oz.	.....	.....	.....	124,651	.....	170,431
Precious stones.....	.....	65,408	27,501	59,172	.....	63,185
Pyrite.....short tons	341,398	1,236,084	336,662	1,283,346	394,124	1,674,933
Pyrite (silica).....short tons	204,759	668,011	153,401	369,502	112,575	273,553
Quicksilver.....flasks	20,213	813,171	16,548	811,680	21,033	1,826,912
Salt.....barrels	34,399,298	10,123,139	34,804,683	10,271,358	38,231,496	11,747,686
Silver (com. value).....troy oz.	66,801,500	40,348,100	72,455,100	40,067,700	74,961,075	37,397,300
Slate.....	6,175,476	83,732,995	5,706,787	77,412,292	.....	4,958,915
Stone.....	94,128	1,119,597	86,221	1,043,801	98,677	74,595,352
Talc, soapstone.....short tons	.....	26,970	20,000	66,560	204,000	78,846
Tin.....pounds	337,252	37,772,224	243,418	35,028,636	458,135	113,617,000
Zinc.....short tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*.....	2,445,805,017	2,114,946,021	2,393,831,951	.....	.....	.....

*Includes minerals not specified in list.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES (1915).

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year.

ANTHRACITE.		State.		Tons.	
State.	Tons.	North Dakota.	471,498	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.	79,459,876	Ohio	20,080,974	.....	.....
BITUMINOUS.		Oklahoma	3,297,339	.....	.....
Alabama	13,328,515	Oregon	35,028	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,475,095	Pennsylvania	141,031,372	.....	.....
California	12,413	South Dakota.	9,458	.....	.....
Colorado	7,569,875	Tennessee	5,116,394	.....	.....
Georgia	129,056	Texas	1,865,087	.....	.....
Illinois	52,536,407	Utah	2,775,688	.....	.....
Indiana	15,184,064	Virginia	7,252,318	.....	.....
Iowa	6,728,342	Washington	2,168,335	.....	.....
Kansas	6,092,380	West Virginia	68,914,347	.....	.....
Kentucky	19,072,923	Wyoming	5,851,811	.....	.....
Maryland	3,732,563	Total bitu-	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,032,266	minous	395,200,380	.....	.....
Missouri	3,403,298	Grand total	474,660,256	.....	.....
Montana	2,490,823	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	3,408,875	.....	.....	.....	.....

COAL PRODUCTION BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1880.....	25,580,189	38,242,611
1890.....	41,489,858	99,377,073
1900.....	51,309,214	189,480,097

Year.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
1905.....	69,405,958	281,239,252
1910.....	75,514,296	372,339,703
1911.....	80,859,489	362,195,125
1912.....	75,398,369	401,803,934
1913.....	81,780,667	427,190,573
1914.....	81,090,631	377,414,259
1915.....	79,459,876	385,200,380

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In tons of 2,240 pounds. Calendar year 1915.

In tons.		State.		Tons.	
Alabama	2,762,885	Ohio	8,602,895	.....	.....
Colorado	437,633	Pennsylvania	16,506,284	.....	.....
Connecticut	5,719	Tennessee	355,374	.....	.....
Illinois	3,922,512	Virginia	399,885	.....	.....
Kentucky	554,590	Wisconsin	811,325	.....	.....
Maryland	501,452	Total	39,494,797	.....	.....
Michigan	2,221,708	Total, 1915.	29,916,213	.....	.....
New Jersey	2,352,535	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—In the foregoing table Colorado includes Missouri, Washington, California and Oregon; Connecticut includes Massachusetts; Kentucky includes Mississippi and West Virginia; Georgia includes Texas; Michigan includes Indiana; New Jersey includes New York, and Wisconsin includes Minnesota.

MINERAL OUTPUT OF CENTRAL STATES IN 1916.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

State.	Ore.*	Silver.†	Copper.‡	Lead.*	Zinc.*	Value.
Arkansas	249,000	.....	.....	272	6,815	\$1,863,956
Illinois	288,100	5,684	.....	1,072	3,404	1,063,948
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	14	21	7,560
Kansas	774,400	.....	.....	1,648	12,448	3,563,488
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....	153	1,096	314,842
Michigan	12,364,114	716,640	278,692,525	.....	.....	67,799,910
Missouri	18,663,024	129,460	386,200	233,088	155,960	74,143,607
Oklahoma	1,496,900	606	.....	12,115	28,754	9,378,541
Wisconsin	3,066,500	.....	.....	3,043	56,803	15,643,138
Total, 1916.....	36,812,038	852,380	274,078,725	251,405	265,301	173,778,990
Total, 1915.....	31,869,600	647,553	265,685,538	222,548	215,889	121,283,262

*Short tons. †Fine ounces. ‡Pounds.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports of census bureau, 1912 and 1913.]

In 1909 in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other outlying noncontiguous territory, 23,682 operators conducted 27,240 mines and quarries and 166,448 petroleum and natural gas wells. Of the operators 3,749 were engaged solely in development work, upon which in 1909, the sum of \$31,548,735 was expended. In Alaska in 1909 there were 673 operators, who employed 8,025 persons, in the mining industry. The total expenses of these operators amounted to \$13,220,200, while the capital invested was reported as \$47,749,164. The total value of products was \$16,933,427, of which amount \$16,327,752 consisted of gold and silver. In Hawaii and Porto Rico the total value of product for the eighteen operators reported was only \$26,414.

The total number of persons engaged in connection with producing mines, quarries and wells, as reported on Dec. 15, 1909, or nearest representative day, was 1,139,332, of whom wage earners numbered 1,065,233, proprietors and firm members 29,922 and salaried employees 44,127. In mines, quarries and wells for which development work only was carried on there was a total of 27,616 persons, of whom 21,499 were wage earners. Of the total number of persons, 1,166,918, employed in productive and nonproductive mines, 1,158,775 were men 16 years of age and over, and 8,173 were boys under 16 years of age. Distributed by sex, 1,162,840 were male and 4,103 female, the latter being employed in supervisory and clerical capacities.

The total capital invested in all mining enterprises on Dec. 31, 1909, as reported, was \$3,662,527,064, of which \$3,380,525,841 was invested in productive enterprises and \$282,001,223 in those in which development work only was carried on.

SUMMARY BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value, products.	Persons engaged.
Fuels—				
Coal, anthr.....	423	\$139,324,467	\$149,180,471	178,004
Coal, bitum.....	6,013	395,907,027	427,962,464	692,677
Petrol'm and nat. gas.....	166,320	135,638,644	185,416,684	62,172
Peat	10	96,034	109,047	203
Metals—				
Iron	483	74,071,830	106,947,082	55,176
Copper	368	107,679,212	134,616,987	55,258
Precious metals—				
Deep mine.....	2,845	68,764,692	83,885,928	37,753
Placer mines.....	880	6,810,482	10,237,252	5,436
Lead and zinc.....	1,142	24,453,289	31,363,094	24,897
Quicksilver	12	718,861	863,468	640
Manganese	8	21,725	20,435	63
Building stone—				
Limestone.....	816	23,875,507	29,832,492	41,029
Granite	826	16,192,138	18,997,976	22,211
Sandstone	677	6,626,438	7,702,423	11,025
Marble	198	4,842,835	6,239,120	6,649
Slate	219	5,834,256	6,054,174	10,121
Traprock	220	5,090,538	5,578,317	6,748
Bluestone	637	1,182,373	1,588,406	3,020
Miscellaneous—				
Asbestos	20	72,747	65,140	88
Asph't'm and bitum. rock	19	301,673	466,461	241
Barytes	42	176,967	224,766	372

Industry.	Mines, etc.	Expenses.	Value, products.	Persons engaged.
Bauxite	10	\$316,221	\$670,829	720
Bohr and mill stones	14	18,354	34,441	79
Clay	336	2,289,198	2,945,948	4,351
Corundum and emery	6	7,459	18,185	19
Feldspar	28	238,896	271,437	373
Fluorspar	15	319,436	288,509	366
Fuller's earth	21	274,776	315,762	380
Garnet	4	98,206	101,920	120
Graphite	20	328,690	344,130	436
Grindstones.....	25	339,261	413,296	430
Gypsum	222	4,905,662	5,812,810	4,215
Infusorial earth	16	61,083	75,503	99
Magnesite	13	62,444	68,463	84
Mari	3	17,812	13,307	38
Mica	78	182,828	206,794	608
Mineral pigments	26	115,860	151,015	246
Monazite and zircon	4	50,909	64,472	34
Oil, scythead and whet stones	45	99,259	206,028	232
Phosphate rock	153	7,421,430	10,781,192	8,573
Prec'us stones	27	195,908	315,464	145
Pumice	4	6,087	30,087	25
Pyrite	12	734,355	676,984	1,160
Quartz	14	155,413	231,025	208
Sulphur	4	4,538,389	4,432,066	460
Talc and soapstone	46	1,036,371	1,174,516	1,452
Tripoli	7	42,493	66,597	73
Tungsten	116	365,780	563,457	227
All other industries* ..	27	740,874	778,938	560
Total		1,042,642,693	1,233,410,322	1,139,332

*Includes enterprises as follows: Antimony, 1; bismuth, 1; borax, 2; chromite, 2; manganeseiferous iron, 2; nickel and cobalt, 1; tin, 1.

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value, product.
Maine	102	.....	\$1,878,341	\$2,056,963
New Hampshire	53	.....	1,204,966	1,308,597
Vermont	132	.....	6,795,298	8,221,323
Massachusetts	147	.....	2,987,175	3,467,888
Rhode Island	27	.....	673,877	897,606
Connecticut	75	.....	1,158,491	1,375,765
New York	752	11,342	9,987,768	13,334,978
New Jersey.....	151	.....	4,507,940	8,347,501
Pennsylvania.....	3,000	59,780	300,977,955	349,059,786
Ohio	964	35,067	53,852,530	63,767,112
Indiana	480	10,373	20,312,752	21,934,201
Illinois	759	10,918	68,718,121	76,638,974
Michigan	173	21	51,819,838	67,714,479
Wisconsin	286	.....	5,508,751	7,459,404
Minnesota	250	.....	38,874,180	58,664,852
Iowa	431	.....	13,694,714	13,877,781
Missouri	1,224	39	27,515,101	31,667,525
North Dakota	53	6	570,140	584,812
South Dakota	43	3	5,154,263	6,492,417
Nebraska	20	.....	260,049	322,517
Kansas	582	3,402	15,831,737	18,722,634

State.	Mines.	Wells.	Expenses.	Value product.
Delaware	9		\$508,937	\$516,213
Maryland	173		5,006,157	5,782,045
Virginia	244		8,863,954	8,795,646
West Virginia	718	15,146	71,347,631	76,287,889
North Carolina	134		1,416,075	1,358,617
South Carolina	32		1,034,823	1,252,792
Georgia	109		2,064,236	2,874,595
Florida	96		5,909,532	8,346,665
Kentucky	442	1,109	11,721,722	12,100,075
Tennessee	365	1	11,969,257	12,692,547
Alabama	303		22,452,273	24,350,667
Arkansas	146	32	4,309,211	4,603,845
Louisiana	2	246	6,641,555	6,547,050
Oklahoma	212	12,113	21,071,609	25,637,892
Texas	92	2,279	8,177,783	10,742,150
Montana	543		46,520,645	54,991,961
Idaho	370		7,198,763	8,649,342
Wyoming	95	21	9,053,467	10,572,188
Colorado	1,575	76	38,630,288	45,680,135
New Mexico	285		5,553,423	5,587,744
Arizona	251		28,608,216	34,217,651
Utah	235		16,606,028	22,083,282
Nevada	374		14,415,728	23,271,597
Washington	170		7,800,722	10,377,556
Oregon	161		1,223,468	1,191,512
California	1,279	4,316	52,565,278	63,382,454
Geographic divisions—				
New England	586		14,696,118	17,327,242
Mid. Atlantic	3,303	71,122	315,473,663	370,742,262
East N. Central	1,662	56,379	200,211,932	237,534,170
West N. Central	2,603	3,450	101,600,234	130,252,538
South Atlantic	1,652	15,146	96,151,345	105,714,462
East S. Central	1,109	1,110	46,133,257	49,143,289
West S. Central	452	14,700	40,200,153	47,530,937
Mountain	3,728	97	166,586,458	205,053,900
Pacific	1,610	4,316	61,589,468	75,111,522
Total U. S.	18,164	166,320	1,042,642,693	1,283,410,322

The states leading in the number of persons engaged in mining, quarrying, etc., were: Pennsylvania, 405,685; Illinois, 86,389; West Virginia, 82,808; Ohio, 62,874; Michigan, 42,133; Alabama, 32,643; Missouri, 32,462; Indiana, 31,292.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS.

[From reports of bureau of mines, interior department.]

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Proportion.	Year.*	No.	Proportion.
1900.....	1,724	3.38	1909.....	2,642	3.96
1901.....	1,926	3.46	1910.....	2,821	3.89
1902.....	1,995	3.48	1911.....	2,656	3.65
1903.....	2,232	3.63	1912.....	2,419	3.35
1904.....	2,138	3.39	1913.....	2,785	3.73
1905.....	3,242	4.81	1914.....	2,454	3.22
1906.....	2,445	3.60	1915.....	2,269	3.09

FATALITIES IN QUARRIES.

1912.....	213	1.88	1914.....	180	2.05
1913.....	183	1.72	1915.....	148	1.47

FATALITIES IN METAL MINES.

Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.	Year.*	No.
1911.....	695	1913.....	683	1915.....	553
1912.....	661	1914.....	559		

ACCIDENTS AT SMELTING PLANTS.

Killed	47	33	38
Injured	2,427	5,673	5,718

*Calendar years. †Number killed per 1,000 men employed.

WINES AND LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Wines		Malt liquors		Distilled spirits		Wines & liquors	
	Consumption. Gallons.	Per capita. Gallons.	Consumption. Gallons.	Per capita. Gals.	Consumption. Pp. gallons.	Per capita. Pp. gals.	Total. Gallons.	Per capita. Gallons.
1840.....	4,873,896	.29	23,310,843	1.36	43,060,884	2.32	71,244,823	4.17
1850.....	6,315,871	.27	36,563,009	1.58	51,833,473	2.52	94,712,353	4.08
1860.....	11,059,141	.35	101,246,669	3.22	89,968,651	2.86	202,374,461	6.43
1870.....	12,225,067	.32	204,756,156	5.31	79,895,708	2.07	296,876,931	7.70
1880.....	28,098,077	.56	414,220,165	8.26	63,526,694	1.27	506,076,400	10.08
1890.....	28,945,993	.46	855,792,335	13.67	87,829,562	1.40	972,578,878	15.53
1900.....	29,988,467	.39	1,221,500,160	16.01	97,248,382	1.27	1,349,176,033	17.79
1906.....	46,485,223	.53	1,699,985,642	19.54	127,754,544	1.47	1,874,235,409	21.55
1907.....	57,738,848	.65	1,821,367,627	20.56	140,084,436	1.58	2,019,690,911	22.79
1908.....	52,121,646	.58	1,828,732,448	20.26	125,379,314	1.39	2,006,233,408	22.22
1909.....	61,779,549	.67	1,752,634,426	19.07	121,130,036	1.32	1,985,544,011	21.06
1910.....	60,548,078	.65	1,851,340,256	19.79	133,538,684	1.42	2,045,427,018	22.19
1911.....	63,859,232	.67	1,966,911,744	20.66	138,585,989	1.46	2,169,356,695	22.79
1912.....	56,424,711	.58	1,932,531,184	19.96	139,496,331	1.44	2,128,452,226	21.98
1913.....	55,327,461	.56	2,030,347,372	20.62	147,745,628	1.50	2,233,420,461	22.68
1914.....	52,418,420	.52	2,066,407,108	20.54	143,447,227	1.43	2,252,272,765	22.50
1915.....	32,911,909	.32	1,855,524,284	18.24	127,159,098	1.25	2,015,595,291	19.80
1916.....	47,587,145	.46	1,818,266,448	17.59	139,958,732	1.35	2,005,812,325	19.40

COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30.	Coffee		Tea	
	Imports. Pounds.	Value. Cents.	Imports. Pounds.	Value. Cents.
1840.....	51,438,248	\$4,227,021	8.3	2.98
1850.....	94,996,095	8,546,222	8.8	5.06
1860.....	145,372,687	11,234,835	7.6	5.69
1870.....	202,144,733	21,583,797	10.8	6.79
1880.....	235,256,574	24,234,879	10.3	6.00
1890.....	446,850,727	60,360,769	13.5	8.78
1890.....	499,159,120	78,267,432	16.0	7.83
1900.....	787,991,911	52,467,943	7.5	9.81
1910.....	878,983,689	69,504,647	7.9	9.33
1911.....	878,322,468	90,949,963	10.3	9.27
1912.....	887,747,747	118,233,958	13.3	9.23
1913.....	866,053,699	119,449,045	13.8	8.85
1914.....	1,006,362,294	111,454,240	11.1	10.06
1915.....	1,126,041,691	107,794,377	9.6	10.52
1916.....	1,203,840,591	115,905,134	9.6	10.97

*Average import price per pound. †Consumption per capita based on net imports.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

UNITED STATES JAN. 1, 1917.

[United States census bureau estimate.]

Alabama	2,343,273	Nevada	108,736
Arizona	259,666	New Hampshire	443,467
Arkansas	1,753,033	New Jersey	2,981,105
California	2,983,843	New Mexico	416,966
Colorado	975,190	New York	10,366,778
Connecticut	1,254,926	North Carolina	2,419,559
Delaware	214,270	North Dakota	752,250
Dist. of Col.	365,631	Ohio	5,131,220
Florida	904,839	Oklahoma	2,245,968
Georgia	2,875,933	Oregon	848,866
Idaho	436,881	Pennsylvania	8,591,029
Illinois	6,193,626	Rhode Island	620,090
Indiana	2,826,154	South Carolina	1,634,340
Iowa	2,224,771	South Dakota	707,740
Kansas	1,840,707	Tennessee	2,296,316
Kentucky	2,386,866	Texas	4,472,494
Louisiana	1,843,042	Utah	438,974
Maine	774,911	Vermont	364,322
Maryland	1,368,240	Virginia	2,202,522
Massachusetts	3,747,564	Washington	1,565,810
Michigan	3,074,560	West Virginia	1,399,320
Minnesota	2,296,024	Wisconsin	2,513,758
Mississippi	1,964,122	Wyoming	182,264
Missouri	3,420,143		
Montana	466,214		
Nebraska	1,277,750		

Total

102,826,309

*April 15, 1910.

NOTE—Estimates of population are required primarily for use in the census bureau in calculating death rates and per capita averages for years other than the census year. The so called arithmetical method was adopted for computing these estimates. It is the simplest and it has been shown by experience to come nearer in accuracy in the majority of cases than any other formula. It rests on the assumption that the increase in population each year since the enumeration is equal to the annual increase from 1900 to 1910.

UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

[United States census bureau estimate as of Jan. 1, 1917.]

Continental United States	102,826,309
Alaska	64,873
Guam	12,886
Hawaii	217,660
Panama Canal Zone	31,048
Philippine islands	8,879,999
Porto Rico	1,223,981
Samoa	7,426
Total	113,309,285

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

Estimated as of July 1, 1916.

State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	1,371,973	960,635
Arizona	220,864	34,680
Arkansas	1,248,243	491,480
California	2,798,427	140,227
Colorado	943,334	19,726
Connecticut	1,228,705	15,774
Delaware	181,868	31,512
District of Columbia	264,166	99,814
Florida	635,612	357,881
Georgia	1,589,295	1,266,770
Idaho	422,783	5,803
Illinois	6,024,942	127,315
Indiana	2,754,042	62,775
Iowa	2,203,236	17,085
Kansas	1,771,427	58,118
Kentucky	2,132,089	247,550
Louisiana	1,074,038	755,092
Maine	770,026	2,463
Maryland	1,131,931	230,876
Massachusetts	3,673,952	45,204
Michigan	3,028,353	26,501
Minnesota	2,261,736	17,817
Mississippi	877,215	1,074,459
Missouri	3,254,439	156,253
Montana	445,011	14,483
Nebraska	1,258,103	13,272
Nevada	98,713	8,221
New Hampshire	441,923	83
New Jersey	2,844,219	103,738

State.	White.	Colored.
New Mexico	332,795	27,488
New York	10,104,754	168,621
North Carolina	1,649,452	753,286
North Dakota	732,148	7,053
Ohio	5,028,776	121,580
Oklahoma	1,931,345	270,736
Oregon	818,869	15,872
Pennsylvania	8,301,389	220,623
Rhode Island	603,812	10,503
South Carolina	755,456	870,019
South Dakota	678,856	19,659
Tennessee	1,819,092	468,912
Texas	3,694,083	735,483
Utah	425,755	8,328
Vermont	361,544	2,155
Virginia	1,513,632	678,387
Washington	1,494,376	39,845
West Virginia	1,308,699	77,339
Wisconsin	2,485,678	14,672
Wyoming	172,549	7,010

United States

COLORED POPULATION OF CITIES.

Estimated as of July 1, 1916.

Atlanta, Ga.	59,063	Memphis, Tenn.	54,120
Baltimore, Md.	88,466	Nashville, Tenn.	36,043
Birmingham, Ala.	67,829	New Orleans, La.	96,909
Boston, Mass.	16,283	New York, N. Y.	1,116,842
Chicago, Ill.	55,673	Philadelphia, Pa.	99,224
Cincinnati, O.	22,209	Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,289
Columbus, O.	15,717	Richmond, Va.	55,998
Indianapolis, Ind.	25,464	St. Louis, Mo.	50,002
Kansas City, Mo.	27,354	San Francisco, Cal.	16,579
Los Angeles, Cal.	16,579	Washington, D. C.	99,815

NOTE—The foregoing list includes only the largest cities having a considerable colored population. The census bureau made no estimates for such cities as Albany, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Omaha, Neb.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., having a comparatively small negro population. The negro population of all large cities in 1910 is given elsewhere in this volume.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

Statistics have been compiled by the bureau of the census showing the population of the chief cities of the United States together with their suburbs, comprising what may be termed "metropolitan districts." A district of this character is defined as consisting of the city together with the urban portion of the territory lying within ten miles of the city limits. The following table shows the metropolitan districts of cities having a population of 200,000 or more in 1910:

City.	Metropolitan district.	proper.	Outside.
New York	6,474,568	4,766,883	1,707,685
Chicago	2,446,921	2,185,283	261,638
Philadelphia	1,972,342	1,549,008	423,334
Boston	1,520,470	670,585	849,885
Pittsburgh	1,042,855	533,905	508,950
St. Louis	828,733	687,029	141,704
San Francisco-Oakland	686,873	416,912	119,787
Oakland		150,174	
Baltimore	658,715	558,485	100,230
Cleveland	613,270	560,663	52,607
Cincinnati	563,804	363,539	200,213
Minneapolis-St. Paul	526,256	301,408	10,104
St. Paul		214,744	
Detroit	500,982	465,766	35,216
Buffalo	488,661	423,715	64,946
Los Angeles	438,226	319,198	119,028
Milwaukee	427,175	373,857	53,318
Providence	395,972	224,326	171,646
Washington	367,869	331,069	36,800
New Orleans	348,109	339,075	9,034
Kansas City (Mo. and Kas.)	340,446	248,331	9,374
Kansas City, Kas.		62,331	
Louisville	286,158	232,928	62,230
Rochester	248,512	218,149	30,363
Seattle	238,269	237,194	2,075
Indianapolis	237,783	233,650	4,133
Denver	219,314	213,281	5,933
Portland, Ore.	215,048	207,314	7,834

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1850-1910).
[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Alabama.....	18 2,138,098	11 1,828,097	17 1,513,017	17 1,262,505	16 996,992	13 964,201	12 771,923
Arkansas.....	25 1,574,449	25 1,311,594	24 1,128,179	25 802,525	26 484,471	25 435,460	26 268,897
California.....	12 2,377,549	21 1,485,053	22 1,208,130	24 864,694	24 560,247	26 379,994	29 92,397
Colorado.....	32 799,024	31 569,700	31 412,194	35 194,327	35 39,894	34 27,271	34 27,271
Connecticut.....	31 1,114,756	29 908,420	29 746,268	28 622,700	25 537,454	24 460,147	21 370,792
Delaware.....	44 202,322	42 184,785	41 168,493	37 146,008	34 125,015	32 112,216	30 91,532
Florida.....	33 752,619	32 528,542	32 391,422	34 269,493	33 187,748	31 140,424	31 87,445
Georgia.....	24 1,690,121	22 1,216,391	22 1,037,353	23 1,642,130	22 1,194,109	21 1,057,286	20 906,185
Idaho.....	43 325,594	43 161,732	43 84,885	43 84,885	43 84,885	43 84,885	43 84,885
Illinois.....	3 5,639,591	3 4,821,560	3 3,826,351	3 3,077,871	2 2,539,891	1 1,711,951	1 851,470
Indiana.....	9 2,700,876	8 2,316,492	8 2,192,404	6 1,978,801	6 1,350,428	6 1,350,428	6 988,416
Iowa.....	15 2,234,771	10 2,231,853	10 1,911,896	10 1,624,615	11 1,194,020	20 614,913	27 192,214
Kansas.....	22 1,690,949	22 1,470,495	19 1,427,096	20 996,096	29 364,309	33 107,206	33 107,206
Kentucky.....	14 2,289,905	12 2,147,174	11 1,858,695	8 1,648,690	8 1,321,011	9 1,155,684	8 982,405
Louisiana.....	24 1,656,388	23 1,381,625	25 1,118,587	22 999,146	21 726,915	17 708,002	18 517,762
Maine.....	34 742,371	30 694,466	30 661,086	27 645,590	23 626,915	22 635,279	16 593,103
Maryland.....	27 1,365,346	21 1,188,510	21 1,042,394	23 730,394	23 687,043	17 687,043	16 593,103
Massachusetts.....	6 3,385,416	7 2,805,346	6 2,238,949	7 1,783,063	7 1,467,351	7 1,231,096	6 984,514
Michigan.....	8 2,810,173	9 2,420,982	9 2,093,889	9 1,636,467	13 1,184,059	16 749,113	20 397,654
Minnesota.....	19 2,075,798	19 1,750,314	20 1,301,826	26 780,773	28 439,706	30 172,023	33 6,077
Mississippi.....	21 1,797,114	20 1,551,270	21 1,289,600	18 1,131,597	18 827,922	14 791,305	15 600,526
Missouri.....	7 3,238,335	5 3,106,665	5 2,679,184	5 2,163,380	5 1,721,295	8 1,182,012	13 682,444
Montana.....	40 376,053	41 234,329	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159	42 132,159
Nebraska.....	29 1,192,214	27 1,066,300	26 1,058,910	30 452,402	35 122,993	35 28,841	35 28,841
Nevada.....	46 81,875	45 42,355	45 45,761	38 62,266	37 42,491	36 6,857	36 6,857
New Hampshire.....	53 430,571	46 411,589	35 376,590	31 346,991	31 318,300	27 326,073	22 317,976
New Jersey.....	11 2,537,167	16 1,885,909	13 1,444,939	19 986,096	21 672,035	19 489,555	19 489,555
New York.....	1 9,113,614	1 7,268,894	1 5,907,853	1 5,082,871	1 4,382,759	1 3,890,735	1 3,027,394
North Carolina.....	16 2,206,287	15 1,893,894	16 1,617,947	15 1,399,750	14 1,671,361	12 992,622	10 869,039
North Dakota.....	37 577,056	39 319,146	39 182,719	39 182,719	39 182,719	39 182,719	39 182,719
Ohio.....	4 4,767,121	4 4,157,545	4 3,672,316	3 3,198,062	3 2,665,200	3 2,339,511	3 1,980,329
Oklahoma.....	23 1,657,155	23 1,657,155	23 1,657,155	23 1,657,155	23 1,657,155	23 1,657,155	23 1,657,155
Oregon.....	35 672,765	35 413,596	38 313,767	36 174,768	36 90,923	34 52,465	32 13,294
Pennsylvania.....	2 7,665,111	2 6,302,115	2 5,258,014	2 4,282,891	2 3,521,951	2 2,906,215	2 2,817,786
Rhode Island.....	38 450,510	34 428,556	35 345,506	33 276,531	32 217,353	29 174,620	28 147,545
South Carolina.....	26 1,515,400	24 1,340,310	23 1,151,119	21 995,577	22 705,006	18 705,006	14 665,607
South Dakota.....	36 583,898	37 401,570	37 328,805	37 328,805	37 328,805	37 328,805	37 328,805
Tennessee.....	17 2,184,789	13 2,020,616	13 1,767,518	12 1,542,339	9 1,258,520	10 1,109,801	5 1,002,717
Texas.....	5 3,896,542	6 3,048,710	7 2,235,523	11 1,591,749	19 818,579	23 604,215	25 212,592
Utah.....	41 373,351	40 276,749	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905	40 207,905
Vermont.....	42 385,956	38 349,641	36 332,422	32 332,286	30 330,551	28 315,098	23 314,120
Virginia.....	20 2,061,612	17 1,854,194	15 1,655,980	14 1,512,566	10 1,225,163	5 1,596,318	4 1,421,661
Washington.....	30 1,141,990	33 518,103	34 349,390	34 349,390	34 349,390	34 349,390	34 349,390
West Virginia.....	28 1,221,119	28 958,900	28 762,794	29 618,457	27 442,014	27 442,014	27 442,014
Wisconsin.....	13 2,335,840	14 2,069,042	14 1,636,880	16 1,315,497	15 1,054,670	15 775,881	24 305,391
Wyoming.....	45 145,965	44 92,551	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705	44 60,705
The states.....	91,109,542	74,610,523	62,116,311	49,371,340	38,155,505	31,218,021	23,067,262
Alaska.....	5 64,356	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592	7 63,592
Arizona.....	3 204,354	6 122,991	4 59,620	6 40,440	8 9,658	8 9,658	8 9,658
Dakota.....	1 331,069	3 278,718	1 230,392	3 135,177	7 14,181	5 4,837	5 4,837
Dist. of Columbia.....	4 191,909	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001
Hawaii.....	4 191,909	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001	5 154,001
Indian Territory.....	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060
Montana.....	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060
New Mexico.....	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060
Oklahoma.....	1 398,331	3 61,834	3 61,834	3 61,834	3 61,834	3 61,834	3 61,834
In serv. U. S. sta- tioned abroad.....	55,608	91,219	91,219	91,219	91,219	91,219	91,219
Utah.....	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060	2 392,060
Washington.....	5 75,116	5 29,955	5 29,955	5 29,955	5 29,955	5 29,955	5 29,955
Wyoming.....	9 20,789	9 9,118	9 9,118	9 9,118	9 9,118	9 9,118	9 9,118
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012	1,118,012
The territories.....	2,292,609	1,604,943	505,439	784,443	402,886	225,900	124,614
United States.....	93,402,151	76,303,387	62,622,250	50,155,789	38,568,371	31,443,321	23,191,876
Percent of gain.....	20.9	21	24.9	30.08	22.65	35.58	35.86

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1900.

The thirteenth census of the United States was taken by the bureau of the census as of April 15, 1910. It included continental United States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and Porto Rico; also persons in the military and naval service who were stationed abroad. The population according to this division, compared with that in 1900, was:

	1910.	1900.
Alaska.....	64,356	63,592
Hawaii.....	191,909	154,001

	1910.	1900.
Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	*953,243
Soldiers and sailors abroad.....	55,608	91,219
Noncontiguous territory.....	1,429,885	1,262,065
Continental United States.....	91,972,266	75,994,575
United States (area of enu- meration).....	93,402,151	†77,256,630
*Census of 1899. †Includes 953,243 persons enu- merated in Porto Rico in 1899.		

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS (1790-1840).
[From the reports of the superintendents of the census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Alabama.....	12 590,756	15 309,527	19 127,901			
Arkansas.....	25 97,574	27 30,388	25 14,273			
California.....						
Colorado.....						
Connecticut.....	20 309,978	16 297,875	14 275,248	9 261,542	8 251,002	8 237,994
Delaware.....	26 78,085	24 76,748	22 72,749	19 72,674	17 64,273	16 59,096
Florida.....	27 54,477	25 34,730				
Georgia.....	9 691,392	10 516,823	11 340,989	11 252,433	12 162,686	13 82,548
Idaho.....						
Illinois.....	14 476,183	20 157,445	24 55,211	23 12,282		
Indiana.....	10 685,966	13 343,031	18 147,178	21 24,520	20 5,641	
Iowa.....	28 43,112					
Kansas.....						
Kentucky.....	6 779,828	6 687,917	6 564,317	7 406,511	9 220,955	14 73,677
Louisiana.....	19 352,411	19 215,739	17 153,407	18 76,556		
Maine.....	13 501,793	12 399,455	12 298,335	14 228,705	14 151,719	11 96,540
Maryland.....	15 470,019	11 447,040	10 407,350	8 380,546	7 341,548	6 319,728
Massachusetts.....	8 737,699	8 610,408	7 523,287	5 472,040	5 422,845	4 378,787
Michigan.....	23 212,267	26 31,639	26 8,765	24 4,762		
Minnesota.....						
Mississippi.....	17 375,651	22 136,621	21 75,448	20 40,352	19 8,830	
Missouri.....	16 383,702	21 140,455	23 66,586	22 20,845		
Montana.....						
Nebraska.....						
Nevada.....						
New Hampshire.....	22 284,574	18 269,328	15 244,161	16 214,460	11 183,858	10 141,885
New Jersey.....	18 373,306	14 320,823	13 277,575	12 245,562	10 211,149	9 184,139
New York.....	1 2,428,921	1 1,918,608	1 1,372,812	2 959,049	3 589,051	5 340,120
North Carolina.....	7 753,419	5 737,987	4 638,829	4 555,500	4 478,103	3 393,751
North Dakota.....						
Ohio.....	3 1,519,467	4 937,903	5 581,434	13 230,760	18 45,965	
Oregon.....						
Pennsylvania.....	2 1,724,033	2 1,348,233	3 1,049,458	3 810,031	3 602,365	2 434,373
Rhode Island.....	24 108,830	23 97,199	20 83,059	17 76,931	16 69,123	15 68,825
South Carolina.....	11 594,398	9 581,185	8 502,741	6 415,115	6 345,591	7 249,073
South Dakota.....						
Tennessee.....	5 829,210	7 681,904	9 422,823	10 261,727	15 105,602	17 35,691
Texas.....						
Vermont.....	21 291,948	17 280,652	16 235,966	15 235,961	13 154,465	12 85,425
Virginia.....	4 1,239,797	3 1,211,405	2 1,065,366	1 974,600	1 880,200	1 747,610
Washington.....						
West Virginia.....						
Wisconsin.....	29 30,945					
Wyoming.....						
The states.....	17,019,641	12,820,868	9,600,783	7,215,858	5,294,390	
Alaska.....						
Arizona.....						
Dakota.....						
District of Columbia.....	1 43,712	1 39,834	1 33,039	1 24,023	1 14,093	
Idaho.....						
Indian Territory.....						
Montana.....						
New Mexico.....						
Oklahoma.....						
Utah.....						
Washington.....						
Wyoming.....						
The territories.....	43,712	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	
On public ships in service of United States.....	6,100	5,318				
United States.....	17,069,453	12,866,020	9,633,453	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Percent of gain.....	32.67	33.55	33.06	36.28	35.10	

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Per cent of total population of continental United States in each of the nine geographic divisions:

Division.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1850.	Including the population of the Philippines and other possessions, the population living under the American flag in 1910 was as follows:
New England.....	7.4	7.4	7.5	11.8	
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	20.3	20.2	25.4	
East North Central.....	19.3	21.0	21.4	19.5	
West North Central.....	12.7	13.6	14.2	3.8	
South Atlantic.....	13.3	13.7	14.1	20.2	
East South Central.....	9.1	9.9	10.2	14.5	United States..... 93,402,151
West South Central.....	9.6	8.6	7.5	4.1	Philippines (1903)..... 7,635,426
Mountain.....	2.9	2.2	1.9	0.3	Guam, estimated..... 9,000
Pacific.....	4.6	3.2	3.0	0.5	Samoa, estimated..... 6,100
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Panama Canal Zone, estimated..... 50,000
Total.....					101,102,677

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and territories.	1910.	1900.	1890.	Increase.		1890 to 1900.	Rank.
				1900 to 1910.	Per ct.		
Alabama	2,138,993	1,828,697	1,513,401	309,396	16.9	315,296	20.8
Arizona	204,354	122,931	88,243	81,423	66.2	34,688	39.8
Arkansas	1,674,449	1,311,564	1,128,211	262,885	20.0	153,353	16.3
California	2,377,549	1,485,063	1,215,703	892,496	60.1	271,655	22.4
Colorado	793,024	539,700	412,249	259,324	48.0	126,451	30.6
Connecticut	1,114,766	908,420	746,255	260,356	22.7	162,163	21.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	168,493	17,587	9.5	16,242	8.5
District of Columbia	331,069	273,718	230,392	52,351	18.8	48,326	21.0
Florida	752,619	528,542	391,422	224,077	42.4	137,120	35.0
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	392,790	17.7	378,978	20.6
Idaho	326,594	161,772	88,548	163,822	101.3	73,224	82.7
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,532	817,041	16.9	995,198	26.0
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	184,414	7.3	324,058	14.8
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,912,297	*7,062	*0.3	319,556	16.7
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,428,108	220,454	15.0	42,387	8.0
Kentucky	2,289,965	2,147,174	1,858,635	142,731	6.6	283,539	15.5
Louisiana	1,656,888	1,381,623	1,118,568	274,763	19.9	203,037	23.5
Maine	742,371	694,466	661,086	47,905	6.9	33,386	5.0
Maryland	1,395,346	1,188,044	1,042,930	107,302	9.0	145,654	14.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,846	2,238,947	561,070	20.0	566,393	25.3
Michigan	2,310,172	2,420,382	2,093,890	389,191	16.1	327,492	15.6
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,310,283	324,514	18.5	441,111	33.7
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	245,844	15.8	261,670	20.3
Missouri	3,293,353	3,106,665	2,679,185	186,670	6.0	427,480	16.0
Montana	276,035	243,329	142,924	132,724	54.5	100,405	70.3
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,890	1,062,656	125,914	11.8	3,644	0.3
Nevada	81,875	42,335	47,355	39,540	93.4	75,020	106.4
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	376,530	18,984	4.6	35,058	9.3
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,144,933	653,498	34.7	438,736	30.4
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	160,282	131,991	67.6	35,028	21.9
New York	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	1,844,720	25.4	1,265,720	21.1
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,949	312,477	16.5	275,861	17.1
North Dakota	277,066	139,146	190,983	257,910	80.8	128,163	67.1
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,542	3,672,329	609,576	14.7	485,216	13.2
Oklahoma	1,657,155	790,391	258,657	866,764	109.7	531,734	205.6
Oregon	672,765	413,536	317,704	259,229	62.7	95,832	30.2
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,802,115	5,265,116	1,322,996	21.6	1,044,002	19.9
Rhode Island	549,610	428,556	345,506	114,054	26.6	33,050	24.0
South Carolina	1,515,490	1,340,316	1,151,149	175,084	13.1	189,167	16.4
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	348,600	182,318	45.4	52,977	15.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	164,173	8.1	253,998	14.3
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,712	2,235,327	847,832	27.8	813,183	36.4
Utah	373,351	276,749	210,779	96,602	34.9	65,970	31.3
Vermont	352,956	334,641	332,422	12,315	3.6	11,219	3.4
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	207,428	11.2	198,204	12.0
Washington	1,141,990	513,103	357,232	613,887	120.4	160,871	45.0
West Virginia	1,121,119	958,800	762,794	262,319	27.4	196,006	25.7
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,693,390	264,818	12.8	375,712	22.2
Wyoming	145,965	92,631	62,655	53,434	57.7	29,976	47.4
Continental U. S.	91,972,266	75,994,576	62,947,714	15,947,691	21.0	13,046,861	20.8
Alaska	64,356	63,592	32,052	764	1.2	31,540	98.4
Hawaii	191,939	154,001	89,990	37,908	24.6	64,011	71.1
Porto Rico	1,113,012	953,769	.....	164,769	17.3	.....	.....
†Total United States....	93,346,543	77,165,937	63,069,756	16,151,132	20.9	13,142,412	22.7

*Decrease. †In 1899. ‡Does not include soldiers and sailors stationed abroad.

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Continental United States.			
Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0
1900	75,994,576	13,046,861	20.7
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1820	9,638,453	2,398,573	33.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4

Census.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1790	3,929,214	.....	.....

Division. INCREASE (1900-1910).			
No.	Per ct.		
New England	960,664	17.2	
Middle Atlantic	3,861,214	25.0	
East North Central	2,265,040	14.2	
West North Central	1,290,493	12.5	
South Atlantic	1,751,415	16.8	
East South Central	862,144	11.4	
West South Central	2,252,244	34.5	
Mountain	958,860	57.3	
Pacific	1,775,612	73.5	

CENTER OF POPULATION AND MEDIAN LINES.

The center of population, according to the bureau of the census, may be said to represent the center of the gravity of the population. If the surface of the United States be considered as a rigid plane without weight, capable of sustaining the population distributed thereon, individuals being assumed to be of equal weight, and each, therefore, to exert a pressure on any supporting pivotal point directly proportional to his

distance from the point, the pivotal point on which the plane balances would, of course, be its center of gravity, and this is the point referred to by the term "center of population" as used by the census bureau in its reports.

The median point, which may be described as the numerical center of population, is in no sense a center of gravity. In determining the median point distance is not taken into account.



and the location of the units of population is considered only in relation to the intersecting median lines—as being north or south of the median parallel and east and west of the meridian.

The position of the center of population and its movement during each decade since 1790 are shown in the following table:

Census year.	North latitude.		West longitude.		Approximate location by important towns.	Movement in miles during preceding decade.			
	D.	M.	D.	M.		Direct line.	West-ward.	North-ward.	South-ward.
1790....	39	16	30	76	11 12 ..23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800....	39	16	6	76	56 30 ..18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6	40.6	.....	0.5
1810....	39	11	30	77	37 12 ..40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C.....	38.9	36.5	.....	5.3
1820....	39	5	42	78	33 0 ..16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830....	38	57	54	79	16 54 ..19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*.....	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840....	39	2	0	80	18 0 ..16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.*.....	55.0	54.8	4.7	.....
1850....	38	59	0	81	19 0 ..23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*.....	54.8	54.7	.....	3.9
1860....	39	0	24	82	48 48 ..20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.....	80.6	80.6	1.6	.....
1870....	39	12	0	83	35 42 ..48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, O.....	44.1	42.1	13.3	.....
1880....	39	4	8	84	39 40 ..8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O.....	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890....	39	11	56	85	32 53 ..20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.....	48.6	47.7	9.0	.....
1900....	39	11	36	85	48 54 ..6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6	14.4	.....	2.9
1910....	39	10	12	86	32 20 ..In the city of Bloomington, Ind.....	39.0	38.9	0.8	.....

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1863.

MEDIAN LINES.

In connection with the definition of the median point another method of presenting facts with regard to the geographical distribution of the population has been noted. Involving the location of median lines. A parallel of latitude is determined which evenly divides the population so that the population north of that parallel is the same as that south. Similarly, a meridian of longitude is determined which divides the population evenly as between east and west. In calculating these median lines it is necessary, in the case of the square degrees of latitude and longitude which are traversed by the lines themselves, to assume that the population is evenly distributed through these square degrees or to make an estimated adjustment where this is obviously not the case.

The eastern terminus of the median parallel, according to the census of 1910, is on the New Jersey coast near Seagirt. In its course west this line passes through central New Jersey, leaving the state near Burlington and entering Pennsylvania a few miles north of Philadelphia, thence passing through Norristown and continu-

ing through southern Pennsylvania and across the northern extremity of West Virginia, leaving the latter state at a point a few miles north of Wheeling. It nearly bisects Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, crossing about ten miles north of Columbus, O.; twenty-five miles north of Indianapolis, Ind.; and about twenty miles north of Springfield, Ill. Through Missouri it runs about thirty miles south of the Iowa and Missouri line, thence passing through Nebraska about ten miles north of its southern boundary, and across the northern part of Colorado, passing about five miles north of Boulder City. Its location in Utah is about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. There are no large towns near its course across the northern part of Nevada and California. The western terminus of the median parallel is on the Pacific coast, in Humboldt county, California, about five miles north of Point Delgada and twenty miles south of Cape Mendocino, the point of continental United States extending farthest west.

The median meridian starts at Whitefish point, on the northern peninsula of Michigan, near the eastern end of Lake Superior, thence passing

south about twenty-five miles west of Lansing and through Indiana about ten miles west of the Indiana-Ohio boundary and twenty-five miles west of Cincinnati. South of the Ohio river it bisects Kentucky, crosses eastern Tennessee and leaves that state twenty miles east of Chattanooga. Through Georgia it passes close to the Georgia-Alabama line, about two miles west of Columbus, Ga., leaving the state near the intersection of the Alabama, Georgia and Florida boundary lines. It then crosses the northwestern part of Florida and terminates in the Gulf of Mexico at the city of Apalachicola. The following table shows the movement of the median lines from 1880 to 1910, inclusive:

Census year.	Median parallel, north latitude.			Median meridian, west longitude.			Movement in miles, 8. north 'rd. westward		
	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.	8. north 'rd.	westward	
1880.....	39	57	00	84	7	12			
1890.....	40	2	51	84	40	1	6.6	27.0	
1900.....	40	4	22	84	51	29	2.4	10.8	
1910.....	40	6	24	84	59	59	2.3	7.5	

MEDIAN POINT.

The exact location of the median point is indicated by the median lines already shown; in the following table its approximate location with reference to certain towns is described:

APPROXIMATE LOCATION BY IMPORTANT TOWNS.

1880.....	16 miles nearly due west of Springfield, O.
1890.....	5 miles southwest of Greenville, O.
1900.....	In Spartanburg, Ind.
1910.....	3 miles south of Winchester, Ind.

POPULATION BY COLOR OR RACE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Color or race.	1910.	1900.
White.....	81,731,957	66,809,196
Negro.....	9,827,763	8,833,994
Indian.....	265,683	237,196
Chinese.....	71,531	89,863
Japanese.....	72,157	24,326
All other.....	3,175	
Total.....	91,972,266	75,994,575

BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Alabama.....	1,228,832	908,282	909
Arizona.....	171,468	2,009	29,201
Arkansas.....	1,131,026	442,891	460
California.....	2,259,672	21,645	16,371
Colorado.....	783,415	11,453	1,482
Connecticut.....	1,098,897	15,174	152
Delaware.....	171,102	31,181	5
District of Columbia.....	236,123	94,446	83
Florida.....	443,634	308,669	74
Georgia.....	1,431,802	1,176,987	95
Idaho.....	319,221	651	3,489
Illinois.....	5,526,962	109,049	189
Indiana.....	2,639,961	60,320	279
Iowa.....	2,209,191	14,973	471
Kansas.....	1,634,352	54,030	2,444
Kentucky.....	2,027,951	261,656	234
Louisiana.....	941,086	713,874	780
Maine.....	739,995	1,363	892
Maryland.....	1,062,639	232,250	65
Massachusetts.....	3,324,926	38,055	688
Michigan.....	2,785,247	17,115	7,519
Minnesota.....	2,059,227	7,084	9,053
Mississippi.....	786,111	1,009,487	1,253
Missouri.....	3,134,932	157,432	313
Montana.....	360,580	1,834	10,745
Nebraska.....	1,180,293	7,689	3,502
Nevada.....	74,276	513	5,240
New Hampshire.....	429,906	564	34
New Jersey.....	2,445,894	89,768	168
New Mexico.....	304,484	1,628	20,573
New York.....	8,866,845	134,131	6,046
North Carolina.....	1,500,511	697,843	7,851
North Dakota.....	569,855	617	6,846
Ohio.....	4,654,897	111,452	127
Oklahoma.....	1,444,581	137,612	74,825
Oregon.....	655,090	1,492	5,090

State.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Pennsylvania.....	7,467,713	193,919	1,503
Rhode Island.....	532,492	9,529	284
South Carolina.....	679,161	835,843	331
South Dakota.....	563,771	817	19,137
Tennessee.....	1,711,432	473,088	216
Texas.....	3,204,848	690,049	702
Utah.....	366,583	1,144	3,123
Vermont.....	354,298	1,621	26
Virginia.....	1,389,809	671,096	539
Washington.....	1,109,111	6,058	10,997
West Virginia.....	1,156,817	64,173	86
Wisconsin.....	2,320,555	2,900	10,142
Wyoming.....	140,318	2,235	1,486
Total.....	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683

Chinese, Japanese, Other.

State.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other.
Alabama.....	62	4	4
Arizona.....	1,305	371	
Arkansas.....	62	9	1
California.....	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado.....	373	2,300	1
Connecticut.....	462	71	
Delaware.....	30	47	
District of Columbia.....	369	4	
Florida.....	191	50	11
Georgia.....	233	4	
Idaho.....	859	1,363	12
Illinois.....	2,103	285	4
Indiana.....	276	38	2
Iowa.....	97	36	3
Kansas.....	16	107	
Kentucky.....	52	12	
Louisiana.....	507	31	110
Maine.....	108	13	
Maryland.....	378	24	
Massachusetts.....	2,582	151	14
Michigan.....	241	49	2
Minnesota.....	275	67	2
Mississippi.....	257	92	4
Missouri.....	635	99	4
Montana.....	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska.....	112	590	23
Nevada.....	927	864	55
New Hampshire.....	67	1	
New Jersey.....	1,139	206	
New Mexico.....	248	258	19
New York.....	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina.....	80	2	
North Dakota.....	39	59	
Ohio.....	569	76	
Oklahoma.....	139	48	
Oregon.....	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania.....	1,784	190	8
Rhode Island.....	272	33	
South Carolina.....	57	8	
South Dakota.....	121	42	
Tennessee.....	43	8	2
Texas.....	595	340	8
Utah.....	371	2,110	20
Vermont.....	8	3	
Virginia.....	154	14	
Washington.....	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia.....	90	3	
Wisconsin.....	226	34	3
Wyoming.....	246	1,596	84
Total.....	71,531	72,157	5,175

NEGROES IN LARGE CITIES.

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Albany, N. Y.....	1,037	1,178	1.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	51,902	35,727	38.5
Baltimore, Md.....	84,749	79,258	15.2
Birmingham, Ala.....	62,305	16,575	39.4
Boston, Mass.....	13,564	11,591	2.0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	1,332	1,149	1.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,773	1,698	0.4
Cambridge, Mass.....	4,707	3,883	4.5
Chicago, Ill.....	44,103	30,150	2.0
Cincinnati, O.....	19,639	14,482	5.4
Cleveland, O.....	8,448	5,988	1.5
Columbus, O.....	12,739	8,201	7.0
Dayton, O.....	4,842	3,387	4.2
Denver, Col.....	5,426	3,923	2.5
Detroit, Mich.....	5,741	4,111	1.2
Fall River, Mass.....	855	324	0.3

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	665	604	0.6
Indianapolis, Ind.....	21,816	15,931	9.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	5,960	3,704	2.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	23,566	17,567	9.5
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7,599	2,131	2.4
Louisville, Ky.....	40,522	39,139	18.1
Lowell, Mass.....	133	136	0.1
Memphis, Tenn.....	52,441	49,910	40.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	980	862	0.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	2,592	1,548	0.9
Nashville, Tenn.....	36,523	30,044	33.1
New Haven, Conn.....	3,561	2,887	2.7
New Orleans, La.....	89,262	77,714	26.3
New York, N. Y.....	91,709	60,666	1.9
Newark, N. J.....	9,475	6,694	2.7
Oakland, Cal.....	3,455	1,026	2.0
Omaha, Neb.....	4,426	3,443	3.6
Pateron, N. J.....	1,539	1,182	1.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	84,459	62,613	5.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	25,623	20,355	4.8
Portland, Ore.....	1,045	775	0.5
Providence, R. I.....	5,316	4,817	2.4
Richmond, Va.....	46,733	32,230	36.6
Rochester, N. Y.....	879	601	0.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	43,960	35,516	6.4
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,144	2,263	1.5
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,642	1,654	0.1
Scranton, Pa.....	567	521	0.4
Seattle, Wash.....	2,296	406	1.0
Spokane, Wash.....	728	376	0.7
Syracuse, N. Y.....	1,241	1,104	0.9

City.	1910.	1900.	Pct. 1910.
Toledo, O.....	1,124	1,034	0.8
Washington, D. C.....	94,446	86,702	28.5
Worcester, Mass.....	1,877	1,710	1.1

NEGRO POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

	1910.	1840.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
1910.....	9,828,294						2,873,648
1900.....	8,840,789						2,328,642
1890.....	7,488,788						1,771,656
1880.....	6,580,793						1,377,808
1870.....	4,880,009						1,002,037
1860.....	4,441,830						757,206
1850.....	3,638,808						

PER CENT INCREASE BY COLOR OR RACE (1900-1910).

Division.	White.	Negro.	*Other.
New England.....	17.3	12.2	-0.5
Middle Atlantic.....	24.9	28.2	-1.3
East North Central.....	14.1	16.7	25.3
West North Central.....	12.8	2.0	-0.1
South Atlantic.....	20.4	10.3	28.5
East South Central.....	14.1	6.1	1.3
West South Central.....	40.9	17.1	17.1
Mountain.....	59.5	37.7	15.6
Pacific.....	75.4	99.1	28.4
United States.....	22.3	11.2	17.4

*Includes Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other. †Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX.

GENERAL SUMMARY 1910.

Class.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
White.....	42,173,245	39,553,712	106.6
Negro.....	4,885,881	4,941,882	98.9
Indian.....	135,133	130,550	103.5
Chinese.....	65,675	1,430.1	4.6
Japanese.....	63,070	9,087	694.1
All other.....	3,092	83	
Native white.....	34,654,457	33,731,955	102.7
Native parentage.....	25,229,213	24,259,357	104.0
Foreign parentage.....	6,456,793	6,459,518	100.0
Mixed parentage.....	2,968,446	3,013,080	98.5
Foreign born.....	7,523,788	5,821,757	129.2
Total population.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1910.....	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0
1900.....	38,916,448	37,178,127	104.4
1890.....	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0
1880.....	25,515,820	24,635,963	103.6
1870.....	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2
1860.....	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1850.....	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1840.....	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1830.....	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1820.....	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2

*Males to 100 females.

BY STATES (1910).

State.	Male.	Female.	State.	Male.	Female.
Alabama.....	1,074,209	1,063,894	Minnesota.....	1,108,511	967,197
Arizona.....	118,582	85,772	Mississippi.....	905,761	891,353
Arkansas.....	810,025	764,424	Missouri.....	1,687,838	1,605,497
California.....	1,322,973	1,054,576	Montana.....	226,866	149,187
Colorado.....	430,697	368,327	Nebraska.....	627,782	564,432
Connecticut.....	563,641	551,151	Nevada.....	52,551	29,324
Delaware.....	103,435	98,887	New Hampshire.....	216,290	214,282
Dist. Columbia.....	158,050	173,019	New Jersey.....	1,286,463	1,250,704
Florida.....	394,166	358,453	New Mexico.....	175,245	152,056
Georgia.....	1,305,019	1,304,102	New York.....	4,584,581	4,529,033
Idaho.....	185,546	140,948	North Carolina.....	1,098,471	1,107,816
Illinois.....	2,911,652	2,726,938	North Dakota.....	317,554	259,502
Indiana.....	1,383,299	1,117,577	Ohio.....	2,434,765	2,332,356
Iowa.....	1,148,171	1,076,603	Oklahoma.....	881,573	775,582
Kansas.....	885,912	805,037	Oregon.....	384,255	288,510
Kentucky.....	1,161,709	1,128,196	Pennsylvania.....	3,942,137	3,722,974
Louisiana.....	835,275	821,113	Rhode Island.....	270,251	272,251
Maine.....	377,053	365,318	South Carolina.....	751,842	763,558
Maryland.....	644,225	651,121	South Dakota.....	317,101	266,787
Massachusetts.....	1,655,226	1,711,190	Tennessee.....	1,103,491	1,081,298
Michigan.....	1,454,534	1,356,639	Texas.....	2,017,612	1,878,930
Utah.....	196,857	176,494			
Vermont.....	182,568	173,389			
Virginia.....	1,035,348	1,026,264			
Washington.....	658,650	483,340			
West Virginia.....	644,044	577,075			
Wisconsin.....	1,208,541	1,125,319			
Wyoming.....	91,666	64,299			
Total.....	47,332,122	44,640,144			

BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

Division.	Male.	Female.
New England.....	3,265,137	3,287,544
Middle Atlantic.....	3,813,181	3,502,741
East North Central.....	3,393,792	3,857,829
West North Central.....	6,092,869	5,545,052
South Atlantic.....	6,134,600	6,060,295
East South Central.....	4,245,170	4,164,731
West South Central.....	4,544,485	4,240,407
Mountain.....	1,478,010	1,155,607
Pacific.....	2,365,878	1,826,426

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (1910).

City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.
Albany, N. Y.....	48,270	51,983	Denver, Col.....	107,395	105,986
Atlanta, Ga.....	74,501	80,338	Detroit, Mich.....	240,354	225,412
Baltimore, Md.....	268,195	290,290	Fall River, Mass.....	57,627	61,668
Birmingham, Ala.....	67,268	65,417	Gr. Rapids, Mich.....	55,539	57,032
Boston, Mass.....	329,703	340,882	Indianapolis, Ind.....	116,069	117,581
Bridgeport, Conn.....	52,549	49,505	Jersey City, N. J.....	137,457	130,322
Buffalo, N. Y.....	212,502	211,213	Kansas City, Mo.....	126,414	121,967
Cambridge, Mass.....	50,161	54,676	Los Angeles, Cal.....	162,669	156,523
Chicago, Ill.....	1,125,764	1,059,519	Louisville, Ky.....	108,548	115,380
Cincinnati.....	177,511	136,080	Lowell, Mass.....	51,525	54,762
Cleveland, O.....	289,262	271,401	Memphis, Tenn.....	66,270	64,835
Columbus, O.....	91,452	90,059	Milwaukee, Wis.....	189,488	184,369
Dayton, O.....	58,848	57,729	Minneapolis, Minn.....	157,345	144,063
Nashville, Tenn.....	52,155	68,209			
New Haven, Conn.....	66,695	66,910			
New Orleans, La.....	163,239	175,836			
New York, N. Y.....	2,382,482	2,384,401			
Newark, N. J.....	173,389	174,080			
Oakland, Cal.....	78,222	71,962			
Omaha, Neb.....	64,802	59,294			
Pateron, N. J.....	62,439	63,161			
Philadelphia, Pa.....	760,463	788,545			
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	273,589	260,316			
Portland, Ore.....	118,868	88,346			
Providence, R. I.....	110,288	114,038			
Richmond, Va.....	60,905	66,723			

City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.	City.	Male.	Female.
Rochester, N.Y.	108,352	109,797	Scranton, Pa....	65,591	64,276	Toledo, O.....	84,691	83,806
St. Louis, Mo.	346,068	340,961	Seattle, Wash..	136,773	100,421	Washington, D.C.	158,050	173,019
St. Paul, Minn.	111,809	102,935	Spokane, Wash.	57,513	46,889	Worcester, Mass.	73,424	72,562
S. Francisco, Cal.	236,901	180,011	Syracuse, N. Y.	68,306	68,443			

MEN OF VOTING AGE—21 YEARS AND OVER.

BY STATES.			City.			*Total.	White.	Negro.
State.	*Total.	White.	Negro.	City.	*Total.	White.	Negro.	
Alabama	513,111	298,943	213,293	Milwaukee, Wis.....	113,106	112,651	396	
Arizona	74,051	65,097	764	Minneapolis, Minn.....	105,305	103,961	1,227	
Arkansas	395,824	284,301	111,365	Nashville, Tenn.....	30,774	28,023	9,713	
California	920,397	846,207	8,143	New Haven, Conn.....	40,510	39,233	1,191	
Colorado	271,648	264,603	4,233	New Orleans, La.....	96,997	71,387	25,269	
Connecticut	347,692	342,392	4,765	New York, N. Y.....	1,433,749	1,397,766	30,855	
Delaware	61,837	62,804	9,050	Newark, N. J.....	103,234	99,998	3,015	
District of Columbia.	103,761	75,765	27,621	Oakland, Cal.....	53,967	49,163	1,238	
Florida	214,195	123,331	89,659	Omaha, Neb.....	43,216	41,263	1,885	
Georgia	620,613	354,539	266,314	Paterson, N. J.....	36,873	36,343	453	
Illinois	110,862	107,469	328	Philadelphia, Pa.....	468,813	439,654	28,120	
Indiana	1,743,132	1,701,042	39,983	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	186,424	156,818	9,362	
Iowa	663,672	657,914	5,443	Portland, Ore.....	83,908	81,921	525	
Kansas	508,529	490,225	17,583	Providence, R. I.....	68,983	66,948	1,765	
Kentucky	603,454	527,661	75,694	Richmond, Va.....	37,204	23,911	13,779	
Louisiana	414,919	240,601	174,211	Rochester, N. Y.....	69,564	69,217	305	
Maine	235,727	234,855	476	St. Louis, Mo.....	221,913	205,065	16,381	
Maryland	367,908	303,561	63,963	St. Paul, Minn.....	72,073	70,439	1,573	
Massachusetts	1,021,669	1,006,431	12,591	San Francisco, Cal.....	175,951	164,127	831	
Michigan	870,876	862,222	6,266	Scranton, Pa.....	37,059	36,837	216	
Minnesota	642,669	636,903	3,390	Seattle, Wash.....	101,685	85,052	1,204	
Mississippi	426,953	192,741	233,701	Spokane, Wash.....	40,254	39,439	305	
Missouri	973,062	919,430	52,921	Syracuse, N. Y.....	44,713	44,261	437	
Montana	155,017	148,783	851	Toledo, O.....	52,748	51,990	719	
Nebraska	353,626	348,915	3,225	Washington, D. C.....	103,761	75,765	27,621	
New Hampshire.....	138,668	136,393	290	Worcester, Mass.....	45,601	45,147	384	
Nevada	40,026	36,632	220					
New Jersey	774,702	744,843	28,601					
New Mexico	54,637	88,733	644					
New York	2,836,773	2,738,371	45,877					
North Carolina.....	506,134	357,611	146,752					
North Dakota.....	173,890	171,941	311					
Ohio	1,484,265	1,444,477	39,188					
Oklahoma	447,266	395,377	36,841					
Oregon	257,188	245,343	766					
Pennsylvania	2,309,026	2,242,597	64,272					
Rhode Island.....	163,834	160,412	3,067					
South Carolina.....	335,046	165,769	169,155					
South Dakota.....	178,189	172,722	341					
Tennessee	552,668	433,431	119,142					
Texas	1,003,357	833,962	166,398					
Utah	104,115	100,436	568					
Vermont	113,606	112,513	975					
Virginia	523,532	363,659	159,593					
Washington	441,294	422,079	3,170					
West Virginia.....	338,349	315,498	22,757					
Wisconsin	683,743	679,341	1,082					
Wyoming	63,201	59,698	1,325					

*Includes Indians, Chinese, etc.

NOTE—Of the native white males 15 years of age and over in 1910, 13,211,731, or 43.9 per cent. were of native parentage, and 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent. were of foreign or mixed parentage. The foreign born whites 21 years of age and over numbered 6,648,317, or 24.6 per cent.

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN BORN WHITE MALES (1910).

Twenty-one years of age and over.

BY STATES.			State.			Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
State.	*Total.	White.	Negro.	State.	*Total.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Alabama	32,000	31,586	379	Alabama	4,841	684	2,793	
Albany, N. Y.	44,510	30,577	13,865	Arizona	5,912	1,113	14,574	
Atlanta, Ga.....	163,554	137,025	26,214	Arkansas	5,234	595	1,383	
Baltimore, Md.....	40,699	24,248	16,411	California	137,274	27,708	99,940	
Birmingham, Ala.	208,321	202,105	5,070	Colorado	35,245	6,536	19,615	
Boston, Mass.....	32,991	32,461	471	Connecticut	60,608	9,103	69,431	
Bridgeport, Conn.	128,133	127,300	740	Delaware	3,707	658	3,169	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30,262	28,777	1,384	District of Columbia.	6,474	1,058	2,804	
Cambridge, Mass.	700,590	680,950	17,845	Florida	5,959	783	7,411	
Chicago, Ill.....	113,919	106,508	7,387	Georgia	4,023	625	1,846	
Cincinnati, O.....	177,386	173,847	3,298	Idaho	12,817	2,478	6,215	
Cleveland, O.....	60,892	55,821	5,028	Illinois	317,339	43,482	174,581	
Columbus, O.....	38,236	36,432	1,781	Indiana	42,533	13,320	18,354	
Dayton, O.....	71,990	69,256	1,199	Iowa	50,573	6,654	20,276	
Denver, Col.....	150,017	147,737	2,224	Kansas	39,145	6,173	12,247	
Detroit, Mich.....	31,647	31,441	133	Kentucky	13,225	815	2,754	
Fall River, Mass.	34,295	34,008	264	Louisiana	10,024	1,166	9,151	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	76,743	69,141	7,556	Maine	14,994	1,400	23,672	
Indianapolis, Ind.	80,866	78,617	2,104	Maryland	24,356	2,278	13,573	
Jersey City, N. J.	87,457	79,269	9,191	Massachusetts	189,126	30,016	212,093	
Kansas City, Mo.	114,889	107,623	2,571	Michigan	167,304	25,235	76,550	
Los Angeles, Cal.	67,676	53,980	13,687	Minnesota	179,187	26,222	58,132	
Louisville, Ky.....	31,300	31,206	44	Mississippi	2,445	257	1,233	
Lowell, Mass.....	44,309	27,031	17,238	Missouri	65,612	10,117	25,835	
Memphis, Tenn.....				Montana	27,635	6,749	16,937	

United States.....26,999,151 24,357,514 2,458,873
 *Includes 62,967 Indians, 60,421 Chinese and 56,639 Japanese.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

State.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Texas	43,383	6,833	37,865
Utah	15,351	2,415	9,626
Vermont	10,811	1,164	9,652
Virginia	6,411	859	4,693
Washington	68,895	15,258	43,202
West Virginia	7,263	1,353	22,545
Wisconsin	142,848	47,708	42,937
Wyoming	6,837	1,937	8,125

Total	3,034,117	570,772	2,266,535
Per cent.	45.6	8.6	34.1

NOTE.—The citizenship of 775,393, or 11.7 per cent, of the foreign born males 21 years of age and over was not reported.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Albany, N. Y.	4,827	462	1,661
Atlanta, Ga.	1,011	193	565
Baltimore, Md.	15,643	2,664	9,559
Birmingham, Ala.	1,179	186	839
Boston, Mass.	47,791	10,438	40,516
Bridgeport, Conn.	6,563	1,038	8,136
Buffalo, N. Y.	29,409	4,413	16,255
Cambridge, Mass.	7,162	1,189	5,866
Chicago, Ill.	190,693	31,585	124,535
Cincinnati, O.	17,253	1,733	6,250
Cleveland, O.	40,483	7,826	40,221
Columbus, O.	4,453	414	2,349
Dayton, O.	3,451	396	2,964
Denver, Col.	10,959	2,102	3,801
Detroit, Mich.	32,891	7,271	28,733
Fall River, Mass.	8,368	732	10,594
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,758	1,016	3,301
Indianapolis, Ind.	6,088	1,189	1,795
Jersey City, N. J.	16,556	3,067	14,404
Kansas City, Mo.	6,953	890	2,564
Los Angeles, Cal.	14,087	2,730	5,662
Louisville, Ky.	5,704	390	1,152
Lowell, Mass.	7,023	427	9,897
Memphis, Tenn.	1,664	197	808
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,155	9,887	14,435
Minneapolis, Minn.	23,462	5,427	10,305
Nashville, Tenn.	957	80	170
New Haven, Conn.	8,628	1,426	7,693
New Orleans, La.	6,138	595	3,708
New York, N. Y.	318,091	106,525	339,473
Newark, N. J.	21,427	4,982	19,204
Oakland, Cal.	10,237	2,004	5,968
Omaha, Neb.	7,079	2,103	2,868
Paterson, N. J.	9,817	1,387	6,029

City.	Naturalized.	1st papers.	Alien.
Philadelphia, Pa.	69,415	15,533	63,156
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,797	5,365	28,439
Portland, Ore.	11,251	3,058	7,097
Providence, R. I.	12,988	2,815	14,910
Richmond, Va.	943	123	503
Rochester, N. Y.	13,003	2,947	8,361
St. Louis, Mo.	33,031	7,049	15,918
St. Paul, Minn.	17,071	2,586	5,576
San Francisco, Cal.	36,375	10,681	21,372
Scranton, Pa.	7,930	964	6,801
Seattle, Wash.	16,433	3,068	11,474
Spokane, Wash.	5,495	1,374	3,451
Syracuse, N. Y.	7,036	862	4,715
Toledo, O.	8,752	724	4,308
Washington, D. C.	6,474	1,058	2,304
Worcester, Mass.	9,125	1,514	11,184

WOMEN 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	501,959	New York	2,757,521
Arizona	43,891	North Carolina	519,575
Arkansas	351,994	North Dakota	122,406
California	671,386	Ohio	1,398,341
Colorado	213,425	Oklahoma	356,194
Connecticut	385,131	Oregon	168,323
Delaware	58,442	Pennsylvania	2,114,095
Dist. Columbia	116,148	Rhode Island	166,931
Florida	178,685	South Carolina	343,958
Georgia	613,149	South Dakota	134,187
Idaho	69,818	Tennessee	542,408
Illinois	1,567,491	Texas	884,218
Indiana	770,658	Utah	85,729
Iowa	603,644	Vermont	106,883
Kansas	438,934	Virginia	518,473
Kentucky	579,756	Washington	277,727
Louisiana	396,354	West Virginia	294,969
Maine	225,736	Wisconsin	611,157
Maryland	373,819	Wyoming	28,840
Massachusetts	1,074,485		
Michigan	786,033	United States	24,555,754
Minnesota	512,411	White	22,059,226
Mississippi	412,941	Native	12,483,481
Missouri	896,152	entage	4,567,647
Montana	81,741	Foreign	5,007,108
Nebraska	298,040	entage*	2,427,742
Nevada	18,140	Foreign born	60,169
New Hampshire	135,372	Indian	8,607
New Jersey	736,659	Other	8,607
New Mexico	73,152		

*Foreign or mixed parentage.

MALES OF MILITIA AGE—18 TO 44 YEARS (1910).

State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Alabama	401,145	Kansas	370,227	New Jersey	597,513	Texas	804,980
Arizona	68,962	Kentucky	457,493	New Mexico	73,097	Utah	84,449
Arkansas	311,792	Louisiana	338,343	New York	2,156,361	Vermont	73,685
California	665,522	Maine	151,325	North Carolina	392,192	Virginia	398,728
Colorado	203,982	Maryland	271,373	North Dakota	145,628	Washington	340,872
Connecticut	257,996	Massachusetts	760,324	Ohio	1,076,928	West Virginia	275,048
Delaware	44,634	Michigan	616,729	Oklahoma	357,933	Wisconsin	497,922
Dist. Columbia	78,349	Minnesota	491,113	Oregon	190,553	Wyoming	54,654
Florida	171,688	Mississippi	345,745	Pennsylvania	1,788,619		
Georgia	497,095	Missouri	721,156	Rhode Island	125,213	United States	20,473,684
Idaho	86,384	Montana	263,299	South Carolina	276,798	Total in 1910	16,183,702
Illinois	1,330,556	Nebraska	127,429	South Dakota	140,635	Per cent 1910	22.3
Indiana	580,557	Nevada	29,333	Tennessee	423,088	Per cent 1900*	21.3
Iowa	475,829	New Hampshire	90,357				

*Per cent of total population.

POPULATION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Age period.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years	10,613,364	5,380,596	5,250,768	55 to 59 years	2,786,951	1,488,437	1,298,514
Under 1 year	2,217,342	1,123,409	1,093,933	60 to 64 years	2,267,150	1,185,966	1,081,184
5 to 9 years	9,760,632	4,924,123	4,836,509	65 to 69 years	1,679,503	863,994	815,509
10 to 14 years	9,107,140	4,601,753	4,505,387	70 to 74 years	1,113,728	561,644	552,084
15 to 19 years	9,065,603	4,587,282	4,536,321	75 to 79 years	667,302	331,280	336,022
20 to 24 years	9,056,984	4,520,290	4,476,694	80 to 84 years	321,518	153,745	168,009
25 to 29 years	8,180,003	4,244,348	3,935,655	85 to 89 years	122,518	56,335	66,483
30 to 34 years	6,972,185	3,656,768	3,315,417	90 to 94 years	35,473	14,553	18,920
35 to 39 years	6,396,100	3,367,016	3,029,084	95 to 99 years	7,291	3,045	4,246
40 to 44 years	5,261,587	2,786,350	2,475,237	100 years and over	3,555	1,380	2,175
45 to 49 years	4,469,197	2,378,916	2,090,281	Age unknown	169,055	114,443	54,612
50 to 54 years	3,900,791	2,110,013	1,790,778				

All ages

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY AGE

Age period.	(1910).		Pct. of total.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Under 5 years.....	4,200,291	6,431,073	9.9	13.0
5 to 9 years.....	3,773,917	5,986,715	8.9	12.1
10 to 14 years.....	3,627,408	5,479,732	8.5	11.1
15 to 19 years.....	4,003,271	5,060,392	9.4	10.3
20 to 24 years.....	4,570,558	4,486,496	10.7	9.1
25 to 29 years.....	4,338,332	3,841,611	10.2	7.8
30 to 34 years.....	3,697,202	3,274,933	8.7	6.6
35 to 39 years.....	6,133,259	5,524,428	14.4	11.2
40 to 44 years.....	4,185,722	4,184,266	9.8	8.5
45 to 49 years.....	2,302,142	2,781,959	5.4	5.6
50 to 54 years.....	1,693,010	2,256,544	4.0	4.6
55 to 59 years.....	7,401,325	11,466,447	17.4	23.2
60 to 64 years.....	8,573,829	9,546,758	20.1	19.3
65 to 69 years.....	14,168,853	12,641,022	33.2	25.6
70 to 74 years.....	6,487,864	6,936,225	15.2	14.1
All ages.....	42,623,383	49,348,883	46.3	53.7

AGE PERIODS BY COLOR (1910).			
Age period.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Under 1 year.....	1,955,605	252,386	8,216

POPULATION BY MARITAL CONDITION (1910).

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Total	47,332,277	100.0	44,689,399	100.0
Single	27,455,607	58.0	23,522,121	52.7
Married	18,093,498	38.2	17,688,169	39.6
Widowed	1,471,472	3.1	3,176,426	7.1
Divorced	156,176	0.3	185,101	0.4
Not reported.....	155,524	0.3	68,172	0.2

POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Condition.	Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Single	12,550,129	38.7	8,933,170	29.7
Married	18,092,600	56.8	17,684,687	58.9
Widowed	1,471,390	4.5	3,176,228	10.6
Divorced	156,162	0.5	185,068	0.6
Not reported.....	155,524	0.5	68,172	0.2

MARITAL CONDITION BY AGE PERIODS.

Age period.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Di- vorced.
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	
15 to 19—Male.....	4,448,067	51,877	1,110	347			
Female	3,985,764	513,239	10,261	3,650			
20 to 24—Male.....	3,432,161	1,100,093	18,815	6,732			
Female	2,163,683	225,362	55,354	20,370			
25 to 34—Male.....	2,767,957	4,964,769	110,431	34,571			
Female	1,516,726	4,484,894	224,327	57,262			
35 to 44—Male.....	1,026,502	4,873,153	198,701	42,688			
Female	628,516	4,410,310	411,896	49,269			

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

TOTAL FOREIGN BORN. *Pct. in-

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	crease.
Northwestern Europe.....	6,740,400	7,016,311	-3.9
Great Britain.....	1,221,283	1,167,623	4.6
England.....	877,719	840,513	4.4
Scotland.....	281,076	233,521	11.8
Wales.....	82,488	93,586	-11.9
Ireland.....	1,852,251	1,615,459	-16.3
Germany.....	2,501,333	2,813,628	-11.1
Scandinavian countries.....	1,250,733	1,072,092	16.7
Norway.....	403,877	336,888	20.1
Sweden.....	665,207	582,014	14.3
Denmark.....	181,649	153,690	18.2
Netherlands.....	120,063	94,931	26.5
Belgium.....	49,400	29,757	66.0
Luxemburg.....	3,071	3,031	1.3
France.....	117,418	104,197	12.7
Switzerland.....	124,848	115,593	8.0
Southern and Eastern Europe.....	5,048,583	1,832,294	175.4
Portugal.....	59,360	30,608	93.9
Spain.....	22,108	7,050	213.6
Italy.....	1,343,125	484,027	177.5
Russia and Finland.....	1,732,462	640,743	170.4
Russia.....	1,602,782	578,102	177.2
Finland.....	129,680	67,039	107.0
Austria-Hungary.....	1,670,582	637,009	162.3
Austria.....	1,174,973	491,295	139.2
Hungary.....	495,609	145,714	240.1

Age period.	White.		Negro.		Indian.
	Under 5 years.....	9,322,914	1,263,288	40,384	
5 to 9 years.....	8,475,173	1,246,553	36,541		
10 to 14 years.....	7,918,408	1,155,266	31,393		
15 to 19 years.....	7,968,391	1,060,416	28,486		
20 to 24 years.....	7,986,411	1,030,795	21,844		
25 to 29 years.....	7,257,136	881,227	18,137		
30 to 34 years.....	6,267,276	668,089	15,243		
35 to 39 years.....	5,781,845	633,449	14,534		
40 to 44 years.....	4,780,572	455,413	11,961		
45 to 49 years.....	4,061,062	385,909	9,887		
50 to 54 years.....	3,555,313	326,070	9,343		
55 to 59 years.....	2,564,206	209,622	7,171		
60 to 64 years.....	2,069,323	186,502	6,524		
65 to 69 years.....	1,549,954	123,550	4,482		
70 to 74 years.....	1,030,884	78,839	3,382		
75 to 79 years.....	620,992	44,013	2,105		
80 to 84 years.....	294,555	25,579	1,565		
85 to 89 years.....	110,936	11,166	691		
90 to 94 years.....	27,161	6,850	458		
95 to 99 years.....	4,757	2,447	187		
100 years and over.....	764	2,675	116		
Age unknown.....	134,224	31,040	949		
All ages.....	81,731,957	9,827,763	265,683		

Condition.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Di- vorced.
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	
45 to 64—Male.....	722,701	5,771,630	598,642	58,177			
Female	499,564	4,333,497	1,324,838	47,134			
65 and over—Male.....	123,322	1,303,768	599,058	13,075			
Female	124,223	697,335	1,140,558	6,903			

MARITAL CONDITION BY NATIVITY AND COLOR.

State and sex.	Single.		Married.		Wid- owed.		Di- vorced.
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.	
Native white—Nat- par'tage—Male.....	6,185,324	9,144,099	723,883	87,456			
Female	4,644,122	9,219,385	1,528,560	100,053			
Native white—For- eign or mixed par- centage—Male.....	2,906,042	2,677,706	150,779	24,688			
Female	2,453,017	3,008,623	382,318	30,206			
Foreign born white Male	2,268,916	4,482,135	394,726	23,059			
Female	994,110	3,624,003	800,112	20,542			
Negro—Male	1,083,472	1,749,228	189,970	20,146			
Female	823,996	1,775,949	459,831	33,286			
Indian—Male	27,391	46,154	5,319	679			
Female	16,324	49,955	10,071	959			
Chinese—Male	34,330	26,449	1,139	5			
Female	680	2,016	229	45			
Japanese—Male	42,688	15,918	495	86			
Female	908	5,581	96	17			

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in- crease.
Balkan peninsula.....	220,946	65,923	15,032
Roumania.....	65,923	15,032	338.6
Bulgaria.....	11,498		
Serbia.....	4,693		
Montenegro.....	5,674		
Greece.....	101,282	8,515	1089.5
Turkey in Europe.....	32,230	9,910	
Europe.....	11,791,841	8,871,780	32.9
China.....	56,756	81,534	-30.4
Japan.....	67,744	24,788	173.3
India.....	4,664	2,081	129.6
Turkey in Asia.....	59,723		
Other Asiatic.....	2,591	11,895	-78.2
Asia.....	191,484	120,248	59.2
Canada—Newfoundland.....	1,209,717	1,179,922	2.5
Canada—French.....	385,083	395,126	-2.5
Canada—Other.....	819,554	784,796	4.4
West Indies.....	47,635	25,435	87.3
Cuba.....	15,133	11,081	36.6
Other West Indies.....	32,502	14,354	126.4
Mexico.....	221,915	108,393	114.6
Central America.....	1,736	3,897	-55.5
South America.....	8,228	4,733	73.8
America.....	1,489,231	1,317,380	13.0
Africa.....	3,992	2,598	57.3

Country of birth.	1910.	1900.	*Pct. in-crease.
Australia	9,035	6,807	32.7
Atlantic islands.....	18,274	9,768	87.1
Pacific islands.....	2,415	2,013	20.0
Country not specified...	2,687	2,546	5.5
Born at sea.....	6,927	8,196	-15.5

Total foreign born.....13,515,886 10,341,276 30.7

*Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

NOTE—The figures for Europe include 2,858 from countries not specified in 1910 and 22,575 in 1900. Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro were included under "country not specified" in 1900. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia were combined in the 1900 census. Newfoundland was included with Canada in 1900 census.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PAR-ENTAGE (1910).

Country of origin.	Foreign born.	Both parents foreign.	One parent foreign.
Austria	1,174,924	709,070	117,565
Belgium	49,397	26,448	13,419
Bulgaria*	21,451	948	286
Canada—French	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada—Other	810,987	855,204	704,089
Denmark	181,821	147,643	70,795
England	876,455	592,285	353,702
France	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	2,501,181	3,912,847	1,869,690
Greece	101,264	5,524	2,877
Hungary	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,623
Italy	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Mexico	219,802	107,866	54,333
Netherlands	120,053	116,331	57,190
Norway	403,858	410,951	164,290
Portugal	57,623	47,680	11,819
Romania	65,920	20,707	1,094
Russia—Finland	1,732,421	949,316	70,938
Scotland	261,034	145,391	223,238
Spain	21,977	4,387	6,770
Sweden	665,183	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	124,334	90,669	86,147
Turkey in Asia	59,702	17,480	1,449
Turkey in Europe.....	32,221	2,560	533
Wales	82,479	84,934	81,534
Other for. countries.	88,014	31,362	40,919
Mixed for. parentage†	1,177,002	.....	.....

Total

*Includes Serbia and Montenegro.

†Parents born in different foreign countries.

NOTE—The above table includes white residents of the United States born abroad (foreign born), those having both parents born in the country specified (both parents foreign) and those having one parent born in the country specified and the other in the United States (one parent foreign).

POPULATION OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PAR-ENTAGE BY STATES (1910).

State.	Foreign born.	*Foreign.	†Mixed foreign.
Alabama	19,286	32,417	2,529
Arizona	48,765	42,176	2,206
Arkansas	17,046	36,608	6,114
California	586,432	636,839	61,241
Colorado	129,587	181,428	14,983
Connecticut	329,574	374,489	20,720
Delaware	17,492	25,873	1,666
District of Columbia.	24,902	45,066	3,031
Florida	40,633	35,825	2,863
Georgia	15,477	25,672	1,638
Idaho	42,578	75,195	6,334
Illinois	1,205,314	1,723,847	99,659
Indiana	159,663	350,551	14,293
Iowa	273,765	632,181	30,169
Kansas	135,450	292,105	17,433
Kentucky	40,162	124,704	5,597
Louisiana	52,766	112,717	8,146
Maine	110,562	134,955	6,107
Maryland	104,944	191,838	7,994
Massachusetts	1,059,245	1,170,447	80,901
Michigan	597,550	964,832	69,997
Minnesota	543,595	941,136	56,828
Missouri	229,799	518,201	27,483
Montana	94,713	106,809	8,137
Nebraska	176,662	362,353	19,177
Nevada	19,691	20,951	2,256
New Hampshire.....	96,667	103,117	4,328
New Jersey	660,788	777,797	52,982
New Mexico	23,146	26,331	1,351
New York	2,748,011	3,007,248	204,767
North Carolina.....	6,092	8,851	416
North Dakota	156,654	251,236	16,429
Ohio	598,374	1,024,393	53,139
Oklahoma	40,442	94,044	5,293
Oregon	113,136	135,238	12,323
Pennsylvania	1,442,374	1,806,267	104,223
Rhode Island.....	179,141	194,646	12,688
South Carolina.....	6,179	11,137	692
South Dakota	100,790	217,491	12,577
Tennessee	38,607	36,367	2,456
Texas	241,938	361,914	13,143
Utah	65,822	131,527	16,675
Vermont	49,921	75,055	3,235
Virginia	27,057	37,943	2,262
Washington	256,241	282,528	26,223
West Virginia.....	57,218	57,638	2,646
Wisconsin	512,865	1,044,761	50,297
Wyoming	29,020	32,504	2,949

Total

*Native white persons having both parents born in same country, or one parent born in foreign country and the other in the United States. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries.

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION BY STATES (1910).

CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Canada.

State.	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	French.	Other.	China.	†Cuba.	Denn.	rk.	Engl.	nd.	Fin.	nd.
Alabama	904	45	106	96	737	44	230	197	2,365	39			
Arizona	1,483	50	371	177	1,650	1,016	37	884	3,500	560			
Arkansas	1,268	111	17	119	955	44	27	178	1,519	15			
California	17,165	1,464	880	3,109	41,568	27,764	854	14,209	48,703	6,159			
Colorado	13,043	375	609	789	8,792	320	99	2,756	12,928	1,236			
Connecticut	23,642	330	59	18,889	7,868	385	341	2,724	22,463	779			
Delaware	992	8	1	63	441	29	34	52	1,558	9			
Dist. Columbia.	459	41	10	109	1,052	270	243	176	2,638	21			
Florida	228	50	14	151	1,577	156	17,050	295	3,078	89			
Georgia	349	27	6	70	731	174	226	112	1,671	49			
Idaho	1,561	94	576	796	4,575	773	13	2,254	4,983	652			
Illinois	163,025	9,399	1,875	7,440	38,311	1,560	551	17,369	60,363	2,890			
Indiana	11,831	2,298	676	789	5,049	196	82	906	9,783	215			
Iowa	15,967	929	535	944	10,675	76	76	17,961	36,788	140			
Kansas	12,094	1,703	118	1,087	6,101	16	74	2,760	11,262	349			
Kentucky	1,032	73	77	98	872	34	48	78	2,619	17			
Louisiana	1,597	292	25	250	941	346	630	239	2,086	118			
Maine	831	30	32	35,013	41,210	65	80	929	5,651	831			
Maryland	8,254	59	31	110	1,320	299	453	237	5,211	47			
Massachusetts	35,455	1,745	169	134,659	162,710	1,873	2,287	3,405	92,658	10,744			
Michigan	31,034	5,683	375	28,083	144,780	187	150	6,315	42,787	31,144			
Minnesota	37,121	1,557	2,421	11,062	30,059	249	112	16,137	12,139	26,637			
Missouri	16,222	1,000	451	779	7,290	452	272	1,729	13,760	121			
Montana	8,350	285	2,155	2,874	10,968	1,098	39	1,943	8,981	4,111			

State.	Canada.										China.	†Cuba.	Denm.	rk.	Engl.	nd.	Finl.	nd.
	Austria.	Belgium.	*Bulgaria.	French.	Other.													
Nebraska	24,362	491	133	674	6,661	89	47	13,674	8,009	79								
Nevada	822	26	178	272	1,575	760	16	616	1,793	174								
New Hampshire	2,438	175	21	40,865	17,013	53	40	131	4,362	1,198								
New Jersey	56,779	1,867	122	1,203	7,932	932	1,917	5,059	50,375	1,640								
New Mexico	1,233	44	167	111	912	202	25	116	1,101	26								
New York	245,004	3,484	1,033	24,563	98,988	4,482	17,483	12,544	146,870	8,760								
North Carolina	139	5	2	29	514	61	43	36	940	18								
North Dakota	5,149	229	268	2,376	19,131	30	9	5,355	3,070	1,136								
Ohio	72,887	1,525	1,697	2,310	21,382	398	245	1,837	43,347	3,988								
Oklahoma	3,889	191	115	320	2,551	127	65	550	2,981	18								
Oregon	5,241	573	1,095	1,146	11,263	6,468	68	3,215	7,998	4,734								
Pennsylvania	251,774	5,250	1,907	1,248	14,737	1,468	2,105	3,034	109,115	2,413								
Rhode Island	6,130	359	50	24,087	7,867	215	316	328	27,834	1,297								
South Carolina	232	97	1	39	243	46	59	51	617	42								
South Dakota	2,272	237	501	998	5,012	98	17	6,294	4,024	1,381								
Tennessee	637	27	11	91	1,005	40	71	163	2,045	21								
Texas	20,510	328	240	356	3,178	492	359	1,289	8,498	160								
Utah	1,870	74	346	114	1,576	311	9	8,300	18,083	1,012								
Vermont	1,087	25	2	14,643	11,415	7	37	172	2,464	293								
Virginia	1,231	48	10	104	1,256	126	233	240	3,687	50								
Washington	12,745	1,228	1,647	3,711	35,771	2,301	175	7,804	19,430	8,709								
West Virginia	8,360	800	190	88	784	62	46	67	3,511	127								
Wisconsin	38,692	4,020	393	7,992	17,004	163	54	16,454	13,959	5,705								
Wyoming	3,966	82	331	143	1,288	204	38	962	2,985	1,380								

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

State.	France.				Germany.		Greece.		Hungary.		Ireland.		Italy.		Japan.		Mexico.		Nether- lands.		Nor- way.	
Alabama	592	3,603	633	585	1,167	2,696	5	81	127	266												
Arizona	323	1,846	10	22	1,159	699	284	14,172	23	123												
Arkansas	387	5,815	179	285	1,079	1,699	9	132	145	76												
California	17,407	76,307	372	799	44,476	22,777	10,264	8,086	1,015	5,069												
Colorado	1,374	17,071	2,272	1,632	8,710	14,375	2,245	2,602	710	1,787												
Connecticut	2,619	31,127	1,074	13,855	58,458	56,954	65	19	304	1,265												
Delaware	170	2,573	34	247	3,985	2,893	4	2	33	33												
Dist. Columbia	511	5,179	342	155	5,347	2,761	44	26	64	149												
Florida	285	2,446	886	79	1,069	4,538	46	145	85	304												
Georgia	224	3,029	941	230	1,655	545	5	25	52	145												
Idaho	333	5,049	1,843	202	1,782	2,067	1,330	133	261	2,566												
Illinois	7,972	319,199	10,831	39,859	93,455	72,163	274	672	14,402	32,913												
Indiana	2,388	62,179	1,370	14,370	11,266	6,911	41	47	2,131	531												
Iowa	1,618	98,759	3,356	1,178	17,756	5,845	33	620	11,337	21,924												
Kansas	2,657	34,508	1,410	1,078	6,100	3,520	111	8,429	906	1,294												
Kentucky	645	19,351	273	725	5,914	1,316	11	28	140	53												
Louisiana	5,345	8,926	237	397	3,757	20,333	30	1,025	113	295												
Maine	290	1,282	579	157	7,890	3,468	12	28	27	580												
Maryland	552	36,657	463	2,089	9,705	6,969	23	10	203	363												
Massachusetts	5,926	30,555	11,413	1,996	222,867	85,056	150	71	1,597	5,432												
Michigan	2,421	131,586	1,196	11,597	20,434	16,861	56	86	33,471	7,638												
Minnesota	1,460	109,628	1,669	5,582	15,859	9,669	67	52	3,542	105,308												
Missouri	2,794	88,226	2,790	11,532	23,297	12,984	100	1,413	988	660												
Montana	639	8,669	1,905	1,486	9,469	5,592	1,566	67	1,054	1,710												
Nebraska	639	57,302	3,459	1,463	8,124	3,799	583	290	872	2,750												
Nevada	653	1,916	1,051	44	1,702	2,831	855	732	44	255												
New Hampshire	169	2,046	2,634	66	10,613	2,071	1	6	43	491												
New Jersey	6,240	122,880	1,575	47,616	82,758	115,446	193	97	12,698	5,351												
New Mexico	326	1,746	167	209	644	1,959	254	11,918	86	151												
New York	23,472	436,911	10,097	96,843	367,889	472,201	1,163	555	12,652	25,013												
North Carolina	114	1,074	174	37	306	521	2	10	28	39												
North Dakota	265	16,572	1,083	2,855	2,498	1,262	58	8	709	45,937												
Ohio	4,838	175,095	2,555	85,881	40,062	41,620	70	85	2,278	1,110												
Oklahoma	749	10,090	590	348	1,801	2,564	47	2,744	230	351												
Oregon	1,159	17,958	3,555	1,160	4,995	5,538	3,277	199	618	6,843												
Pennsylvania	10,003	195,202	4,221	123,498	165,109	196,122	181	153	1,231	2,320												
Rhode Island	1,711	4,459	951	294	29,718	27,287	30	8	143	578												
South Carolina	70	1,744	282	40	676	316	7	2	19	82												
South Dakota	252	21,544	231	594	2,980	1,158	38	15	2,956	20,918												
Tennessee	305	3,903	374	376	2,296	2,054	8	45	78	89												
Texas	1,821	44,929	756	926	6,557	7,190	316	125,019	4,224	1,755												
Utah	303	3,963	4,039	171	1,657	3,117	2,050	166	1,392	2,305												
Vermont	319	798	113	539	4,940	4,594	3	6	25	102												
Virginia	200	4,228	721	1,784	2,450	2,449	14	12	99	311												
Washington	2,340	29,388	4,187	1,160	10,180	13,121	12,177	145	2,157	12,177												
West Virginia	635	6,327	787	5,939	2,292	17,292	4	10	60	88												
Wisconsin	1,396	233,384	2,764	10,554	14,049	9,273	34	39	7,379	57,000												
Wyoming	316	2,638	1,915	437	1,359	1,961	1,575	188	79	623												

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Alabama	4	108	1,531	1,120	74	753	213	389	128	230
Arizona	29	16	311	576	857	845	314	128	44	216
Arkansas	1	38	760	442	9	385	804	169	45	148
California	22,539	1,120	16,610	13,695	4,229	26,212	14,521	3,709	812	2,416
Colorado	43	334	13,618	4,269	177	12,446	1,767	333	217	1,989
Connecticut	707	718	54,121	6,750	92	18,208	1,806	1,738	696	616
Delaware	1	39	3,429	344	5	332	78	10	9	34
Dist. Columbia	2	41	3,393	705	51	359	281	139	41	37
Florida	30	323	547	606	4,199	729	146	291	744	43
Georgia	23	85	3,224	527	91	289	169	376	99	89
Idaho	49	19	743	1,282	1,047	4,985	1,319	73	129	722
Illinois	291	4,306	149,016	20,755	364	115,424	8,661	2,690	2,453	4,091

State.	Portugal.	Roumania.	Russia.	Scotland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey (Asia).	Turkey (Europe).	Wales.
Indiana	6	709	9,599	3,419	40	5,081	2,765	809	2,274	1,498
Iowa	8	384	6,310	5,162	40	26,763	3,676	600	479	2,434
Kansas	9	67	15,311	3,691	282	13,309	2,853	287	287	1,615
Kentucky	3	100	3,222	641	24	190	1,653	369	65	222
Louisiana	73	111	1,805	455	719	344	421	949	196	82
Maine	82	40	4,752	2,389	111	2,203	56	744	721	204
Maryland	37	220	1,955	84	84	421	452	80	44	583
Massachusetts	26,437	858	117,261	28,416	549	39,562	1,341	12,546	3,592	1,513
Michigan	20	510	37,973	9,952	53	26,374	2,780	1,567	342	786
Minnesota	16	2,008	17,541	4,373	53	122,423	2,992	698	528	1,023
Missouri	44	1,522	21,402	3,661	266	6,654	6,141	1,084	1,000	1,219
Montana	31	266	2,228	3,373	49	6,412	988	201	491	884
Nebraska	7	295	13,020	2,242	21	23,219	2,150	572	247	824
Nevada	305	8	135	469	778	708	468	25	15	168
New Hampshire	110	26	4,345	1,979	17	2,068	78	891	1,966	68
New Jersey	145	2,208	93,567	17,512	495	10,547	7,549	2,396	389	1,202
New Mexico	10	6	228	509	100	365	172	123	17	93
New York	660	34,443	558,956	39,437	3,766	53,705	16,315	9,478	6,004	7,464
North Carolina	20	7	711	435	8	112	63	402	707	35
North Dakota	3	1,070	31,910	1,696	13	12,160	560	392	270	222
Ohio	182	3,974	48,766	10,705	123	5,522	10,988	2,031	1,935	9,377
Oklahoma	19	27	5,907	1,218	47	1,028	770	376	135	365
Oregon	174	258	5,321	3,387	49	10,099	3,853	197	563	585
Pennsylvania	225	7,732	240,985	32,046	354	23,467	7,484	4,486	2,754	29,255
Rhode Island	6,501	415	9,765	6,272	40	7,405	221	3,132	658	268
South Carolina	3	9	786	239	14	95	36	263	43	11
South Dakota	2	65	13,189	1,102	5	9,998	800	246	238	503
Tennessee	2	77	2,494	561	26	363	800	159	20	252
Texas	89	259	5,739	2,038	843	4,706	1,773	1,125	237	301
Utah	8	18	568	2,853	24	7,227	1,691	215	146	1,672
Vermont	79	17	2,455	2,615	351	1,331	214	189	31	1,043
Virginia	85	72	4,379	1,246	69	368	246	484	144	225
Washington	179	211	10,961	7,101	385	32,199	3,447	423	728	1,976
West Virginia	3	259	5,143	1,088	464	279	600	726	420	880
Wisconsin	9	446	29,644	3,885	34	25,739	8,036	791	397	2,507
Wyoming	50	57	763	1,812	120	2,497	261	151	262	419

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 250,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS (1910).

Country of birth.	Balti- more.	Boston.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Cin- cinnati.	Cleve- land.	Detroit.	Jersey City.	Los Angeles.	Milwau- kee.
Austria	6,540	2,413	9,284	132,063	1,638	42,059	14,160	4,978	2,510	11,553
Belgium	28	682	37	2,665	24	90	2,237	173	213	86
Bulgaria*	14	36	10	515	184	46	65	7	116	64
Canada—French	45	3,098	566	4,633	73	571	4,166	107	592	218
Canada—Other	752	47,802	16,868	26,688	887	8,794	33,648	1,010	7,686	1,671
China	245	819	57	1,335	16	155	24	132	1,481	39
Cuba†	355	1,070	45	393	40	71	58	212	119	31
Denmark	132	1,031	200	11,484	79	448	411	346	1,096	619
England	2,698	13,671	7,070	27,912	1,872	11,420	9,038	4,632	7,581	2,086
Finland	36	455	58	1,191	10	499	59	681	261	110
France	357	1,081	684	3,036	665	494	636	596	1,916	251
Germany	26,024	8,701	43,815	182,289	23,426	41,408	44,675	16,131	9,984	64,816
Greece	347	1,497	220	6,564	180	275	585	179	361	1,104
Hungary	1,358	426	2,742	28,938	6,344	31,503	5,935	1,084	820	5,571
Ireland	6,806	66,041	9,423	65,965	6,224	11,316	5,584	16,124	3,878	1,966
Italy	5,043	31,380	11,399	45,169	2,245	10,836	5,724	12,060	3,803	3,374
Japan	12	61	12	220	6	15	28	5	3,931	.....
Mexico	6	24	20	188	15	18	27	14	5,632	12
Netherlands	106	486	314	9,632	322	1,076	584	243	408	615
Norway	199	1,914	253	24,186	37	512	225	1,360	1,003	2,144
Portugal	26	1,296	12	60	8	3	5	25	128	1
Roumania	216	373	106	3,344	454	761	313	196	297	267
Russia	24,803	41,892	11,349	121,786	4,999	25,477	16,644	13,667	4,758	11,992
Scotland	518	5,062	1,978	10,306	453	2,880	3,320	1,668	1,589	647
Spain	49	268	24	243	20	28	18	79	384	21
Sweden	237	7,123	1,021	63,095	114	1,657	601	1,280	3,414	787
Switzerland	228	415	639	3,494	696	1,373	595	553	828	833
Turkey (Asia)	50	2,088	207	1,175	245	497	561	103	386	78
Turkey (Europe)	24	623	97	711	280	251	125	38	120	147
Wales	99	315	217	1,818	177	1,298	170	139	414	231
All other	309	1,222	262	2,400	121	339	311	172	726	195
Total	77,662	243,365	118,689	783,428	56,859	196,170	157,534	77,987	66,133	111,529
Country of birth.	Minne- apolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Phila- delphia.	Pitts- burgh.	St. Louis.	S. Fran- cisco.	Wash- D. C.	
Austria	6,075	645	190,246	15,963	19,860	21,400	11,171	9,041	469	
Belgium	63	91	2,260	70	478	100	353	448	41	
Bulgaria*	235	5	540	10	100	71	165	360	10	
Canada—French	1,637	101	2,844	199	301	86	260	474	109	
Canada—Other	5,905	387	23,476	1,126	3,725	1,741	2,256	5,701	1,052	
China	92	219	3,336	194	866	197	351	6,914	270	
Cuba†	24	468	16,415	183	1,529	124	141	291	243	
Denmark	2,030	117	7,997	360	1,119	110	441	3,119	176	
England	2,799	1,356	78,483	6,698	36,564	9,528	5,226	9,821	2,638	
Finland	875	34	7,410	69	226	70	46	1,846	21	
France	293	3,671	18,293	697	2,659	885	1,218	6,252	511	
Germany	8,650	6,122	278,137	22,177	61,480	29,438	47,766	24,137	5,179	
Greece	463	175	8,038	297	589	773	1,312	2,375	342	

*Including Serbia and Montenegro. †And other West Indies.

Country of birth.	Minneapolis.	New Orleans.	New York.	Newark.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	St. Louis.	S. Francisco.	Wash., D. C.
Hungary	1,176	90	76,627	6,029	12,495	6,576	8,759	1,247	155
Ireland	2,867	2,996	252,672	11,225	33,196	18,873	14,272	23,153	5,347
Italy	653	8,066	340,770	20,494	45,308	14,120	7,594	16,919	2,761
Japan	33	20	957	10	87	27	43	4,191	44
Mexico	14	289	426	10	59	17	180	1,792	26
Netherlands	209	43	4,193	202	349	109	422	500	64
Norway	16,402	181	22,251	190	1,144	117	204	3,769	149
Portugal		36	431	8	54	2	14	593	2
Roumania	1,412	93	33,586	1,160	4,413	1,521	1,055	583	41
Russia	5,654	1,254	484,193	21,912	90,697	26,391	15,481	4,643	3,393
Scotland	1,060	257	23,123	2,547	9,177	3,283	1,313	3,669	705
Spain	21	453	3,359	64	200	23	227	1,177	51
Sweden	26,473	160	34,852	782	2,429	1,855	1,129	6,970	359
Switzerland	299	297	10,452	779	2,013	1,007	2,653	2,587	281
Turkey (Asia)	219	192	6,160	127	973	730	320	320	131
Turkey (Europe)	61	46	3,693	48	525	79	833	402	41
Wales	213	20	1,779	106	1,038	2,159	217	402	87
All other	187	499	6,626	281	1,049	290	406	3,302	206
Total	86,099	28,333	1,944,357	111,007	384,707	140,924	126,223	142,298	24,902

FOREIGN BORN IN CITIES OF 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS (1910).

City.	Total.	Austria.	Canada.	*England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	†Scandinavia.	†Russia.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	586	959	1,682	4,620	67	4,545	2,205	188	2,460
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	113	256	595	729	92	302	95	102	1,342
Birmingham, Ala.	5,730	134	239	1,343	706	78	309	1,360	183	592
Bridgeport, Conn.	36,264	3,858	1,277	3,901	2,811	6,975	5,085	5,022	2,200	4,142
Cambridge, Mass.	35,328	156	10,172	2,851	728	102	10,637	1,545	2,131	3,735
Columbus, O.	16,363	818	696	1,935	5,722	970	1,809	1,619	168	1,594
Dayton, O.	13,892	660	407	620	5,817	2,761	976	366	80	1,527
Denver, Col.	39,749	1,698	3,492	5,920	6,636	465	3,965	2,664	6,029	5,627
Full River, Mass.	50,958	2,614	16,260	11,964	234	N	5,194	1,025	189	2,132
G. Rapids, Mich.	28,387	549	3,221	1,143	4,546	209	871	319	1,366	3,622
Indianapolis, Ind.	19,842	1,227	848	1,628	7,518	852	3,255	658	436	1,255
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	571	1,760	2,927	5,354	332	3,267	2,579	2,666	3,481
Louisville, Ky.	17,478	316	371	938	8,471	441	2,703	654	137	2,014
Lowell, Mass.	48,494	1,948	16,342	5,751	205	24	9,983	259	772	1,886
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	261	337	691	1,429	71	803	1,140	205	966
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	91	135	366	554	177	572	91	46	596
N. Haven, Conn.	42,989	1,109	1,335	2,663	4,115	473	9,004	13,159	1,919	8,049
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	1,267	3,150	5,304	5,546	248	4,160	3,800	4,794	1,118
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	3,414	1,218	1,989	4,861	554	1,849	2,361	6,860	2,614
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	883	487	7,791	5,741	483	4,971	9,317	243	6,867
Portland, Ore.	50,312	2,548	5,211	5,363	7,490	584	2,267	2,557	8,723	4,892
Providence, R. I.	76,999	1,574	8,835	12,676	2,076	126	15,801	17,305	4,058	7,518
Richmond, Va.	4,136	118	122	652	892	36	405	511	67	829
Rochester, N. Y.	59,076	1,688	9,718	5,979	14,624	415	5,230	10,638	607	7,187
St. Paul, Minn.	56,657	3,900	4,435	2,879	14,025	1,989	4,184	1,995	16,810	4,432
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	3,184	301	7,716	4,325	1,214	5,302	3,549	142	8,571
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	2,025	10,708	8,553	6,176	345	3,177	3,547	17,749	8,877
Spokane, Wash.	21,892	712	4,450	2,898	2,755	126	1,021	1,545	5,786	877
Syracuse, N. Y.	30,848	1,265	3,257	2,942	6,903	212	4,877	4,756	200	5,278
Toledo, O.	32,144	879	3,180	2,052	15,308	2,927	1,971	270	323	3,345
Worcester, Mass.	48,597	362	8,415	4,012	580	20	10,535	2,889	8,599	10,219

*Includes Scotland and Wales.

†Comprises Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

†Includes Finland.

PERCENTAGES OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN (1910).

State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Born in foreign.	State.	Total population.	Born in state.	Born in other states.	Born in foreign.
Alabama	2,138,099	86.9	12.0	0.9	New Jersey	2,537,167	53.0	20.7	26.0
Arizona	204,354	38.6	36.6	23.9	New Mexico	327,301	56.4	36.0	7.1
Arkansas	1,574,449	67.1	31.4	1.1	New York	9,113,614	62.0	7.5	30.2
California	2,377,549	38.0	36.3	24.7	North Carolina	2,206,287	94.7	4.9	0.3
Colorado	799,024	29.2	53.8	16.3	North Dakota	577,056	34.3	37.6	27.1
Connecticut	1,114,756	54.5	15.7	29.6	Ohio	4,767,121	74.4	12.7	12.6
Delaware	202,322	67.8	23.4	8.6	Oklahoma	1,657,155	31.1	65.9	2.4
District of Columbia	331,069	42.1	49.7	7.5	Oregon	672,765	33.5	49.0	16.8
Florida	752,619	61.5	32.5	5.4	Pennsylvania	7,665,111	73.6	7.4	18.8
Georgia	2,609,121	60.4	17.7	21.4	Rhode Island	542,610	49.2	17.5	33.0
Idaho	325,594	27.7	58.4	13.1	South Carolina	1,515,400	94.4	5.1	0.4
Illinois	5,638,591	75.2	18.6	5.9	South Dakota	583,883	38.6	43.6	17.3
Indiana	2,700,876	63.7	23.6	12.3	Tennessee	2,184,789	85.7	13.1	0.9
Iowa	2,224,771	63.7	23.6	12.3	Texas	3,896,542	70.1	23.3	6.2
Kansas	1,690,949	45.7	42.8	8.0	Utah	373,351	65.1	16.2	17.6
Kentucky	2,289,905	88.7	9.4	1.8	Vermont	255,956	70.4	14.7	14.0
Louisiana	1,656,888	84.9	11.5	3.2	Virginia	2,061,672	89.4	9.2	1.3
Maine	742,371	78.0	6.7	14.9	Washington	1,141,990	23.0	53.3	22.4
Maryland	1,295,346	79.2	12.5	8.1	West Virginia	1,221,119	76.2	18.8	4.7
Massachusetts	3,366,416	55.3	12.9	31.5	Wisconsin	2,333,860	66.8	11.0	22.0
Michigan	2,810,173	62.7	15.5	21.3	Wyoming	145,965	21.8	57.7	19.9
Minnesota	2,075,708	54.0	19.4	26.2	United States	91,972,266	66.5	18.4	14.7
Mississippi	1,797,114	87.0	12.2	0.5					
Missouri	3,293,333	67.5	25.0	7.0					
Montana	376,053	26.4	47.3	25.2					
Nebraska	1,192,214	50.0	24.7	14.8					
Nevada	81,875	26.4	48.5	24.1					
New Hampshire	430,572	57.7	19.2	22.5					

NOTE—The total population includes persons born in the United States, state of birth not reported, persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under the United States flag, and American citizens born abroad. Their combined number was only 360,961, or 0.4 per cent of the total population.

MOTHER TONGUE OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK (1910).

In the following tables, prepared by the federal census bureau, the foreign white stock referred to is the aggregate white population of the United States which is foreign either by birth or by parentage. It embraces all foreign born whites and all native whites having one or both parents foreign born. It must be remembered that the foreign stock as here defined only includes the first and second generations—immigrants and native children of immigrants—and does not include the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of immigrants. In other words, the figures do not include the exact relative importance of the several ethnic stocks in the total population.

The eight major mother-tongue stocks in the United States, arranged in the order of their importance, are shown in the following table:

Mother tongue.	Number.	Per cent.
English and Celtic*	10,937,420	31.1
German	8,817,271	27.3
Italian	2,151,422	6.7
Polish	1,707,640	5.3
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	5.2
Swedish	1,445,869	4.5
French	1,357,169	4.2
Norwegian	1,009,954	3.1

Total eight mother tongues	28,203,407	87.5
Other mother tongues	4,039,975	12.5

All mother tongues	32,243,382	100.0
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*Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch or Welsh. †Per cent of distribution.

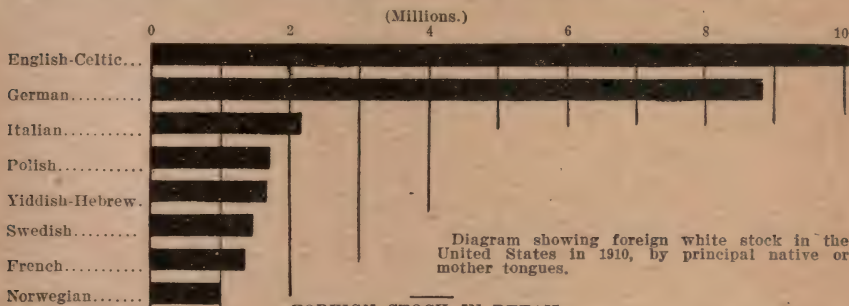


Diagram showing foreign white stock in the United States in 1910, by principal native or mother tongues.

FOREIGN STOCK IN DETAIL.

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
English and Celtic	10,937,420	3,363,792	6,673,628
Germanic	9,187,007	2,910,857	6,276,150
German	8,817,271	2,759,032	6,058,239
Dutch	324,930	126,045	198,885
Flemish	44,806	25,780	19,026
Scandinavian	2,902,196	1,272,150	1,630,046
Swedish	1,445,869	683,218	762,651
Norwegian	1,009,954	402,587	607,367
Danish	446,473	136,345	260,128
Latin and Greek	2,279,560	2,385,388	1,894,172
Italian	2,151,422	1,365,110	786,312
French	1,357,169	528,842	828,327
Spanish	448,198	258,131	190,067
Portuguese	141,268	72,649	68,619
Rumanian	51,124	42,277	8,847
Greek	130,379	113,379	12,000
Slavic and Lettic	3,240,467	1,831,666	1,408,801
Polish	1,707,640	943,781	763,859
Bohemian	539,392	228,738	310,654
Slovak	284,444	166,474	117,970
Russian	95,137	57,926	37,211
Ruthenian	35,359	25,131	10,228
Slovenian	183,431	123,631	59,800

Mother tongue.	Total.	Foreign born.	Native born.
Croatian	93,036	74,036	19,000
Dalmatian	5,505	4,344	1,161
Serbian	26,752	23,403	3,349
Montenegrin	3,961	3,886	75
Bulgarian	19,380	18,341	1,039
Slavic, other	35,195	21,012	14,183
Lithuanian	211,235	140,963	70,272
Yiddish and Hebrew	1,676,762	1,051,767	624,995
Magyar	320,893	229,094	91,799
Finnish	200,688	120,086	80,602
Armenian	30,021	23,988	6,033
Syrian and Arabic	46,727	32,868	13,859
Turkish	5,441	4,709	732
Albanian	2,366	2,312	54
All other	790	646	144
Unknown	313,044	116,272	196,772

All mother tongues. 32,243,382 13,345,545 18,897,837

Note—In the above table Celtic includes Irish, Scotch and Welsh; Dutch includes Frisian; Bohemian includes Moravian; Lithuanian includes Lettic; Serbo-Croatian includes Dalmatian and Montenegrin, and Syrian includes Arabic.

FASTEST VOYAGES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Queenstown to New York, Raunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes; by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8

minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 43 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1908.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,890 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

The census bureau classifies as urban population that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The proportion of the total population of continental United States living in urban and rural territory at the censuses of 1910 and 1900 was as follows:

	1910.		1900.	
	Population.	Per cent.	Population.	Per cent.
Urban	42,623,383	46.3	30,797,185	40.5
Rural	49,348,883	53.7	45,197,390	59.5

Total 91,972,266 100.0 75,994,575 100.0
In 1890 the per cent of urban population was 36.1 and of the rural 63.9; in 1880 the urban was 29.5 and the rural 70.5.

By geographic divisions the per cent of urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

Division.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
New England.....	7.1	12.3	2.2
Middle Atlantic.....	21.0	32.2	11.3
East North Central.....	19.8	22.6	17.5
West North Central.....	12.7	9.1	15.7
South Atlantic.....	13.3	7.3	18.4
East South Central.....	9.1	3.7	13.9
West South Central.....	9.6	4.6	13.8
Mountain	2.9	2.2	3.4
Pacific	4.6	5.6	3.7

Total 100.0 100.0 100.0

By states the urban and rural population in 1910 was as follows:

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Maine	381,443	360,928	51.4	48.6
New Hampshire.....	255,099	175,473	59.2	40.8
Vermont	168,943	187,013	47.5	52.5
Massachusetts	3,125,367	2,41,049	92.8	7.2
Rhode Island.....	524,654	17,956	96.7	3.3
Connecticut.....	999,839	114,917	89.7	10.3
New York.....	7,185,494	1,928,120	78.8	21.2
New Jersey.....	1,907,210	629,957	75.2	24.8
Pennsylvania.....	4,630,669	3,034,442	60.4	39.6
Ohio	2,665,143	2,101,978	55.9	44.1
Indiana	1,143,835	1,557,041	42.4	57.6
Illinois	3,476,929	2,161,662	61.7	38.3
Michigan	1,327,044	1,483,129	47.2	52.8
Wisconsin	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	57.0
Minnesota	850,294	1,225,414	41.0	59.0
Iowa	680,054	1,544,717	30.6	69.4
Missouri	1,398,817	1,894,518	42.5	57.5
North Dakota.....	62,236	513,820	11.0	89.0

State.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
South Dakota.....	76,673	597,215	13.1	86.9
Nebraska	210,852	881,362	26.1	73.9
Kansas	493,790	1,197,159	29.2	70.8
Delaware	97,085	105,237	48.0	52.0
Maryland	658,192	637,154	50.8	49.2
Dist. of Columbia..	331,069	.....	100.0	.....
Virginia	476,529	1,585,083	23.1	76.9
West Virginia.....	228,242	992,877	18.7	81.3
North Carolina.....	318,474	1,887,813	14.4	85.6
South Carolina.....	224,832	1,290,568	14.8	85.2
Georgia	538,650	2,070,471	20.6	79.4
Florida	219,080	533,539	29.1	70.9
Kentucky	556,442	1,734,463	24.3	75.7
Tennessee	441,045	1,743,744	20.2	79.8
Alabama	370,431	1,767,662	17.3	82.7
Mississippi	207,311	1,589,803	11.5	88.5
Arkansas	202,681	1,371,768	12.9	87.1
Louisiana	496,616	1,159,872	30.0	70.0
Oklahoma	320,155	1,337,000	19.3	80.7
Texas	938,104	2,958,438	24.1	75.9
Montana	138,420	242,693	35.5	64.5
Idaho	69,898	255,696	21.5	78.5
Wyoming	43,221	102,744	29.6	70.4
Colorado	408,840	394,194	50.7	49.3
New Mexico.....	46,571	280,730	14.2	85.8
Arizona	63,260	141,094	31.0	69.0
Utah	172,934	200,417	46.3	53.7
Nevada	13,367	63,508	16.3	83.7
Washington	605,530	536,460	53.0	47.0
Oregon	307,060	365,705	45.6	54.4
California	1,469,739	907,810	61.8	38.2

United States..... 42,623,383 49,348,883 46.3 53.7

INCREASE IN URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Comparing the rate of growth in urban and rural communities, it is shown by the census bureau that during the period between the censuses of 1900 and that of 1910 the increase in urban population in continental United States was 11,013,733, or 34.8 per cent, while the increase in rural population was 4,963,953, or 11.2 per cent. There had been an increase in urban population in every state, while in six states there had been an actual decrease in rural population. These states were: New Hampshire, 5.4 per cent; Vermont, 4.2 per cent; Ohio, 1.3 per cent; Indiana, 5.1 per cent; Iowa, 7.2 per cent; Missouri, 5.1 per cent.

POPULATION OF ALASKA (1910).

BY RECORDER'S DISTRICTS.

District.	Population.	District.	Population.
Aleutian islands.....	1,083	Hot Springs.....	372
Bristol bay.....	4,502	Hiamna	271
Cape Nome.....	3,924	Juneau	5,854
Chandalar	368	Kantishna	68
Circle	793	Kavak	623
Cook Inlet.....	677	Kenai	1,692
Copper Center.....	553	Ketchikan	3,520
Cordova	1,779	Kodiak	2,448
Council City.....	686	Kongarak	303
Eagle	547	Kuskokwim	2,711
Fairbanks	7,675	Koryukuk	455
Fairhaven	543	Mount McKinley.....	232
Fort Gibbon.....	858	Nabesna	103
Fortymile	341	Noatak-Kobuk	2,262

District.	Population.	District.	Population.
Nulato	785	St. Lawrence island	293
Ophir	562	St. Michael.....	2,256
Otter	1,234	Tanana	430
Port Clarence.....	1,001	Unga peninsula.....	1,303
Prince William .....	.....	Valdez	4,815
sound	210	Wrangell	1,652
Rampart	370		
Sitka	2,210		
Skagway	1,980		

BY TOWNS.

Cordova	1,152	Nome	2,600
Douglas	1,722	Treadwell	1,222
Fairbanks	3,541	Valdez	810
Juneau	1,644	Wrangell	743
Ketchikan	1,613		

	1910.	1899.
Territory of Porto Rico.....	1,118,012	953,423
San Juan city.....	48,716	32,048
Ponce city.....	35,027	27,952
Mayaguez city.....	16,591	15,187

	1910.	1899.
Caguas city.....	10,354	5,450
Arecibo city.....	9,612	8,003
Guayama city.....	8,321	5,334

POPULATION OF HAWAII (1910).

County.	Population.
Hawaii	55,382
Honolulu	32,028
Kalawao	785
Kauai	23,952
Maua	29,762
Total, 1910.....	191,909

	Population.
Total, 1900.....	154,001
Per cent increase.....	24.6

CITIES.

	Population.
Hilo	6,745
Honolulu	52,183

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[Based upon the Statesman's Year-Book for 1917 and publications of the bureau of the census.]

BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Africa	132,880,988
Asia	937,865,499
Europe	468,423,021
North America	142,446,290
Oceania	65,228,564
South America	58,510,832

Total1,805,355,194

AFRICA.

Abyssinia (est. 1916)...	8,000,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1916)	3,380,000
British colonies, etc. (1915)	52,434,000
French Africa (1914)	25,681,243
Ger. Africa* (est. 1913)	11,406,024
Italian Africa (est. 1913)	1,378,176
Belgian Congo (est. 1913)	15,000,000
Liberia (1916)	2,100,000
Morocco (1916)	5,000,000
Portuguese Africa (1916)	8,265,701
Spanish Africa (1916)	235,844

Total132,820,988

*Before the war.

ASIA.

Afghanistan (est. 1916)	6,000,000
Bhutan (1916)	250,000
British colonies, etc. (1916)	9,058,000
China (1914)	441,983,000
French Indo-China* (1913)	14,773,000
India, British (1914)	315,156,000
Japan (1916)	77,684,638
Kiaochow (1913)	168,900
Nepal (1916)	5,000,000
Oman (1916)	9,500,000
Persia (1916)	9,500,000
Portuguese Asia (1916)	1,001,153
Russia in Asia (1915)	29,141,500
Siam (1912)	8,266,408
Turkey in Asia (1912)	19,382,900

Total937,865,499

*Including French India.

EUROPE.

Albania (1914)	1,000,000
Andorra (1913)	5,231

Austria-Hungary (1913)	50,079,780
Belgium (1912)	7,571,387
Bulgaria (1914)	4,752,997
Denmark (1916)	2,940,979
France (1911)	39,602,258
Germany (1914)	67,812,000
Greece (1914)	4,821,300
Iceland (1911)	85,188
Italy (1916)	36,546,437
Luxemburg (1910)	259,881
Monaco (1913)	22,956
Montenegro (1914)	516,000
Netherlands (1915)	6,449,348
Norway (1910)	2,391,782
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1914)	7,508,009
Russia (1915)	147,321,500
San Marino (1916)	11,648
Serbia (1914)	4,547,992
Spain (1914)	20,500,287
Sweden (1916)	5,757,566
Switzerland (1915)	3,880,500
Turkey (1914)	1,891,000
United kingdom (1915)	46,089,000

Total468,423,021

NORTH AMERICA.

Bahamas (1915)	58,000
Bermuda (1915)	21,000
Canada (1915)	8,075,000
Costa Rica (1915)	430,701
Cuba (1916)	2,627,536
Curacao (1915)	56,754
French islands (1913)	450,900
Greenland (1911)	13,517
Guatemala (1914)	2,003,579
Haiti (1914)	2,500,000
Honduras (1914)	562,000
Honduras, British (1915)	42,000
Jamaica (1915)	895,000
Leeward islands (1915)	128,000
Mexico (1912)	15,501,684
Newfoundland* (1915)	252,000
Nicaragua (1914)	703,540
Panama (1915)	400,000
Porto Rico (1914)	1,184,489
Salvador (1915)	1,267,762
Santo Domingo (1913)	708,000
United States† (1917)	104,352,828
Virgin islands of U. S.	32,000

Windward islands (1914) 180,000

Total142,446,290
*Including Labrador. †Including Alaska (1916).

OCEANIA.

Australasian Federation (1915)	4,961,000
Borneo and Sarawak, British (1915)	740,000
Dutch East Indies (1913)	48,000,000
Fiji islands (1915)	159,321
Guam (1916)	13,491
Hawaii (1916)	215,521
New Caledonia* (1914)	81,100
New Guinea, German† (1913)	634,579
New Zealand (1916)	1,150,000
Papua (1914)	252,000
Philippine islands (1916)	8,826,552
Samoa (1916)	7,426
Solomon islands† (1914)	205,000

Total65,228,564

*Including other French dependencies. †Including Samoan and other former German islands in the Pacific. Including Gilbert and Tonga islands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic (1914)	7,885,237
Bolivia (1915)	2,889,970
Brazil (1915)	26,542,402
Chile (1915)	3,641,477
Colombia (1912)	5,071,101
Ecuador (1915)	2,000,000
Falkland islands (1912)	3,450
Guiana, British (1915)	312,000
Guiana, French (1913)	48,800
Guiana, Dutch (1916)	88,750
Paraguay (1915)	1,000,000
Peru (1908)	4,500,000
Trinidad (1916)	365,000
Uruguay (1915)	1,346,161
Venezuela (1915)	2,816,494

Total58,510,832

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES (1910).

Arranged according to rank in gross area.

State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*	State.	Rank.	Gross.	Land.	Water.*
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645	New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Montana	3	146,997	146,201	796	Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,594	320	Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534	South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
Kansas	13	82,758	81,774	984	West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712	Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654	New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643	Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693	New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291	Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540	Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805	Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	180
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500	District of Columbia	49	70	60	10
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622	Total		3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561					
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810					
Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810					
North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686					

*Does not include water surface of oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AREA (SQUARE MILES) BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Continental United States.		
	Gross.	Land.	Water.
1910.....	3,026,789	2,973,890	52,899
1900.....	3,026,789	2,974,159	52,630
1890.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1880.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1870.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1860.....	3,026,789	2,973,965	52,824
1850.....	2,997,119	2,944,337	52,782
1840.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1830.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1820.....	1,792,223	1,753,588	38,635
1810.....	1,720,122	1,685,865	34,257
1800.....	892,135	867,980	24,155
1790.....	892,135	867,980	24,155

The water area does not include the surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico or the great lakes lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASE IN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross area in square miles.

Accession.	Area.	Accession.	Area.
Area in 1790....	892,135	Alaska, 1867....	590,884
Louisiana purchase, 1803....	527,987	Hawaii, 1898....	6,449
Florida, 1819....	58,666	Philippines, 1899	115,026
Treaty with Spain, 1819....	13,435	Porto Rico, 1899	3,435
Texas, 1845....	389,156	Guam, 1899....	210
Oregon, 1846....	286,541	Samoa, 1900....	77
Mexican cession, 1848....	529,180	Panama canal zone, 1904....	436
Gadsden purchase, 1853....	29,670	Virgin islands, 1917....	140
Total cont'l.....	3,026,789	Total outlying	716,657
		Grand total United States.....	3,743,446

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Alabama.....	41.7	35.7	29.5	24.6
Arizona.....	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.4
Arkansas.....	30.0	25.0	21.5	15.3
California.....	15.3	9.5	7.8	5.5
Colorado.....	7.7	5.2	4.0	1.9
Connecticut.....	231.3	183.5	154.8	129.2
Delaware.....	103.0	94.0	85.7	74.6
District of Columbia.....	5517.8	4645.3	3972.3	3062.5
Florida.....	13.7	9.6	7.1	4.9
Georgia.....	44.4	37.7	31.3	26.3
Idaho.....	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.4
Illinois.....	100.6	86.1	68.3	55.0
Indiana.....	74.9	70.1	61.1	55.1
Iowa.....	40.0	40.2	34.4	29.2
Kansas.....	20.7	18.0	17.5	12.2
Kentucky.....	57.0	53.4	46.3	41.0
Louisiana.....	36.5	30.4	24.6	20.7
Maine.....	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.7
Maryland.....	130.3	119.5	104.9	94.0
Massachusetts.....	418.8	349.0	273.5	221.8
Michigan.....	48.9	42.1	36.4	28.5
Minnesota.....	25.7	21.7	16.2	9.7
Mississippi.....	38.8	33.5	27.8	24.6
Missouri.....	47.9	45.2	39.0	31.6
Montana.....	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.3
Nebraska.....	15.5	13.9	13.8	5.9
Nevada.....	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
New Hampshire.....	47.7	45.6	41.7	38.4
New Jersey.....	337.7	250.7	192.3	150.5
New Mexico.....	2.7	1.6	1.3	1.0
New York.....	191.2	152.5	126.0	106.7
North Carolina.....	45.3	38.9	32.2	27.7
North Dakota.....	8.2	4.5	2.7	*
Ohio.....	117.0	102.1	90.1	78.5
Oklahoma.....	23.9	11.4	13.7	4.7
Oregon.....	7.0	4.3	3.3	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	171.0	140.6	117.3	95.5
Rhode Island.....	508.5	401.6	328.3	259.2
South Carolina.....	49.7	44.0	37.7	32.6
South Dakota.....	7.6	5.2	4.5	*
Tennessee.....	52.4	48.5	42.4	37.0
Texas.....	14.8	11.6	8.5	6.1
Utah.....	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.8
Vermont.....	39.0	37.7	36.4	36.4
Virginia.....	51.2	46.1	41.1	37.6

State.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
Washington.....	17.1	7.8	5.3	1.1
West Virginia.....	50.8	39.9	31.8	25.7
Wisconsin.....	42.2	37.4	30.6	23.8
Wyoming.....	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2

United States..... 30.9 25.6 21.2 16.9

Alaska with a gross area of 590,884 square miles has a population of 0.1 per square mile; Hawaii, 6,449 square miles, 29.8 per square mile; and Porto Rico, 3,435 square miles, 325.5 per square mile.

Note—The density of population is obtained by dividing the population of each state and of continental United States by its total land area in square miles at each census.

*North Dakota territory. 0.9. †Oklahoma and Indian Territory combined. ‡Less than one-tenth.

POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

Continental United States.

Year.	Population.	Land area.	Persq. mile.
1910.....	81,972,266	2,973,890	30.9
1900.....	75,994,575	2,974,159	25.6
1890.....	62,947,714	2,973,965	21.2
1880.....	50,155,783	2,973,965	16.9
1870.....	38,558,371	2,973,965	13.0
1860.....	31,443,321	2,973,965	10.6
1850.....	23,191,876	2,944,337	7.9
1840.....	17,069,453	2,753,588	9.7
1830.....	12,866,020	1,753,588	7.3
1820.....	9,638,453	1,753,588	5.5
1810.....	7,239,881	1,685,865	4.3
1800.....	5,308,483	867,980	6.1
1790.....	3,929,214	867,980	4.5

*Net reduction of 269 square miles of land due to drainage of lakes and swamps in Illinois and Indiana (201 square miles of land), the building of the Roosevelt and Laguna reservoirs and the overflow of the Colorado river into the Salton sea in California (470 square miles of water surface).

ACRES PER INHABITANT.

Census year.	Continental United States.	Perinhab. year.
1910.....	81,972,266	1,903,289,600
1900.....	75,994,575	1,903,461,760
1890.....	62,947,714	1,903,397,600

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS (1910).

State and div.	Acres.	State and div.	Acres.
Maine.....	25.3	West Virginia.....	12.6
New Hampshire.....	13.4	North Carolina.....	14.1
Vermont.....	16.4	South Carolina.....	12.9
Massachusetts.....	1.5	Georgia.....	14.4
Rhode Island.....	1.3	Florida.....	45.7
Connecticut.....	2.8		
New England.....	6.1	South Atlantic.....	14.1
New York.....	3.3	Kentucky.....	11.2
New Jersey.....	1.9	Tennessee.....	12.2
Pennsylvania.....	3.7	Alabama.....	15.3
		Mississippi.....	16.5
Middle Atlantic.....	3.3	East South Central.....	13.7
Ohio.....	5.5	Arkansas.....	21.4
Indiana.....	8.5	Louisiana.....	17.5
Illinois.....	6.4	Oklahoma.....	26.8
Michigan.....	13.1	Texas.....	43.1
Wisconsin.....	15.2	West South Central.....	31.3
East North Central.....	8.6	Montana.....	248.8
Minnesota.....	24.9	Idaho.....	163.8
Iowa.....	16.3	Wyoming.....	427.9
Missouri.....	13.4	Colorado.....	53.0
North Dakota.....	77.3	New Mexico.....	339.5
South Dakota.....	84.3	Arizona.....	356.4
Nebraska.....	41.2	Utah.....	140.9
Kansas.....	31.0	Nevada.....	553.4
West North Central.....	28.1	Mountain.....	208.8
Delaware.....	6.2	Washington.....	37.5
Maryland.....	4.9	Oregon.....	91.0
Dist. of Columbia.....	0.1	California.....	41.9
Virginia.....	12.5	Pacific.....	48.6
		Continental U.S.....	20.7

AMERICAN CITIES WITH 25,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

ARRANGED BY STATES.

[Estimated by the United States census bureau as of July 1, 1916.]

ALABAMA.		NEBRASKA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Birmingham	181,762	Davenport	48,811	Allentown	63,505
Mobile	58,221	Des Moines	101,598	Altoona	58,659
Montgomery	43,285	Dubuque	39,873	Butler (borough)	27,632
		Sioux City	57,078	Chester	41,396
		Waterloo	35,599	Easton	30,530
ARKANSAS.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Erie	75,195
Fort Smith	28,638	Manchester	78,283	Harrisburg	72,015
Little Rock	57,343	Nashua	27,327	Hazleton	28,491
CALIFORNIA.		NEW JERSEY.		Johnstown	68,529
Alameda	27,732	Atlantic City	57,660	Lancaster	50,853
Berkeley	57,653	Bayonne	69,893	McKeesport	47,521
Fresno	34,958	Camden	106,233	New Castle	41,133
Long Beach	27,587	East Orange	42,458	Norristown	31,401
Los Angeles	503,812	Elizabeth	86,690	Philadelphia	1,709,513
Oakland	198,604	Hoboken	77,214	Pittsburgh	579,990
Pasadena	46,450	Jersey City	306,345	Scranton	109,381
Sacramento	66,895	Montclair (town)	26,318	Shenandoah	146,811
San Diego	53,330	Newark	408,894	Wilkesbarre	76,776
San Francisco	463,516	New Brunswick	25,512	Williamsport	33,809
San Jose	38,902	Orange	39,080	York	51,656
Stockton	35,358	Passaic	71,744		
COLORADO.		Paterson	138,443	RHODE ISLAND.	
Colorado Springs	32,971	Perth Amboy	41,185	Central Falls	25,636
Denver	260,800	Trenton	111,693	Cranston	25,987
Pueblo	54,462	W. Hoboken (town)	43,139	Newport	30,108
CONNECTICUT.		NEW YORK.		Pawtucket	59,411
Bridgeport	121,579	Albany	110,199	Providence	254,960
Hartford	110,900	Amsterdam	37,103	Warwick	29,969
Meriden	29,130	Auburn	37,385	Woonsocket	44,360
New Britain	53,791	Elizabethton	53,973		
New Haven	149,685	Buffalo	468,558	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Norwalk	26,899	Coloche	25,219	Charleston	60,734
Stamford	30,884	Elmira	38,120	Columbia	34,611
Waterbury	86,973	Jamesstown	36,580		
DELAWARE.		Kingston	26,771	TENNESSEE.	
Wilmington	94,265	Mount Vernon	37,069	Chattanooga	60,075
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		New Rochelle	37,759	Knoxville	38,676
Washington	363,983	New York	5,602,841	Memphis	148,995
FLORIDA.		Bronx (b'r'gh)	575,876	Nashville	117,057
Kissimmee	76,101	Br'klyn (b'gh)	1,928,734		
Pensacola	26,271	M'h'at'n (b'gh)	2,634,224	TEXAS.	
Tampa	53,886	Queens (b'gh)	366,126	Austin	34,814
GEORGIA.		Richmond (b'gh)	97,881	Beaumont	27,711
Atlanta	190,558	Newburgh	29,603	Dallas	124,527
Augusta	50,245	Niagara Falls	37,353	El Paso	63,705
Columbus	25,950	Poughkeepsie	30,390	Fort Worth	104,562
Macon	45,757	Rochester	256,417	Galveston	41,863
Savannah	68,805	Schenectady	99,519	Houston	112,807
IDAHO.		Syracuse	155,624	San Antonio	123,831
Boise	33,846	Troy	77,916	Waco	33,385
ILLINOIS.		Utica	57,692		
Aurora	34,201	Watertown	29,994	UTAH.	
Bloomington	27,258	Yonkers	99,538	Ordgen	31,404
Chicago	2,497,722			Salt Lake City	117,399
Danville	32,261	NORTH CAROLINA.			
Decatur	39,631	Charlotte	39,893	VIRGINIA.	
East St. Louis	74,708	Durham	25,061	Lynchburg	32,940
Elgin	28,203	Wilmington	29,892	Norfolk	89,612
Evanston	28,591	Winston-Salem	31,155	Petersburg	25,582
Joliet	38,010			Portsmouth	39,651
Moline	27,451	OHIO.		Richmond	156,687
Oak Park (village)	26,654	Akron	85,625	Roanoke	43,284
Peoria	71,458	Canton	60,852		
Quincy	36,798	Cincinnati	410,476	WASHINGTON.	
Rockford	55,185	Cleveland	674,073	Bellingham	32,985
Rock Island	28,928	Columbus	214,378	Everett	35,486
Springfield	61,120	Dartmouth	127,224	Seattle	348,639
INDIANA.		Hamilton	40,496	Spokane	150,323
East Chicago	28,743	Lima	35,384	Tacoma	112,770
Evansville	76,078	Lorain	36,964		
Fort Wayne	76,183	Newark	29,635	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Gary	55,000	Portsmouth	28,741	Charleston	29,941
Hammond	28,171	Springfield	51,550	Huntington	45,629
Indianapolis	271,708	Steubenville	27,445	Wheeling	43,377
Muncie	55,424	Toledo	191,554		
South Bend	68,946	Youngstown	108,385	WISCONSIN.	
Terre Haute	66,083	Zanesville	30,863	Green Bay	29,353
IOWA.		OKLAHOMA.		Kenosha	31,676
Burlington	25,030	Muskogee	44,218	La Crosse	31,677
Cedar Rapids	37,308	Oklahoma City	92,943	Madison	30,699
Clinton	27,386	Tulsa	30,575	Milwaukee	426,353
Council Bluffs	31,484	OREGON.		Oshkosh	26,065
		Portland	295,463	Racine	46,486
				Sheboygan	28,559
				Superior	46,226

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

PLACES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS IN 1910.

	*1916.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New York, N. Y.	5,602,841	4,766,883	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	542,292	805,651	515,547
Chicago, Ill.	2,497,722	2,135,233	1,698,575	1,009,850	503,298	298,977	108,296	29,963
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,709,518	1,549,298	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529	121,376
St. Louis, Mo.	757,309	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,513	310,864	160,773	77,860
Boston, Mass.	756,476	670,585	560,892	448,777	369,839	250,526	177,812	136,881
Cleveland, O.	674,073	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417	17,034
Baltimore, Md.	589,621	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418	169,054
Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	533,905	451,512	343,904	156,389	86,076	49,217	46,601
Detroit, Mich.	571,784	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619	21,019
Buffalo, N. Y.	468,558	429,715	352,387	255,564	155,134	117,714	81,129	42,261
San Francisco, Cal.	453,009	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802	34,776
Milwaukee, Wis.	436,535	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246	20,061
Cincinnati, O.	410,476	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044	115,435
Newark, N. J.	408,894	347,469	246,070	181,630	136,508	105,059	71,914	38,894
New Orleans, La.	371,747	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	163,675	116,375
Washington, D. C.	363,980	331,069	278,718	230,392	147,293	109,199	61,120	40,001
Los Angeles, Cal.	503,812	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385	1,610
Minneapolis, Minn.	363,454	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	296,345	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226	6,856
Kansas City, Mo.	297,847	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,735	32,360	4,418	.....
Seattle, Wash.	248,639	237,194	80,671	42,337	3,533	1,107	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611	8,091
Providence, R. I.	254,960	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666	41,513
Louisville, Ky.	238,910	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033	43,194
Rochester, N. Y.	256,417	213,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204	36,403
St. Paul, Minn.	247,232	214,744	163,065	133,155	41,473	20,030	40,401	1,112
Denver, Col.	260,800	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,639	4,759	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	295,463	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874	821
Columbus, O.	214,878	181,511	125,560	88,150	50,147	31,274	18,554	17,882
Toledo, O.	191,554	168,497	131,822	81,434	51,637	30,972	13,768	3,829
Atlanta, Ga.	190,588	154,839	89,672	66,533	37,409	21,789	9,554	2,572
Oakland, Cal.	198,604	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543	.....
Worcester, Mass.	163,314	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960	17,049
Syracuse, N. Y.	155,624	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119	22,271
New Haven, Conn.	149,685	133,605	108,027	81,298	62,882	50,840	39,267	20,345
Birmingham, Ala.	181,762	132,638	85,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....	8,841
Memphis, Tenn.	143,647	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,236	22,622	.....
Scranton, Pa.	146,811	139,867	102,490	75,215	45,385	35,092	9,222	.....
Richmond, Va.	155,687	127,628	85,050	61,388	62,600	51,033	37,910	27,570
Faterson, N. J.	138,443	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586	11,334
Omaha, Neb.	165,470	124,096	102,555	140,452	20,513	16,083	1,883	.....
Fall River, Mass.	128,366	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026	11,524
Dayton, O.	127,224	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081	10,977
Grand Rapids, Mich.	128,291	112,571	87,565	60,278	42,016	16,507	8,085	2,686
Nashville, Tenn.	117,053	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,948	10,165
Lowell, Mass.	113,245	106,294	94,969	77,696	59,475	40,298	36,827	33,383
Cambridge, Mass.	112,981	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,669	18,547	26,060	15,215
Spokane, Wash.	150,323	104,402	36,848	19,922	350	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	121,579	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	13,299	7,560
Albany, N. Y.	104,199	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758	69,658	62,367	50,763

*Estimated as of July 1. The cities are arranged according to their rank in 1910, the latest census year.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHES.

	1910.	1900.	1890.		1910.	1900.	1890.
Manhattan borough.....	2,331,542	1,850,093	1,441,216	Richmond borough.....	85,969	67,021	51,693
Bronx borough.....	430,980	200,507	88,908	Queens borough.....	284,041	152,999	87,050
Brooklyn borough.....	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	Total New York city	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414

DECENNIAL INCREASE OF CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	1900 to 1910	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890
	Number.Pr.ct.	Number.Pr.ct.	Number.Pr.ct.
New York, N. Y.	1,329,681 38.7	1,921,901 126.8	309,002 25.6
Chicago, Ill.	486,708 28.7	598,725 54.4	596,665 118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	255,211 19.7	246,733 23.6	199,794 23.6
St. Louis, Mo.	111,791 19.4	123,468 27.3	101,252 28.9
Boston, Mass.	109,693 19.6	112,415 25.1	85,638 23.6
Cleveland, O.	178,905 46.9	120,415 46.1	101,207 63.2
Baltimore, Md.	49,528 9.7	74,518 17.2	102,126 30.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	82,398 18.2	82,999 34.8	82,228 52.6
Detroit, Mich.	180,062 33.0	79,828 38.8	89,536 77.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	71,328 20.2	96,722 37.8	100,530 64.3
San Francisco, Cal.	74,130 21.6	43,785 14.6	65,093 27.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	88,542 31.0	80,847 39.5	88,881 76.9
Cincinnati, O.	37,689 11.8	26,994 9.8	41,769 16.4
Newark, N. J.	101,399 41.2	64,240 35.3	45,322 33.2
New Orleans, La.	51,971 18.1	45,065 18.6	25,949 12.0
Washington, D. C.	53,351 18.8	48,326 21.0	52,768 29.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	216,719 211.5	52,084 103.4	39,212 350.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	98,690 48.6	37,980 23.1	117,851 251.4
Jersey City, N. J.	61,346 29.7	43,430 26.6	42,281 35.0
Kansas City, Mo.	84,762 51.7	31,036 23.4	76,931 137.9
Seattle, Wash.	156,523 194.0	37,834 83.3	39,304 112.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	64,486 38.1	63,728 60.4	30,380 40.5

City.	1900 to 1910.		1890 to 1900.		1880 to 1890.	
	Number.	Pr.ct.	Number.	Pr.ct.	Number.	Pr.ct.
Providence, R. I.	48,729	27.8	43,451	39.9	27,289	26.0
Louisville, Ky.	19,197	9.4	43,602	27.1	37,371	30.2
Rochester, N. Y.	55,641	34.2	28,712	21.4	44,530	49.8
St. Paul, Minn.	51,679	31.7	29,909	22.5	91,683	221.1
Denver, Col.	79,522	59.4	27,146	25.4	71,084	199.5
Portland, Ore.	116,788	140.2	44,041	94.9	28,808	163.9
Columbus, O.	65,951	44.6	37,410	42.4	36,503	70.7
Toledo, O.	36,675	27.8	50,388	61.9	31,297	62.4
Atlanta, Ga.	64,967	72.3	24,339	37.1	28,124	75.2
Oakland, Cal.	83,214	124.3	18,278	37.5	14,127	40.9
Worcester, Mass.	27,565	23.3	83,766	89.9	26,364	45.2
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,875	26.6	28,231	23.0	36,351	70.3
New Haven, Conn.	25,578	23.6	26,729	32.9	18,416	29.3
Birmingham, Ala.	94,270	245.4	12,237	46.7	23,092	74.3
Memphis, Tenn.	28,785	28.1	37,825	58.6	30,903	92.0
Scranton, Pa.	27,841	27.3	26,811	35.6	29,365	64.0
Richmond, Va.	85,500	50.1	3,662	4.5	17,788	28.0
Paterson, N. J.	20,429	19.4	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Omaha, Neb.	21,541	21.0	37,897	27.0	109,934	360.2
Fall River, Mass.	14,432	13.8	26,824	34.2	27,316	53.5
Dayton, O.	31,244	36.6	24,113	39.4	22,542	58.3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25,006	28.5	27,287	45.3	28,262	88.3
Nashville, Tenn.	29,499	36.5	4,697	6.2	32,818	75.7
Lowell, Mass.	11,325	11.9	17,273	22.2	18,221	30.6
Cambridge, Mass.	12,963	14.1	21,858	31.2	17,359	33.0
Spokane, Wash.	67,534	183.3	19,572	530.6	.....	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.	31,058	43.7	22,130	45.3	21,223	76.8
Albany, N. Y.	6,102	6.5	*772	*0.3	4,165	4.6

*Decrease.

AMERICAN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 25,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

City.	Population.				Pr. ct. inc.			
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.
Akron, O.	69,067	42,728	27,601	61.6	54.8			
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	35,416	25,228	46.6	40.4			
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	38,973	30,337	33.8	28.5			
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	17,336	49.4	20.7			
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	27,838	13,055	65.8	113.2			
Auburn, N. Y.	34,068	30,345	25,858	14.2	17.4			
Augusta, Ga.	39,441	32,300	4,134	13.4	13.4			
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	24,147	19,683	23.4	22.6			
Austin, Tex.	29,860	22,258	14,575	34.2	52.7			
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267	18,563	13,197	36.1	40.7			
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	27,628	27,839	63.5	*0.8			
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	32,722	19,033	69.7	71.9			
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	13,214	5,101	206.0	159.9			
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	39,647	35,005	22.2	13.3			
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	23,286	20,484	10.7	13.7			
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	40,063	27,294	42.0	46.8			
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	19,352	12,103	39.4	64.7			
Butte, Mont.	39,165	30,470	10,723	28.5	184.2			
Camden, N. J.	54,583	75,935	58,313	24.5	30.2			
Canton, O.	50,217	30,667	26,189	63.7	17.1			
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	32,811	25,656	18,020	27.9	42.4			
Charleston, S. C.	58,333	35,807	54,955	5.4	1.6			
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	11,567	88.0	56.5			
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	30,154	29,100	47.9	8.6			
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	34,072	27,909	*4.8	22.1			
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,928	20,226	13.4	68.0			
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	14,050	32.5	36.4			
Clinton, Iowa	25,577	22,698	13,619	12.7	66.7			
Colorado Sprgs., Col.	29,078	21,085	11,140	37.9	89.3			
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	15,353	24.7	37.5			
Council Bluffs, Iowa	29,292	25,802	21,474	13.5	20.2			
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	37,371	24.1	14.9			
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	42,638	38,067	116.0	12.0			
Danville, Ill.	27,871	16,364	11,491	70.4	42.3			
Davenport, Iowa	43,025	35,254	25,872	22.1	31.2			
Dayton, Ill.	31,140	20,754	16,541	50.0	23.2			
Des Moines, Iowa	36,368	62,139	50,093	39.0	24.0			
Dubuque, Iowa	38,494	36,297	30,311	6.1	19.7			
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	52,669	33,115	48.1	60.0			
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,233	14,481	13.0	74.3			
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	21,506	13,282	59.8	61.9			
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	29,655	15,169	97.4	95.5			
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	10,338	146.9	53.9			
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	22,433	17,783	15.8	25.9			
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	62,390	37,764	40.8	38.0			
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	30,893	4.2	15.5			
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	40,634	26.2	29.8			
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	69,007	50,756	18.6	16.3			
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	11,063	37.6	119.9			
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	22,037	20.0	43.1			
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,193	9,393	194.2	33.7			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,932	45,115	25,933	41.7	27.5			
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,688	23,076	174.7	15.7			
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	29,084	*2.1	29.9			
Green Bay, Wis.	25,236	18,684	9,069	35.1	106.0			
Hamilton, O.	35,279	23,914	17,565	47.5	36.1			
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	39,385	27.9	27.4			
Hartford, Conn.	93,915	79,850	53,280	33.9	50.0			
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	27,412	17.7	35.6			
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,230	11,872	78.9	19.9			
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	43,648	18.5	36.0			
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	35,637	26.3	28.3			
Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	27,557	76.6	62.0			
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	10,108	161.4	18.0			
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	25,180	20,798	24.8	21.1			
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,689	28,429	17,201	103.0	65.3			
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	16,038	36.7	42.7			
Johnstown, Pa.	55,882	35,936	21,806	54.4	64.8			
Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,352	23,264	18.1	26.2			
Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	9,943	28.2	161.7			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24,404	17,853	61.6	36.7			
Kansas City, Kas.	82,331	51,418	38,316	60.1	34.2			
Kingston, N. Y.	26,908	24,535	21,261	5.6	15.4			
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	32,337	22,535	11.4	44.8			
LaCrosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	25,090	5.3	15.2			
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,459	32,011	13.9	29.5			
Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	13,102	89.4	25.8			
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	62,659	44,654	37.3	40.1			
Leviston, Me.	26,247	23,761	21,701	19.5	9.5			
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	21,567	33.1	22.3			
Lima, O.	30,508	21,728	15,951	40.4	35.9			
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	55,154	9.5	*27.2			
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	25,874	19.9	48.1			
Lorain, O.	28,883	16,628	4,963	30.2	229.6			
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,891	19,709	56.1	*4.2			
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	69,513	55,727	30.4	22.9			
Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	22,646	74.7	2.3			
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	20,741	24.7	65.0			
Meriden, Conn.	25,531	23,424	13,426	33.2	42.7			
Malden, Mass.	47,404	33,664	24,457	31.9	46.2			
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	44,126	22.9	29.1			
Meriden, Conn.	27,265	24,296	21,652	12.2	12.2			
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	31,076	39.9	23.9			
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	21,833	25.7	38.7			
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	30,919	21,228	10,830	45.7	96.0			
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	*	494.2	*			
Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,898	19,311	8.8	23.8			
Newark, O.	25,404	18,157	14,270	39.9	27.2			
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	62,442	40,733	54.8	53.3			
New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,998	16,519	68.9	57.4			
Newburgh, N. Y.	27,806	24,943	23,087	11.5	8.9			
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,330	11,680	28.0	144.3			
Newport, Ky.	30,309	27,149	24,918	7.1	13.6			
Newport, R. I.	27,449	22,444	19,437	21.9	15.3			
New Rochelle, N.Y.	28,867	17,720	9,057	96.1	62.5			
Newton, Mass.	39,806	39,587	24,379	18.5	37.8			

City.	Population.				Pr. et. inc.			
	1910.	1900.	1890.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	30,445	19,457	†	56.5	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Norfolk, Va.	67,462	46,624	34,871	44.7	33.7			
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	22,265	19,381	25.3	12.5			
Ogden, Utah	25,580	18,313	14,881	56.8	9.6			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10,037	4,151	539.7	141.8			
Orange, N. J.	29,630	24,141	18,844	22.7	28.1			
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	28,284	22,836	16.9	23.9			
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	4,882	232.2	86.7			
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	27,777	13,028	97.2	113.2			
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	39,231	27,633	31.5	42.0			
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	56,100	41,024	19.3	36.7			
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	9,152	81.5	86.1			
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	21,766	17,281	47.6	26.0			
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	36,425	16.8	37.7			
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	17,427	13,268	90.5	31.3			
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,935	24,129	22,206	16.3	8.2			
Pueblo, Col.	44,395	28,157	24,558	57.7	14.7			
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	36,252	31,494	0.9	15.1			
Quincy, Mass.	32,643	23,899	19,723	36.6	42.9			
Racine, Wis.	38,002	29,102	21,014	30.6	38.5			
Reading, Pa.	96,071	78,961	58,661	21.7	34.6			
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	21,495	15,159	62.2	33.0			
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	31,051	23,584	46.2	31.7			
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	29,282	26,386	52.6	11.0			
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	42,345	46,322	19.3	*8.6			
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,493	102,379	52,324	*24.8	96.8			
Salem, Mass.	43,697	35,856	30,801	21.5	16.7			
Salt Lake City, Utah	82,777	53,531	44,843	73.3	19.4			
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	73,673	51,2	41.5				
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	17,700	16,159	123.6	9.5			
San Jose, Cal.	23,946	21,600	18,060	34.6	19.0			
Savannah, Ga.	65,064	54,244	48,189	19.9	25.6			
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,326	31,682	19,902	129.9	59.2			
Shenectady, Wis.	26,398	22,562	16,359	15.0	40.4			
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	15,944	26.8	27.5			
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	11,979	75.0	33.7			
Sioux City, Iowa.	47,828	33,111	37,906	44.4	*12.4			
Somerville, Mass.	77,256	61,643	40,152	25.3	53.5			
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	35,999	21,819	49.1	65.0			
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	8,062	1.0	222.5			
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	34,159	24,963	61.3	36.8			
Springfield, Mass.	88,326	62,958	47,179	43.3	40.5			
Springfield, Mo.	38,201	23,227	21,850	51.3	35.5			
Springfield, O.	46,521	38,253	31,292	22.7	19.9			
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	†	57.1	—			
Superior, Wis.	40,384	31,091	11,983	29.9	159.5			
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	37,714	36,006	122.0	4.7			
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	15,839	5,532	138.5	186.3			
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	31,036	25,448	10.4	22.0			
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	36,473	30,217	52.6	21.4			
Topeka, Kas.	43,684	33,608	31,007	30.0	8.4			
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	73,507	57,458	32.1	27.6			
Troy, N. Y.	76,313	60,651	60,566	26.6	*0.5			
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	44,007	32.0	28.1			
Waco, Tex.	26,426	20,686	14,445	27.7	43.2			
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	23,481	18,707	18.5	25.5			
Warwick, R. I.	26,629	21,516	17,761	24.9	20.0			
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45,859	25,646	65.5	60.1			
Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	12,580	6,674	112.2	88.5			

CITIES OF FASTEST GROWTH, 1900 TO 1910.

Rank.	City.	Pop. Per. inc.	
		1910.	1900-1910.
1.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	539.7
2.	Albuquerque, Okla.	25,278	494.2
3.	Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	245.4
4.	Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	232.2
5.	Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	211.5
6.	Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	206.0
7.	Flint, Mich.	38,560	194.2
8.	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	194.0
9.	Spokane, Wash.	104,402	183.3
10.	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	174.7
11.	Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	161.4
12.	El Paso, Tex.	39,279	146.9
13.	Tampa, Fla.	37,782	138.5
14.	Schenectady, N. Y.	72,326	129.9
15.	Portland, Ore.	207,214	129.2
16.	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	124.3
17.	San Diego, Cal.	39,578	123.6
18.	Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	122.0
19.	Dallas, Tex.	92,104	116.0
20.	Wichita, Kas.	52,450	112.6
21.	Waterloo, Iowa	26,693	112.2
22.	Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	103.3

AREA OF CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1915.	
New York	183,555.0
Chicago	121,502.6
Philadelphia	83,340.0
St. Louis	39,100.0
Boston	27,612.0
Cleveland	33,547.5
Baltimore	19,290.0
Pittsburgh	25,383.3
Detroit	26,726.4
Los Angeles	139,464.0
Buffalo	24,894.0
San Francisco	26,632.0
Milwaukee	32,069.0
Cincinnati	45,255.0
Newark, N. J.	14,858.0
New Orleans	125,440.0
Washington	38,403.8
Minneapolis	32,069.0
Seattle	37,481.0
Jersey City	8,320.0
Kansas City	37,555.8
Portland, Ore.	32,748.8
Indianapolis	25,165.1
Denver	27,028.0
Rockford, N. Y.	14,876.3
Providence	11,353.0
St. Paul	35,388.0
Louisville	15,368.4
Columbus, O.	14,149.6

ELEVATION OF AMERICAN CITIES.

From Henry Gannett's "Dictionary of Altitudes." Where two elevations in the same city are given they represent the lowest and highest officially recorded at or near the surface of the ground.

ALABAMA.		DELAWARE.	
Birmingham	591-606	Wilmington	8-134
Mobile	8-15	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Montgomery	160-222	Washington	10-134
ARIZONA.		FLORIDA.	
Flagstaff	6,894	Jacksonville	8
Phoenix	1,083-1,090	Pensacola	39
Tucson	2,376	Tampa	15
Williams	6,752	GEORGIA.	
ARKANSAS.		Atlanta	1,032-1,163
Fort Smith	423-448	Augusta	143
Hot Springs	598-607	Macon	311-334
Little Rock	249-299	Savannah	31
CALIFORNIA.		IDAHO.	
Alameda	12	Boise	2,695
Berkeley	29-183	ILLINOIS.	
Briseno	287	Aurora	647
Long Beach	47	Bloomington	781
Los Angeles	256-338	Chicago	590-652
Oakland	8-24	Danville	598-602
Pasadena	329	Decatur	647
CONNECTICUT.		East St. Louis	415-420
Bridgeport	9	INDIANA.	
Hartford	34-38	Indianapolis	321-334
Meriden	150	IOWA.	
New Britain	199	Des Moines	321-334
New Haven	6-38	KANSAS.	
Norwalk	39	Topeka	31-33
Stamford	34	KENTUCKY.	
Waterbury	260	Louisville	15-368

Elgin.....715	MINNESOTA.	Staubenville.....641-781
Evanston.....601-603	Duluth.....607-627	Toledo.....583-602
Jacksonville.....600-614	Minneapolis.....816-848	Youngstown.....839-847
Joliet.....536-540	St. Paul.....683-935	Zanesville.....694-704
Moline.....573-586	MISSISSIPPI.	
Oak Park.....630	Jackson.....283-298	Muskogee.....588-611
Peoria.....453-468	Macon.....175-179	Oklahoma City.....1,197
Quincy.....360-488	Natchez.....16-202	OREGON.
Rockford.....716-730	Vicksburg.....43-197	Portland.....23-175
Rock Island.....540-569	MISSOURI.	Salem.....163
Springfield.....595-612	Jefferson City.....554-637	PENNSYLVANIA.
INDIANA.	Joplin.....983-1,114	Allentown.....254-321
Evansville.....318-383	Kansas City.....742-811	Altouma.....1,161-1,192
Fort Wayne.....763-788	St. Joseph.....813-847	Chester.....22-24
Hammond.....589-597	St. Louis.....413-487	Easton.....211-364
Indianapolis.....720-726	Springfield.....1,260	Erie.....575-713
Muncie.....935-950	MONTANA.	Harrisburg.....317-357
South Bend.....708-725	Butte.....5,534-5,713	Hazleton.....1,624
Terre Haute.....485	Helena.....3,913-4,157	Johnstown.....1,169-1,184
IOWA.	Kalispell.....2,946	Lancaster.....300-357
Burlington.....511-533	Livingston.....4,491	McKeesport.....752
Cedar Rapids.....732-737	NEBRASKA.	New Castle.....806
Clinton.....566-589	Grand Island.....1,858-1,864	Norristown.....3,300-308
Council Bluffs.....962-984	Lincoln.....1,148	Philadelphia.....731-756
Davenport.....529-591	Omaha.....960-1,042	Pittsburg.....728-762
Des Moines.....803-805	NEVADA.	Reading.....206-264
Dubuque.....605-641	Carson City.....4,660	Seranton.....726-763
Sioux City.....1,076-1,110	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Wilkesbarre.....532-643
Waterloo.....847-852	Manchester.....173	Williamsport.....620-628
KANSAS.	Nashua.....150	York.....370-371
Atchison.....760-840	NEW JERSEY.	RHODE ISLAND.
Hutchinson.....1,523-1,530	Atlantic City.....9-10	Central Falls.....83
Kansas City.....750-779	Bayonne.....50	Cranston.....84
Leavenworth.....765-787	Camden.....21-31	Newport.....6
Topeka.....880-934	East Orange.....173	Pawtucket.....92
Wichita.....1,291-1,296	Elizabeth.....12-38	Providence.....11
KENTUCKY.	Jersey City.....3,104	Woonsocket.....162
Covington.....513	Newark.....3,119	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Lexington.....946-939	New Brunswick.....18-97	Charleston.....10-15
Louisville.....394-457	Orange.....187-193	Columbia.....190-322
Newport.....500-513	Passaic.....57	SOUTH DAKOTA.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Paterson.....82-193	Chamberlain.....1,323-1,359
New Orleans.....6-15	Trenton.....81-56	Deadwood.....4,532-4,543
Shreveport.....182-240	NEW MEXICO.	Pierre.....1,440-1,441
MAINE.	Albuquerque.....4,493-5,008	Rapid City.....3,196-3,244
Bangor.....18-24	Deming.....4,325	Sioux Falls.....1,389-1,420
Lewiston.....149-199	Las Vegas.....6,391	TENNESSEE.
Portland.....11-26	Santa Fe.....6,947-6,956	Chattanooga.....631-690
MARYLAND.	ALBANY.	Knoxville.....807-933
Annapolis.....2-42	Amsterdam.....264-280	Memphis.....117-273
Baltimore.....63-92	Auburn.....643-768	Nashville.....450
Cumberland.....609-776	Binghamton.....863-865	TEXAS.
Hagerstown.....520-563	Buffalo.....576-586	Austin.....466-507
MASSACHUSETTS.	Buena Vista.....836-858	Beaumont.....17-24
Boston.....8-169	Kingston.....1,317	Dallas.....425-448
Bruton.....138	New York.....8-72	El Paso.....3,695-3,711
Cambridge.....22	Poughkeepsie.....38-243	Fort Worth.....534-630
Chelsea.....11	Rochester.....563-514	Galveston.....4-6
Everett.....12	Schenectady.....233-241	Houston.....38-53
Fall River.....42	Syracuse.....404-431	San Antonio.....637-672
Fitchburg.....438	Troy.....23-35	Waco.....400-427
Haverhill.....35	Utica.....406-548	UTAH.
Holyoke.....115	Watertown.....298	Ogden.....4,296
Lawrence.....65	West Point.....10	Salt Lake City.....4,224-4,253
Lowell.....101-111	NORTH CAROLINA.	VERMONT.
Lynn.....26	Asheville.....1,981-1,986	Montpelier.....484
Malden.....13	Charlotte.....708-721	VIRGINIA.
Medford.....34	Wilmington.....25	Lynchburg.....517-526
New Bedford.....17	Winston-Salem.....558-577	Norfolk.....12
Newton.....33	RISMARCK.	Petersburg.....11-85
Pittsfield.....1,013	Grand Forks.....1,618-1,672	Portsmouth.....10
Salem.....10	Minot.....1,557	Richmond.....15-206
Somerville.....394-457	Valley City.....1,221-1,311	Roanoke.....423-433
Springfield.....33	OHIO.	WASHINGTON.
Taunton.....54	Akron.....873-1,007	Bellingham.....60
Waltham.....51	Canton.....1,030-1,036	Everett.....7-21
Worcester.....469-477	Cleveland.....578-785	Seattle.....10
MICHIGAN.	Cincinnati.....481-545	Spokane.....1,879-1,935
Ann Arbor.....611-771	Columbus.....712-794	Tacoma.....12-210
Battle Creek.....816-823	Dayton.....739-745	WEST VIRGINIA.
Bay City.....594	Hamilton.....591-605	Charleston.....602-606
Detroit.....579-635	Lima.....825-880	Huntington.....565
Flint.....711-712	Lorain.....610	Wheeling.....622-652
Grand Rapids.....610-641	Newark.....822	WISCONSIN.
Jackson.....940-944	Portsmouth.....468-525	Appleton.....709-719
Kalamazoo.....753-784	Springfield.....980-987	Beloit.....741-743
Lansing.....828-845		Eau Claire.....788-841
Muskegon.....592-619		Fond du Lac.....747-775
Saginaw.....593		Green Bay.....590

Kenosha	611	Oshkosh	743-760
La Crosse	644-657	Racine	588-629
Madison	849-860	Sheboygan	589
Milwaukee	579-636	Superior	606-671

Wyoming	6,062-6,101
Cheyenne	7,132-7,165
Laramie	

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

In census usage a "dwelling" is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while, on the other hand, an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. Only occupied dwellings are included in the following tables. The term "family" as used in census reports means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone he constitutes a family, while, on the other hand, those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family. There is, however, no considerable difference between the average size of all families under the census usage and the average size of what are commonly termed families or households in popular speech. In 1900 the difference for the United States as a whole was only 0.1 per cent.

At each census from 1850 to 1910 a decrease was shown in the average number of persons per dwelling and the average number per family. The decrease in the average number per dwelling has been due to the decrease in the average per family, the influence of which has been partly offset by the increased construction of tenements and other dwellings containing more than one family.

In 1910 there were 7,254,242 dwellings and 9,499,765 families in urban communities, while there were 10,551,603 dwellings and 10,755,790 families in rural communities. For urban communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 5.9 and to a family 4.5; for rural communities the number of persons to a dwelling averaged 4.7 and to a family 4.6.

BY STATES.

State.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Alabama	441,249	5.0	454,767	4.7
Arizona	45,386	4.5	47,927	4.3
Arkansas	327,625	4.8	333,368	4.7
California	513,481	4.6	563,636	4.2
Colorado	183,874	4.3	194,467	4.1
Connecticut	181,911	6.1	246,659	4.5
Delaware	43,183	4.7	44,951	4.5
District of Columbia	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Florida	165,818	4.5	171,422	4.4
Georgia	530,631	4.9	553,264	4.7
Idaho	71,830	4.5	73,669	4.4
Illinois	1,066,948	5.6	1,264,717	4.5
Indiana	631,554	4.3	654,891	4.1
Iowa	498,943	4.5	512,515	4.3
Kansas	385,672	4.4	395,771	4.3
Kentucky	667,669	4.9	494,783	4.6
Louisiana	331,220	5.0	344,144	4.8
Maine	159,437	4.7	177,960	4.2
Maryland	253,805	5.1	274,824	4.7
Massachusetts	511,926	6.6	734,013	4.6
Michigan	618,222	4.5	657,418	4.3
Minnesota	380,809	5.5	416,452	5.0
Mississippi	376,420	4.8	384,724	4.7
Missouri	677,196	4.9	749,812	4.4
Montana	82,811	4.5	86,602	4.3
Nebraska	258,967	4.6	265,549	4.5
Nevada	23,044	3.6	23,677	3.5
New Hampshire	89,871	4.8	103,156	4.2
New Jersey	407,295	6.2	558,202	4.5
New Mexico	75,888	4.3	78,893	4.1
New York	1,178,686	7.7	2,046,845	4.5
North Carolina	430,570	5.1	440,310	4.8
North Dakota	118,757	4.9	120,810	4.3
Ohio	1,024,800	4.7	1,138,165	4.2
Oklahoma	342,488	4.8	351,167	4.7
Oregon	144,832	4.6	151,858	4.4
Pennsylvania	1,507,493	5.1	1,630,828	4.7
Rhode Island	79,725	6.8	117,976	4.6
South Carolina	302,842	5.0	315,204	4.8
South Dakota	127,739	4.6	131,060	4.5
Tennessee	444,814	4.9	462,553	4.7

City.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Texas	779,177	5.0	798,426	4.9
Utah	72,649	5.1	77,339	4.8
Vermont	77,466	4.6	85,173	4.2
Virginia	400,445	5.1	419,452	4.9
Washington	235,822	4.8	254,692	4.5
West Virginia	239,123	5.1	248,840	4.9
Wisconsin	462,355	5.0	499,629	4.7
Wyoming	30,969	4.7	32,092	4.5

United States	17,805,842	5.2	20,255,555	4.5
In 1900	14,430,145	5.3	16,187,715	4.7
In 1890	11,483,318	5.5	12,690,152	4.9

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

City.	Dwell- ings.	*Per- sons.	Fam- ilies.	†Per- sons.
Albany, N. Y.	15,437	6.5	24,069	4.2
Atlanta, Ga.	135,308	5.1	35,813	4.3
Baltimore, Md.	101,905	5.5	118,851	4.7
Birmingham, Ala.	26,989	4.9	31,050	4.3
Boston, Mass.	73,919	9.1	139,700	4.8
Bridgeport, Conn.	14,934	6.8	21,689	4.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	62,335	6.8	91,328	4.6
Cambridge, Mass.	14,577	7.2	22,765	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	246,744	8.9	473,141	4.6
Cincinnati, O.	49,525	7.3	87,541	4.2
Cleveland, O.	90,465	6.2	124,822	4.5
Columbus, O.	39,580	6.2	42,645	4.3
Dayton, O.	26,692	4.4	28,370	4.1
Denver, Col.	44,736	4.8	51,339	4.2
Detroit, Mich.	83,124	5.6	100,356	4.6
Fall River, Mass.	10,962	10.9	24,378	4.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	23,432	4.8	26,925	4.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	53,359	4.3	58,645	4.0
Jersey City, N. J.	27,805	9.6	56,790	4.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	69,661	4.6	78,673	4.1
Louisville, Ky.	41,656	5.4	52,155	4.3
Lowell, Mass.	15,056	7.1	21,932	4.8
Memphis, Tenn.	26,710	4.9	31,154	4.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	60,724	6.2	80,566	4.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	46,903	6.4	63,241	4.8
Nashville, Tenn.	22,118	5.0	26,077	4.2
New Haven, Conn.	17,466	7.6	29,271	4.6
New Orleans, La.	67,192	5.0	73,377	4.6
New York, N. Y.	305,698	15.6	1,020,827	4.7
Newark, N. J.	38,693	9.0	77,039	4.5
Oakland, Cal.	31,740	4.7	36,723	4.1
Omaha, Neb.	23,657	5.2	26,359	4.7
Paterson, N. J.	15,812	7.9	27,978	4.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	295,220	5.2	327,263	4.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	86,942	6.1	110,457	4.8
Portland, Ore.	37,496	5.5	42,028	4.9
Providence, R. I.	28,705	7.3	49,129	4.6
Richmond, Va.	22,205	5.7	26,914	4.7
Rochester, N. Y.	38,860	5.6	46,787	4.7
St. Louis, Mo.	105,650	6.5	155,555	4.4
St. Paul, Minn.	32,616	6.6	41,548	5.2
San Francisco, Cal.	65,025	6.4	86,414	4.8
Scranton, Pa.	22,143	5.9	26,132	4.9
Seattle, Wash.	43,559	5.4	51,042	4.6
Spokane, Wash.	20,282	5.1	22,676	4.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	23,200	5.9	31,551	4.4
Toledo, O.	35,888	4.7	39,677	4.2
Washington, D. C.	58,513	5.7	71,339	4.6
Worcester, Mass.	15,109	9.7	30,743	4.7

*Persons to a dwelling. †Persons to a family.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGES SAN SALVADOR

San Salvador, capital of Salvador, was visited by a series of earthquake shocks beginning at 7 o'clock on the evening of June 7, 1917, and continuing throughout the night. Though hundreds of houses were made uninhabitable and damage estimated at several million dollars was caused, no lives were lost. Santa Tecla and other villages in the vicinity were also damaged.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

[Population according to latest census reports or official estimates.]

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Aachen	1910	156,143	Constantinople†	1912	1,200,000	Leicester	1914	231,152
Aberdeen	1915	104,507	Copenhagen*	1916	605,772	Leipzig	1910	589,850
Adelaide*	1915	206,000	Cordoba, Arg. Rep.	1915	135,000	Lemberg†	1914	212,000
Agra	1911	185,449	Covertry	1914	115,489	Liege	1912	170,634
Ahmedabad	1911	215,835	Cracow†	1914	171,000	Lille	1911	217,807
Albany	1916	104,199	Crefeld	1910	139,106	Lima	1913	143,500
Alexop†	1912	250,000	Croydon	1911	169,551	Lisbon	1911	485,359
Alexandria	1916	405,882	Dacca	1911	108,551	Liverpool	1914	763,926
Alger	1911	172,397	Dallas	1916	124,527	Livorno	1915	108,585
Allahabad	1911	171,697	Damascus†	1912	250,000	London, Greater...	1911	7,419,704
Altona	1910	172,628	Danzig	1910	170,337	Los Angeles	1916	563,812
Amoy†	1912	114,000	Dayton	1916	127,224	Louisville	1916	238,910
Amritsar	1911	152,568	Delhi	1911	232,837	Lowell	1916	113,245
Amsterdam	1915	166,759	Denver	1916	260,800	Lucknow	1911	259,798
Antung†	1911	161,000	Derby, England	1911	123,410	Lynn	1916	102,425
Antwerp	1912	312,884	Des Moines	1916	101,598	Lyons	1911	523,796
Astrakhan	1913	162,482	Detroit	1916	671,784	Madras	1911	518,660
Asuncion	1916	120,000	Dortmund	1910	214,226	Madrid	1910	599,807
Athens	1907	167,479	Dresden	1910	543,308	Madura	1911	134,130
Atlanta	1916	190,558	Dublin	1914	406,000	Magdeburg	1910	279,629
Augsburg	1910	102,487	Duisburg	1910	229,489	Mahiz	1910	110,634
Bagdad	1912	225,000	Dundee	1915	175,574	Malaga	1910	136,265
Bahia†	1911	290,000	Dusseldorf	1910	358,728	Malmö	1912	111,823
Baltimore	1916	539,621	Dvinsk	1910	110,912	Manchester, Eng.	1914	731,830
Bangalore	1911	189,485	Edinburgh	1915	326,901	Mandalay	1911	138,293
Bangkok	1910	628,675	Elberfeld	1910	170,195	Manila	1910	234,409
Barcelona	1910	537,411	Erfurt	1911	111,663	Mannheim	1910	193,902
Barcelly	1911	129,462	Essen	1910	294,653	Marseilles	1911	550,619
Bari	1915	190,213	Fall River	1916	128,366	Meerut	1911	116,227
Barmen	1910	169,214	Ferrara	1915	102,550	Melbourne	1915	684,000
Basel	1916	137,000	Florence	1915	242,147	Memphis	1916	143,995
Batavia	1915	138,551	Fort Worth	1916	104,562	Messina	1915	150,000
Beirut†	1912	150,000	Frankfort	1910	414,576	Mexico City	1910	471,066
Belem†	1911	200,000	Fuchow†	1912	624,000	Milan	1916	663,095
Belfast	1914	399,000	Gelsenkirchen	1910	169,513	Milwaukee	1916	436,535
Benares	1911	203,804	Geneva	1913	136,700	Minneapolis	1916	363,454
Berlin	1913	3,709,000	Genoa	1915	300,139	Minsk	1913	116,700
Birmingham, Eng.	1914	860,591	Ghent	1912	167,477	Montevideo	1916	376,163
Birmingham, Ala.	1916	181,762	Glasgow	1912	1,072,793	Montreal	1911	470,489
Bochum	1910	136,931	Gomel	1913	104,532	Moscow	1915	1,317,100
Bogota	1912	121,257	Goteborg	1916	191,535	Mukden	1911	158,123
Bologna	1915	189,770	Grand Rapids	1916	128,291	Mulheim	1910	112,550
Bolton	1911	180,351	Graz†	1914	156,500	Munich	1910	596,467
Boston	1916	756,476	Guadalajara	1910	113,789	Murcia	1910	125,057
Bombay	1911	979,445	Guayaquil	1915	105,000	Nagasaki	1913	160,450
Bordeaux	1911	361,673	Haitax, England	1914	100,701	Nagoya	1913	447,951
Bradford	1914	290,642	Halle	1910	180,843	Nagpur	1911	101,415
Bremen	1910	247,437	Hamburg, Germany	1910	101,703	Nancy	1911	119,949
Breslau	1910	512,105	Hamburg	1910	331,035	Nanking†	1912	267,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	1916	121,579	Hanchow†	1912	350,000	Nantes	1911	170,535
Brighton, England	1911	131,237	Hankow†	1912	826,000	Naples	1915	697,197
Brisbane*	1915	161,938	Hanover	1910	302,375	Nashville	1916	117,057
Bristol, England	1914	361,573	Hartford	1916	110,900	Neukolln	1910	287,289
Brunnt	1914	131,800	Havana	1916	359,259	Newark, N. J.	1916	403,894
Brunswick	1910	143,552	Hayre	1911	136,159	New Bedford	1916	118,158
Brussat†	1912	110,000	Helsingfors	1911	153,672	Newcastle	1914	271,523
Brussels*	1916	663,647	Hiroshima	1913	159,000	New Haven	1916	149,685
Bucharest	1914	345,628	Hongkong	1911	366,145	New Orleans	1916	371,747
Budapest	1910	880,371	Houston	1916	112,307	New York	1916	5,692,841
Buenos Aires†	1916	1,596,327	Huddersfield	1914	111,031	Nice	1911	142,940
Buffalo	1916	468,558	Hull	1914	287,472	Nikolayev	1913	163,491
Cairo, Egypt	1911	740,000	Iraqabad	1911	500,623	Niropet	1912	350,000
Calcutta*	1911	1,174,313	Indianapolis	1916	271,708	Nizhni-Novgorod	1913	111,600
Cambridge, Mass.	1916	112,931	Ivanove	1910	168,498	Norwich, England	1914	123,377
Camden	1916	106,233	Jaipur	1911	137,095	Nottingham	1914	264,970
Canton†	1912	900,000	Jersey City	1916	306,345	Nurnberg	1910	333,142
Cardiff	1911	182,259	Johannesburg	1911	237,220	Oakland	1916	198,604
Carlsruhe	1910	134,331	Jubbulpore	1911	100,651	Odessa	1912	631,040
Cartagena	1910	102,542	Kanazawa	1913	127,267	Oldham	1914	150,055
Cassel	1910	153,196	Kansas City	1916	297,347	Omaha	1916	165,470
Catania	1915	217,389	Karachi	1911	151,903	Oporto	1911	194,009
Cawnpore	1911	178,557	Kazan	1913	194,246	Oran	1911	123,086
Changshat	1912	250,060	Kharkov	1913	249,698	Orenburg	1913	100,130
Charlottenburg	1910	305,978	Kiel	1910	211,627	Osaka	1913	1,387,366
Chemnitz	1910	287,807	Kiev	1913	626,313	Padua	1915	106,135
Chicago†	1916	2,497,722	Kishinev	1913	128,209	Palermo	1915	345,891
Chinkiang†	1912	184,000	Kobe	1913	440,766	Paris	1911	2,888,110
Christiania	1910	241,834	Konigsberg	1910	245,994	Paterson	1916	133,443
Chungking†	1912	598,000	Kure	1913	119,060	Patna	1916	136,563
Cholon	1911	191,655	Kyoto	1913	508,068	Pekin	1912	682,500
Cincinnati	1916	410,475	Lahore	1911	228,637	Pernambuco	1911	150,000
Cleveland	1916	670,473	La Paz†	1915	100,097	Perth, Australia	1911	106,792
Cologne	1910	516,527	La Plata	1916	106,382	Petrograd	1915	2,318,645
Colombo	1911	213,396	Lawrence, Mass.	1916	100,500	Philadelphia	1916	1,709,518
Columbus	1916	214,378	Leeds	1914	457,507	Pingyang†	1912	146,000

City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.	City.	Year.	Pop.
Pittsburgh	1916	579,099	Seoul	1912	278,958	Turin	1915	451,994
Plauen	1910	121,272	Seville	1910	155,366	Ufa	1910	103,485
Plymouth, England	1914	113,334	Shanghai	1912	651,000	Utrecht	1915	130,010
Poon	1911	158,856	Sheffield	1914	472,234	Valencia	1910	233,349
Port au Prince	1912	100,000	Singapore	1911	303,321	Valparaiso	1915	191,078
Porto Alegre†	1911	100,000	Smyrna†	1912	375,000	Vancouver	1911	100,401
Posen	1910	156,691	Soerabaya	1915	156,752	Venice	1915	168,098
Portland, Ore.	1916	295,463	Sourakarta	1915	118,378	Vienna	1914	2,149,800
Portsmouth, Eng.	1914	241,748	Sofia	1910	102,812	Vilna	1913	203,940
Prague†	1914	541,500	Southampton	1914	122,577	Vitebsk	1913	108,234
Preston	1914	118,118	South Shields	1914	110,694	Washington	1916	363,890
Providence	1916	254,960	Spokane	1916	150,323	Wenchow†	1912	100,000
Puebla	1910	101,214	Springfield, Mass.	1916	108,342	West Ham	1914	294,476
Puket	1910	179,600	Strasbourg	1911	126,344	Wiesbaden	1910	109,002
Rangoon	1911	293,316	Stettin	1910	236,113	Wilmersdorf	1910	109,716
Reading, Pa.	1916	109,381	Stockholm	1916	408,702	Winnipeg	1911	136,035
Reims	1911	115,178	Stockport	1914	124,326	Worcester, Mass.	1916	163,314
Richmond	1916	156,687	Stoke-on-Trent	1914	239,515	Wuhai	1912	122,000
Riga	1913	558,000	Strassburg	1910	178,891	Yaroslavl	1913	119,167
Rio de Janeiro	1911	1,128,337	Stuttgart	1910	286,218	Yekaterinoslav	1912	220,446
Rochester, N. Y.	1916	256,417	Suchow†	1912	600,000	Yokohama	1913	396,101
Rome	1915	590,960	Sunderland	1914	152,436	Zaragoza	1910	111,704
Rosario†	1915	234,009	Surat	1911	114,863	Zurich	1916	200,200
Rostov-on-Don	1913	204,725	Swansea	1911	114,663			
Rotterdam	1915	480,240	Sydney, N. S. W.*	1915	763,300			
Roubaix	1911	122,723	Syracuse	1916	155,624			
Rouen	1911	124,987	Szeged	1910	118,328			
Saarbrücken	1910	105,089	Tabriz†	1913	200,000			
St. Etienne	1911	148,556	Tacoma	1916	112,770			
St. Louis	1916	767,309	Teheran†	1913	280,000			
St. Paul	1916	247,232	The Hague	1915	222,081			
Salford	1914	232,970	Tientsin†	1912	800,000			
Saloniki†	1913	160,000	Tokyo	1913	2,033,320			
Salt Lake City	1916	117,899	Toledo	1916	191,554			
Samara	1913	143,800	Toronto	1911	376,533			
San Antonio	1916	123,831	Toulon	1911	104,582			
San Francisco	1916	463,516	Toulouse	1911	149,576			
Santiago, Chile	1915	408,247	Trenton	1916	111,593			
Sao Paulo†	1911	450,000	Trichinopoly	1911	122,028			
Saratov	1913	235,300	Trieste†	1914	246,500			
Schoeneberg	1910	172,823	Tsaritsyn	1910	100,817			
Seranton	1916	146,811	Tula	1913	139,700			
Seattle	1916	348,639	Tunis†	1911	277,083			

*With suburbs. †Estimated.

RANK OF FIFTEEN LARGEST CITIES.

City.	Rank.	Population.
London	1	7,419,704
New York	2	5,602,841
Berlin	3	3,709,000
Paris	4	2,888,110
Chicago	5	2,497,722
Petrograd	6	2,313,645
Tokyo	7	2,033,320
Vienna	8	2,149,800
Moscow	9	1,817,100
Philadelphia	10	1,709,518
Buenos Aires	11	1,596,927
Osaka	12	1,387,366
Constantinople	13	1,200,000
Rio de Janeiro	14	1,128,637
Calcutta	15	1,122,313

FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive order of May 29, 1916.

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag, 1.

Fly (length) of flag, 1.9.

Hoist (width) of union, 7-13.

Fly (length) of union, 76.

Width of each stripe, 1-13.

(a). Exception: The colors carried by troops and camp colors shall be the sizes prescribed for the military service (army and navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes: With the exception of colors under note (a) the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for the government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

(1). 20 feet; (2). 19 feet (standard); (3). 14.35 feet; (4). 12.19 feet; (5). 10 feet; (6). 8.94 feet; (7). 5.14 feet; (8). 5 feet; (9). 3.52 feet; (10). 2.90 feet; (11). 2.37 feet; (12). 1.31 feet.

Union jacks: The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

The national flag of the United States now consists of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the original thirteen states, and a blue field on which are forty-eight white stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each, representing the forty-eight states now constituting the union. The last two stars were added in 1912 when New Mexico and Arizona were officially admitted as states.

Laws are in force in some of the states forbidding the desecration or mutilation of the flag or its use in any way for advertising purposes. A federal law forbids the use of the national flag on trade-marks.

The national flag was officially adopted by congress June 14, 1777. Accordingly June 14 is now generally observed as Flag day.

APPEARANCE OF RADIUM.

[From geological survey report.]

Radium is a metal, and has a white metallic luster; it has been isolated only once or twice, and few people have seen it. Radium is ordinarily obtained in the form of salts, and is usually so sold and used. These salts are all white or nearly white substances whose appearance is no more remarkable than that of common salt or baking powder. Radium is found in nature in quantities so exceedingly small that it is never visible even when the material is examined with a powerful microscope. Ordinarily radium ore carries only a small fraction of a grain of radium per ton of material, and radium will never be found in

large masses, because it is formed by the decay of uranium, a process that is wonderfully slow, and radium itself decays and changes to other elements so rapidly that it is impossible for it to accumulate naturally in visible masses. Radium and radium minerals are not generally luminescent. Tubes containing radium glow from impurities present which the radiations from the radium cause to give light.

Minerals that carry radium are fairly easy to determine, for they affect photographic films in the same way as ordinary light, and they can also be identified by their effect upon an electroscope.

PAUPERS ENUMERATED IN ALMSHOUSES JAN. 1, 1910.

State.	[United States]	
	Total.	Male, Female
Alabama	739	365 374
Arizona	271	247 24
Arkansas	534	284 250
California	4,646	3,952 694
Colorado	510	434 76
Connecticut	2,244	1,571 673
Delaware	366	227 139
District of Columbia	276	163 113
Florida	207	161 46
Georgia	813	351 462
Idaho	97	85 12
Illinois	5,421	4,021 1,400
Indiana	3,114	2,122 992
Iowa	1,779	1,198 581
Kansas	735	502 233
Kentucky	1,522	871 651
Louisiana	187	112 75
Maine	945	529 416
Maryland	1,681	1,149 532
Massachusetts	6,555	4,418 2,137
Michigan	2,970	2,157 813
Minnesota	687	550 137
Mississippi	436	182 254
Missouri	2,388	1,533 855
Montana	415	383 32
Nebraska	551	449 102
Nevada	159	145 14
New Hampshire	291	157 234
New Jersey	2,107	1,277 830
New York	12,031	8,035 3,996
North Carolina	1,359	596 793
North Dakota	81	59 22
Ohio	8,078	5,638 2,440
Oklahoma	48	29 9
Oregon	352	328 24
Pennsylvania	9,606	6,623 2,983
Rhode Island	768	401 367
South Carolina	478	219 259
South Dakota	145	109 36
Tennessee	1,569	776 793
Texas	361	560 301
Utah	131	121 60
Vermont	383	222 161
Virginia	1,688	883 805
Washington	564	493 71
West Virginia	808	462 346
Wisconsin	1,775	1,343 432
Wyoming	19	17 2
United States	84,198	57,049 27,149

PAUPERS BY COLOR AND SEX.

White—Total	77,734	Male	47,363
Female	53,149	Female	2,513
Negro—Total	6,281	Indian	74
		Other colored	109

WHITE PAUPERS BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

Native—Total	44,254	Male	7,512
Female	28,321	Female	2,565
Foreign born	15,933	Foreign born	1,719
Native parentage	32,458	Foreign born	33,125
Male	19,817	Male	24,005
Female	12,641	Female	8,520
Foreign parentage	10,077	Nativity unknown	355

PAUPERS ADMITTED TO ALMSHOUSES IN 1910.

Total	88,313	Negro	6,807
Male	67,195	Male	4,612
Female	21,118	Female	2,195
White	81,185	Indian	130
Male	62,262	Other colored	241
Female	18,873		

FOREIGN-BORN PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	Born in—	
	No.	No.
Austria-Hungary	1,052	431
Canada (English)	1,300	1,891
Canada (French)	528	817
England and Wales	2,922	513
France	458	623
Germany	733	
Ireland	14,177	
Italy	427	
Poland	613	

ADMITTED IN 1910.

Austria-Hungary	1,666
Canada (English)	1,837
Canada (French)	605
England and Wales	2,945

census report.]	Born in—	
	No.	No.
France	402	1,315
Germany	5,531	1,947
Ireland	11,906	995
Italy	1,139	430
Poland	379	1,765
Other countries		1,765
Of the foreign-born		
alms-houses in 1910	26,470	
States twenty-six years or more.		
Only thirty-three had been in the country less than one year.		

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.		ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Total number	53,619	Total number	32,519
Male	34,650	Male	24,098
Female	18,969	Female	8,421
Insane	2,857	Insane	1,681
Feeble-minded	9,813	Feeble-minded	3,601
Epileptic	1,289	Epileptic	646
Deaf mute	540	Deaf mute	152
Blind	2,427	Blind	835
Crippled	10,823	Crippled	9,033
Old and infirm	14,066	Old and infirm	9,772
Bedridden	1,591	Bedridden	4,960
Paralytic	3,402	Two or more defects	1,839
Two or more defects	6,811		

AGE OF PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	ADMITTED IN 1910.	
	Under 5 years	Under 5 years
5 to 14 years	1,184	3,459
15 to 24 years	2,514	7,350
25 to 29 years	2,058	4,835
30 to 34 years	2,396	4,850
35 to 39 years	3,337	5,656
40 to 44 years	4,203	5,883
45 to 49 years	5,188	6,579
50 to 54 years	7,113	7,953
55 to 59 years	8,512	7,691
60 to 64 years	10,989	8,484
65 to 69 years	10,357	7,446
70 to 74 years	9,743	6,202
75 to 79 years	7,720	3,986
80 or more years	8,123	3,365
Age unknown	675	1,923

THE SOURCE OF BORAX.

According to the geological survey the volcanic deposits on the east side of the Calico mountains, at the edge of the Mojave desert of California, include clays containing colemanite, a crystalline borate of lime. Colemanite contains 50.9 per cent of boric acid, 27.2 per cent of lime, and 21.9 per cent of water. The deposits near the Calico mountains are believed to have been formed by replacement of limy beds that were laid down locally during the evaporation of lake waters at intervals between some of the great outbursts of volcanic ejecta which formed so large a part of the tertiary deposits. The boric acid was undoubtedly derived from fresh volcanic materials and carried to its present position by underground waters. The deposits are in two principal beds, each 5 feet thick and about 50 feet apart. These beds have been mined to a depth of 500 feet. All the borax produced in the United States is obtained from California mines, mainly from Lang, north of Los Angeles, and Death Valley. The value of borate ores produced in 1915 was nearly \$1,700,000. The borax is made by heating the pulverized colemanite with a solution of sodium carbonate, forming the soluble sodium borate, which crystallizes.

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Iron.*	Steel.*	Total.
1900	1,592	2,271,108	2,272,700
1910		3,023,845	3,023,845
1911		3,635,801	3,635,801
1912		2,822,556	2,822,790
1913		3,327,915	3,327,915
1914		3,502,750	3,502,780
1915		1,945,095	1,945,095
1916		2,204,203	2,204,203

*Tons.

INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	2,039	981	1,058
Arizona	337	265	72
Arkansas	1,092	529	563
California	6,652	4,115	2,537
Colorado	1,199	687	512
Connecticut	3,579	1,680	1,899
Delaware	441	237	204
District of Columbia	2,890	2,170	720
Florida	849	446	403
Georgia	3,132	1,531	1,601
Idaho	383	354	132
Illinois	12,839	6,846	5,993
Indiana	4,527	2,235	2,292
Iowa	5,377	2,896	2,481
Kansas	2,912	1,694	1,218
Kentucky	3,538	1,968	1,570
Louisiana	2,158	1,070	1,088
Maine	1,258	693	565
Maryland	3,220	1,569	1,651
Massachusetts	11,601	5,633	5,968
Michigan	6,699	3,679	3,020
Minnesota	4,744	2,755	1,989
Mississippi	1,978	933	1,045
Missouri	6,163	3,231	2,932
Montana	687	331	356
Nebraska	1,990	1,141	849
Nevada	230	165	65
New Hampshire	909	463	446
New Jersey	6,042	2,913	3,129
New Mexico	219	128	91
New York	31,280	14,955	16,325
North Carolina	2,522	1,032	1,490
North Dakota	628	407	221
Ohio	10,594	5,615	4,979
Oklahoma	1,110	651	459
Oregon	1,565	1,083	477
Pennsylvania	15,053	7,944	7,109
Rhode Island	1,243	650	593
South Carolina	1,541	708	833
South Dakota	864	535	329
Tennessee	2,204	1,057	1,147
Texas	4,053	2,087	1,966
Utah	342	171	171
Vermont	990	528	462
Virginia	3,635	1,779	1,856
Washington	1,987	1,325	662
West Virginia	1,722	900	822
Wisconsin	6,587	3,743	2,844
Wyoming	162	105	57
United States	187,791	98,695	89,096

INSANE BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.

ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS, JAN. 1, 1910.

	Total.	Male.	Female
White	174,224	91,617	82,607
Native	115,402	60,644	54,758
Native parentage	67,531	36,244	31,287
Foreign parentage	28,186	15,415	12,771
Foreign-born	54,096	28,415	25,681
Nativity unknown	4,726	2,558	2,168
Negro	12,910	6,536	6,374
Indian	166	90	76
Other colored	491	452	39

INSANE ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS IN 1910.

Total number.	Male.	Female
White—Total	56,182	31,646
Native	39,629	22,190
Native parentage	24,534	13,792
Foreign parentage	10,685	5,996
Foreign-born	15,523	8,393
Nativity unknown	1,030	618
Negro	4,884	2,304
Indian	51	32
Other colored	152	134

FOREIGN-BORN INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	3,477	Italy	1,829
Canada (English)	2,777	Poland	1,312
Canada (French)	972	Russia	3,121
England and Wales	3,706	Scandinavia	6,442
France	614	Scotland	849
Germany	13,517	Switzerland	752
Ireland	13,174	Other countries	1,554

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
Austria-Hungary	1,402	Italy	863
Canada (English)	1,030	Poland	429
Canada (French)	266	Russia	1,513
England and Wales	1,143	Scandinavia	1,587
France	146	Scotland	297
Germany	3,105	Switzerland	196
Ireland	2,833	Other countries	703

INSANE IN HOSPITALS BY AGES.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	20 to 24 years.....	21,432	
Under 15 years.....	341	25 to 29 years.....	27,195
15 to 19 years.....	2,312	30 to 34 years.....	26,655
20 to 24 years.....	7,801	35 to 39 years.....	24,225
25 to 29 years.....	14,083	40 to 44 years.....	18,764
30 to 34 years.....	19,091	45 to 49 years.....	14,784
35 to 39 years.....	22,856	50 to 54 years.....	11,167
40 to 44 years.....	23,321	55 to 59 years.....	6,922
45 to 49 years.....	22,874	60 to 64 years.....	5,239
50 to 54 years.....	20,885	65 years or more.....	8,316
55 to 59 years.....	16,383	Age unknown.....	13,911
60 to 64 years.....	12,729	*Age of insane enumerated in hospitals	
65 years or more.....	21,881	Jan. 1, 1910, when first	
Age unknown.....	3,234		

ADMITTED IN 1910.

Under 15 years.....	327	RESIDENCE PRIOR TO	
15 to 19 years.....	2,539	ADMISSION.	
20 to 24 years.....	5,701	In places having a popu-	
25 to 29 years.....	7,027	lation of—	
30 to 34 years.....	7,295	Less than 2,500.....	20,442
35 to 39 years.....	7,495	2,500 to 10,000.....	5,942
40 to 44 years.....	5,649	10,000 to 25,000.....	4,239
45 to 49 years.....	5,681	25,000 to 50,000.....	3,515
50 to 54 years.....	4,877	50,000 to 100,000.....	3,228
55 to 59 years.....	3,368	100,000 to 500,000.....	7,901
60 to 64 years.....	2,872	500,000 or more.....	11,829
65 years or more.....	6,161	NOTE.—These figures refer	
Age unknown.....	957	to residence prior to admission	

WHEN FIRST ADMITTED.*

Under 15 years	1,079
15 to 19 years	8,102

INSANE BY MARITAL CONDITION.

ENUMERATED		JAN. 1, 1910.	
Male—Total	98,695	Female—Total	89,096
Single	62,683	Single	37,115
Married	26,047	Married	35,975
Widowed	5,405	Widowed	12,672
Divorced	1,040	Divorced	1,388
Unknown	3,520	Unknown	1,966

INSANE BY LITERACY.

Insane at least 10 years of age enumerated in hospitals, Jan. 1, 1910.

Literate—Total	142,315	Native—Literate	94,896
Male	75,642	Illiterate	16,669
Female	66,673	Foreign—Literate	40,452
Illiterate—Total	35,959	Illiterate	10,224
Male	17,896	*Foreign-born.	
Female	18,063		

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS IN 1910.*

DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
White—Total	27,614	White—Total	16,868
Male	15,261	Male	9,939
Female	12,352	Female	6,929
Colored—Total	1,690	Colored—Total	2,056
Male	932	Male	1,106
Female	758	Female	950

FEEBLE MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS JAN. 1, 1910.

[From United States census report.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female.
California	854	470	384
Colorado	64	39	25
Connecticut	294	156	138
Illinois	1,265	718	547
Indiana	1,135	518	617
Iowa	1,189	619	570
Kansas	420	237	183
Kentucky	283	167	116
Maine	62	49	13
Maryland	310	151	159
Massachusetts	1,464	879	585

State.	Total.	Male.	Female	State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Michigan	986	518	468	Tennessee	47	25	22
Minnesota	1,194	628	566	Texas	19	9	10
Missouri	512	233	279	Utah	45	45	.....
Montana	51	30	21	Virginia	60	29	31
Nebraska	446	235	211	West Virginia	214	116	98
New Hampshire	144	70	74	Wisconsin	1,029	468	561
New Jersey	640	296	344	United States	20,731	11,015	9,716
New York	3,421	1,686	1,736	White	20,441	10,849	9,592
North Dakota	145	79	66	Negro	280	184	138
Ohio	1,536	810	716	Other colored	10	4	6
Pennsylvania	2,705	1,698	1,107	Admitted in 1910	3,825	2,227	1,598
Rhode Island	48	48	.....				

PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enumerated Jan. 1, 1910. [From report of United States census bureau.]

State.	Total.	Male.	Female	State.	Total.	Male.	Female
Alabama	3,353	3,674	184	Wyoming	236	286	1
Arizona	682	932	10	United States prisons	1,904	1,904	.....
Arkansas	1,361	1,308	53	United States	136,472	124,424	12,048
California	4,900	4,740	160	NOTE—Prisoners in above table include juvenile delinquents.			
Colorado	1,662	1,513	149	PRISONERS BY RACE, NATIVITY AND SEX.			
Connecticut	2,218	1,844	374	WHITE.			
Delaware	391	344	47	Total	93,841	Male	18,450
District of Columbia	1,196	1,014	182	Male	85,218	Female	1,520
Florida	1,934	1,850	84	Female	8,623	Nativity unknown	1,030
Georgia	5,078	4,854	224	Native—Total	71,841	Total	41,729
Idaho	287	286	1	Male	64,807	Male	38,346
Illinois	7,025	6,173	852	Female	7,034	Female	3,383
Indiana	3,969	3,465	504	Foreign—Total	20,970	Other colored	902
Iowa	1,920	1,687	233	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.			
Kansas	1,971	1,725	246	Total	24,974	White	21,044
Kentucky	3,564	3,299	265	Male	19,062	Negro	3,855
Louisiana	2,514	2,401	113	Female	5,912	Other colored	75
Maine	1,073	878	195	PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY CRIMES.			
Maryland	3,328	2,946	382	Grave homicide	6,904	Larceny	27,817
Massachusetts	8,212	7,193	1,019	Lesser homicide	7,412	Fraud	1,518
Michigan	3,747	3,308	439	Major assaults	7,172	Forgery	3,317
Minnesota	2,006	1,858	148	Minor assaults	2,870	Drunk, disorderly	13,914
Mississippi	2,283	2,194	89	Robbery	4,937	Vagrancy	6,956
Montana	1,050	1,032	18	Burglary	18,307		
Nebraska	749	720	69	NOTE—Prisoners include juvenile delinquents; only principal offenses are given.			
Nevada	299	285	14	PRISONERS CLASSIFIED BY SENTENCES.			
New Hampshire	707	612	95	Sentenced to—			
New Jersey	3,837	3,444	393	Death	143	6 years	1,408
New Mexico	425	415	10	Life imprisonment	6,444	5 years	6,460
New York	16,082	14,254	1,828	20 years or more	3,941	4 years	3,054
North Carolina	1,420	1,331	89	15 to 19 years	2,593	3 years	5,806
North Dakota	419	410	9	10 to 14 years	5,752	2 years	8,240
Ohio	5,979	5,190	789	9 years	471	1 year	8,783
Oklahoma	1,668	1,630	38	8 years	1,274	Less than 1 year	23,449
Oregon	737	729	8	7 years	1,909	Indeterminate	27,487
Pennsylvania	10,313	9,315	998	PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1909.			
Rhode Island	1,088	992	126	Total	493,934	White	381,498
South Carolina	1,691	1,612	78	Male	445,431	Colored	112,436
South Dakota	382	343	39	Female	48,503	DISCHARGED OR PAROLED IN 1909.	
Tennessee	2,713	2,581	132	Total	468,277	White	365,010
Texas	4,412	4,312	100	Male	422,258	Colored	103,267
Utah	692	682	10	Female	46,019		
Vermont	568	499	69				
Virginia	3,619	3,385	234				
Washington	1,884	1,796	88				
West Virginia	1,816	1,698	127				
Wisconsin	2,281	1,982	299				

STATE PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama—Wetumpka.	Massachusetts—Charlestown.	Allegheny (Pittsburgh).
Alaska—Sitka (U. S. jail).	Bridgewater.	Rhode Island—Howard.
Arizona—Florence.	South Framingham (women).	South Carolina—Columbia.
Arkansas—Little Rock.	Michigan—Jackson.	South Dakota—Sioux Falls.
California—Folsom.	Marquette (branch).	Tennessee—Nashville.
San Quentin.	Minnesota—Stillwater.	Petros (branch).
Colorado—Canon City.	Mississippi—Jackson (comm'sion).	Texas—Huntsville.
Connecticut—Weathersfield.	Missouri—Jefferson City.	Rusk.
Delaware—Wilmington (w'khouse).	Montana—Deer Lodge.	Utah—Salt Lake City.
District of Columbia—U. S. jail.	Nebraska—Lincoln.	Vermont—Windsor.
Florida—Tallahassee (commis-sion).	Nevada—Carson City.	Virginia—Richmond.
Georgia—Atlanta (commission).	New Hampshire—Concord.	Washington—Walla Walla.
Illinois—Joliet, Chester.	New Mexico—Santa Fe.	West Virginia—Moundsville.
Idaho—Boise.	New Jersey—Trenton.	Wisconsin—Waupun.
Indiana—Michigan City.	New York—Auburn.	Wyoming—Rawlins.
Indianapolis (women).	Dannemora (Clinton).	UNITED STATES PRISONS.
Iowa—Fort Madison, Anamosa.	Great Meadows (Comstock).	Atlanta, Ga.—Penitentiary.
Kansas—Lansing.	Sing Sing (Ossining).	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Peni-tentiary.
Kentucky—Frankfort.	North Carolina—Raleigh.	McNeil's Island, Wash.—Peni-tentiary.
Eddyville (branch).	North Dakota—Bismarck.	Mare Island, Cal.—Naval prison.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge.	Ohio—Columbus.	Boston, Mass.—Naval prison.
Maine—Thomaston.	Oklahoma—McAlester.	Portsmouth, N.H.—Naval prison.
Maryland—Baltimore.	Oregon—Salem.	
	Pennsylvania—Philadelphia.	

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

The following statistics, except where otherwise specified, relate only to persons 10 years of age or over. The bureau of the census classifies as illiterate all persons 10 years of age or over who are unable to write, regardless of their ability to read.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

The following table shows the total population 10 years of age and over and the number and percentage of illiterate by color or race, nativity and parentage:

Class.	Population.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	63,933,870	3,184,633	5.0
Native	50,989,341	1,534,272	3.0
Native parentage	37,081,278	1,378,884	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	13,908,063	155,388	1.1
Foreign born	12,944,529	1,650,361	12.7
Negro	7,317,922	2,227,731	30.4
Indian	138,758	85,445	45.3
Chinese	68,924	10,891	15.8
Japanese	67,661	6,213	9.2
All other	2,135	1,250	39.9

United States.....71,580,270 5,516,163 7.7

The corresponding percentages of illiterates at three previous censuses were: 1880, 17.0; 1890, 13.3; 1900, 10.7.

ILLITERACY BY SEX.

	Male.		Female.	
Class.	Illiterate.	Pct.	Illiterate.	Pct.
White	1,662,905	5.0	1,522,128	4.9
Native	796,055	3.1	738,217	2.9
Native parentage	715,926	3.8	662,958	3.7
Foreign or mixed parentage	80,129	1.2	75,259	1.1
Foreign born	866,450	11.8	788,911	13.9
Negro	1,096,000	30.1	1,131,731	30.7
Indian	40,104	41.5	45,341	49.2
Chinese	9,849	15.0	1,042	30.2
Japanese	5,247	8.6	966	14.1
All other	1,245	40.5	5	....

United States....2,814,950 7.6 2,701,213 7.8

URBAN AND RURAL ILLITERACY (PER CENT).

Class.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
White	5.0	4.2	5.8
Native	3.0	0.8	4.8
Native parentage	3.7	0.9	5.4
For. or mixed parentage	1.1	0.7	1.9
Foreign born	12.7	12.6	13.2
Negro	30.4	17.6	36.1
All other	31.6	11.0	40.1

PERCENTAGE ILLITERATES BY SECTIONS.

Section.	1910.	1900.
New England	5.3	6.0
Middle Atlantic	5.7	5.8
East North Central	3.4	4.3
West North Central	2.9	4.1
South Atlantic	16.0	23.9
East South Central	17.4	24.9
West South Central	13.2	20.5
Mountain	6.9	9.6
Pacific	3.0	4.2
Northern states	4.3	5.9
Southern states	15.6	23.2
Western states	4.4	6.3

United States.....7.7 10.7

ILLITERATES BY STATES.

State.	1910		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Alabama	352,710	22.9	443,590	34.0
Arizona	32,953	20.9	27,304	29.0
Arkansas	142,954	12.6	190,655	20.4
California	74,902	3.7	58,959	4.8
Colorado	23,780	3.7	17,779	4.2
Connecticut	53,665	6.0	42,973	5.9
Delaware	13,240	8.1	17,531	12.0
District of Columbia	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Florida	77,816	13.8	84,285	21.9
Georgia	389,775	20.7	490,420	30.5

State.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Idaho	5,453	2.2	5,505	4.6
Illinois	168,294	3.7	157,958	4.2
Indiana	66,213	3.1	90,539	4.6
Iowa	29,889	1.7	40,172	2.3
Kansas	28,968	2.2	32,513	2.9
Kentucky	208,084	12.1	262,954	16.5
Louisiana	352,179	29.0	381,145	38.5
Maine	24,554	4.1	29,060	5.1
Maryland	73,397	7.2	101,947	11.1
Massachusetts	141,541	5.2	134,043	5.9
Michigan	74,800	3.3	80,482	4.2
Minnesota	49,336	3.0	52,946	4.1
Mississippi	290,235	22.4	351,461	32.5
Missouri	111,116	4.3	152,844	6.4
Montana	14,457	4.8	11,675	6.1
Nebraska	18,009	1.9	17,997	2.3
Nevada	4,702	6.7	4,465	13.3
New Hampshire	16,386	4.6	21,075	6.2
New Jersey	113,502	5.6	86,658	5.9
New Mexico	408,620	20.2	46,971	33.2
New York	406,020	5.5	318,100	5.5
North Carolina	291,497	18.5	386,251	23.7
North Dakota	13,070	3.1	12,719	5.6
Ohio	124,774	3.2	131,541	4.0
Oklahoma	67,567	5.6	67,826	12.1
Oregon	10,504	1.9	10,686	3.3
Pennsylvania	354,290	5.9	299,376	6.1
Rhode Island	33,854	7.7	29,004	8.4
South Carolina	276,980	25.7	338,659	35.9
South Dakota	12,750	2.9	14,832	5.0
Tennessee	221,071	13.6	306,930	20.7
Texas	282,904	9.9	314,018	14.5
Utah	6,821	2.5	6,141	3.1
Vermont	10,806	3.7	16,247	5.8
Virginia	233,911	15.2	312,120	22.9
Washington	18,416	2.0	12,740	3.1
West Virginia	74,866	8.3	80,105	11.4
Wisconsin	57,769	3.2	73,779	4.7
Wyoming	5,874	3.3	2,878	4.0

United States....5,516,163 7.7 6,180,069 10.7

ILLITERATES BY CITIES.

Cities of 100,000 or more population in 1910.

City.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Albany, N. Y.	2,762	3.2	2,181	2.8
Atlanta, Ga.	10,813	8.6	11,406	15.8
Baltimore, Md.	20,325	4.4	29,148	7.2
Birmingham, Ala.	11,026	10.4	5,986	19.1
Boston, Mass.	24,468	4.4	23,320	5.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	4,440	5.4	2,999	5.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,745	3.7	13,152	4.8
Cambridge, Mass.	2,540	3.0	3,338	4.6
Chicago, Ill.	79,911	4.5	51,142	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	9,576	3.1	8,848	3.4
Cleveland, O.	20,676	4.6	14,091	4.7
Columbus, O.	4,442	2.9	3,290	3.2
Dayton, O.	2,224	2.3	1,797	2.6
Denver, Col.	3,841	2.1	1,979	1.3
Detroit, Mich.	18,731	5.0	9,062	4.1
Fall River, Mass.	12,276	13.2	12,110	14.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,271	2.5	2,136	3.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	5,874	3.0	6,004	4.3
Jersey City, N. J.	11,737	5.6	7,771	4.5
Kansas City, Mo.	4,937	2.3	5,258	3.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	5,258	1.9	1,956	2.2
Louisville, Ky.	9,866	5.3	14,667	8.3
Lowell, Mass.	5,172	6.0	6,843	8.8
Memphis, Tenn.	8,855	3.0	14,989	18.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	10,765	3.6	8,243	3.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	6,139	2.4	2,977	1.8
Nashville, Tenn.	7,947	8.8	9,460	14.4
New Haven, Conn.	7,502	7.0	4,875	5.6
New Orleans, La.	18,987	6.9	30,820	13.6
New York, N. Y.	254,208	6.7	181,835	6.8
Newark, N. J.	16,553	6.0	11,715	6.1
Oakland, Cal.	3,863	3.0	1,614	2.9
Omaha, Neb.	2,798	2.7	1,662	2.0
Paterson, N. J.	6,927	6.9	5,191	6.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	57,700	4.6	45,546	4.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26,627	6.2	20,402	5.3
Portland, Ore.	2,145	1.2	3,925	5.1
Providence, R. I.	14,286	7.7	10,029	7.0
Richmond, Va.	8,641	8.2	9,501	13.7

City.	1910.		1900.		City.	1910.		1900.	
	Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.
Rochester, N. Y.....	6,916	3.8	3,499	2.7	Spokane, Wash.....	1,123	1.3	554	1.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	21,123	3.7	20,359	4.4	Syracuse, N. Y.....	5,629	4.9	2,800	3.2
St. Paul, Minn.....	3,751	2.1	3,956	3.1	Toledo, O.....	3,809	2.8	3,865	3.7
San Francisco, Cal.....	7,697	2.1	8,960	3.1	Washington, D. C.....	13,812	4.9	20,028	8.6
Seranton, Pa.....	8,933	8.9	6,814	3.8	Worcester, Mass.....	5,977	5.0	4,580	4.9
Seattle, Wash.....	2,217	1.1	901	1.3					

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (1910).

State.	*Per 100,000.		State.	*Per 100,000.		State.	*Per 100,000.	
	Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.		Number.	Pct.
Alabama.....	1,572	73.5	Minnesota.....	881	42.4	Texas.....	2,439	62.6
Arizona.....	196	95.9	Mississippi.....	1,338	74.5	Utah.....	188	50.4
Arkansas.....	1,201	76.3	Missouri.....	2,442	74.1	Vermont.....	301	84.6
California.....	1,329	55.9	Montana.....	168	44.7	Virginia.....	1,649	80.0
Colorado.....	378	47.3	Nebraska.....	464	38.5	Washington.....	439	38.4
Connecticut.....	553	49.6	Nevada.....	97	118.5	West Virginia.....	797	65.3
Delaware.....	131	64.7	New Hampshire.....	291	67.6	Wisconsin.....	1,321	56.6
District of Columbia.....	223	67.4	New Jersey.....	1,127	44.4	Wyoming.....	48	32.9
Florida.....	402	53.4	New Mexico.....	554	169.3			
Georgia.....	1,701	65.2	New York.....	4,692	51.5	United States.....	57,272	62.3
Idaho.....	158	48.5	North Carolina.....	1,563	70.8			
Illinois.....	2,975	52.8	North Dakota.....	187	28.9			
Indiana.....	2,121	78.5	Ohio.....	3,740	78.5			
Iowa.....	1,388	62.4	Oklahoma.....	874	52.7			
Kansas.....	1,069	63.2	Oregon.....	297	44.1			
Kentucky.....	2,153	94.0	Pennsylvania.....	4,132	54.6			
Louisiana.....	1,107	66.8	Rhode Island.....	314	57.9			
Maine.....	585	78.8	South Carolina.....	1,011	66.7			
Maryland.....	802	61.9	South Dakota.....	288	45.9			
Massachusetts.....	2,016	60.8	Tennessee.....	1,956	89.5			
Michigan.....	1,574	56.0						

*Per 100,000 of general population.
 Number of blind per 100,000 general population of the same race and nativity in 1900: White, 58.2; native white, 55; foreign born white, 74.5; colored, 94.6; negro, 90; Indian, 302.6; Chinese, Japanese, etc., 23.2.

BLIND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Some of the foreign countries in which the number of blind per 100,000 of general population is high are:

Bahamas (1901).....	251.2
Danish Antilles (1901).....	278.4
Jamaica (1911).....	209.3
St. Lucia (1901).....	244.6
Cyprus (1901).....	730.3
Malta and Gozo.....	201.2
Russia (European, 1897).....	201.6
Formosa (1905).....	515.7
Philippines (1903).....	226.3

Egypt (1907).....	1,325.1
Uganda (1911).....	317.7
Number of blind in the leading countries of Europe per 100,000 of general population:	
Austria (1910).....	69.4
Belgium (1910).....	43.5
Bulgaria (1905).....	132.4
Denmark (1911).....	52.7
England-Wales (1911).....	73.0
Finland (1900).....	119.0
France (1901).....	70.6
Germany (1900).....	60.9

Hungary (1900).....	100.6
Ireland (1911).....	98.2
Italy (1901).....	117.5
Netherlands (1909).....	46.3
Norway (1910).....	92.6
Portugal (1911).....	132.3
Roumania (1899).....	83.4
Russia (1897).....	201.6
Scotland (1911).....	69.7
Serbia (1900).....	94.1
Sweden (1900).....	66.4
Switzerland (1890).....	72.2

DEAF AND DUMB IN THE UNITED STATES (1910).

[From census bureau report, 1915.]

State.	Total.	Male.		Female.	State.	Total.	Male.		Female.
Alabama.....	317	172	145		New York.....	2,348	1,346	1,002	
Arizona.....	16	10	6		North Carolina.....	504	278	226	
Arkansas.....	336	168	168		North Dakota.....	101	54	47	
California.....	299	161	138		Ohio.....	1,154	601	553	
Colorado.....	109	68	41		Oklahoma.....	304	166	138	
Connecticut.....	181	102	79		Oregon.....	130	66	64	
Delaware.....	19	10	9		Pennsylvania.....	1,461	795	666	
District of Columbia.....	56	31	25		Rhode Island.....	113	58	55	
Florida.....	86	48	38		South Carolina.....	245	129	116	
Georgia.....	348	185	163		South Dakota.....	109	59	50	
Idaho.....	41	22	19		Tennessee.....	588	315	273	
Illinois.....	1,310	720	590		Texas.....	719	372	347	
Indiana.....	634	351	283		Utah.....	58	31	27	
Iowa.....	486	249	187		Vermont.....	62	40	22	
Kansas.....	470	264	206		Virginia.....	376	205	171	
Kentucky.....	664	350	314		Washington.....	152	87	65	
Louisiana.....	254	143	111		West Virginia.....	304	162	142	
Maine.....	166	95	71		Wisconsin.....	572	332	240	
Maryland.....	388	209	179		Wyoming.....	14	7	7	
Massachusetts.....	566	306	260						
Michigan.....	660	358	302		United States.....	19,154	10,504	8,650	
Minnesota.....	499	273	226		Of the deaf and dumb population 18,017 were white and 1,137 colored. Of the white 16,179 were native born and 1,838 foreign born.				
Mississippi.....	296	167	129						
Missouri.....	872	478	394						
Montana.....	48	25	23						
Nebraska.....	280	155	125						
Nevada.....	7	4	3						
New Hampshire.....	99	53	46						
New Jersey.....	324	188	136						
New Mexico.....	59	36	23						

NOTE.—The total number of deaf and dumb reported in 1910 was 44,703, but satisfactory schedules giving details were returned by only 19,154. The figures relate only to those who are both deaf and dumb.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WHEAT CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1911-1916).

Country.	1911. Bushels.	1912. Bushels.	1913. Bushels.	1914. Bushels.	1915. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.
United States.....	621,338,000	730,267,000	763,380,000	891,017,000	1,025,801,000	639,886,000
Canada—New Brunswick....	283,000	236,000	269,000	234,000	267,000	*
Ontario	19,787,000	17,421,000	19,851,000	17,658,000	30,252,000	*
Manitoba	62,689,000	63,017,000	53,381,000	38,605,000	96,425,000	*
Saskatchewan	109,075,000	106,960,000	121,559,000	73,494,000	195,168,000	*
Alberta	36,602,000	34,303,000	34,372,000	28,859,000	51,355,000	*
Other	2,488,000	2,222,000	2,385,000	2,430,000	2,837,000	*
Total Canada.....	230,924,000	224,159,000	231,717,000	161,280,000	376,804,000	220,367,000
Mexico	12,000,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	4,389,000	4,000,000	*
Total North America..	864,262,000	966,426,000	999,097,000	1,056,666,000	1,406,105,000	*
Argentina	145,981,000	166,190,000	187,391,000	113,904,000	168,468,000	172,620,000
Chile	18,184,000	22,468,000	23,575,000	16,403,000	19,002,000	21,145,000
Uruguay	6,009,000	8,757,000	5,461,000	5,887,000	3,596,000	8,167,000
Total South America....	170,174,000	197,415,000	216,427,000	136,194,000	191,066,000	201,932,000
Austria-Hungary—Austria..	53,865,000	69,712,000	60,109,000	55,000,000	38,000,000	*
Hungary proper.....	174,889,000	173,328,000	151,348,000	105,237,000	152,934,000	*
Croatia-Slavonia	15,188,000	11,314,000	16,899,000	7,716,000	15,000,000	*
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,941,000	2,993,000	3,837,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	*
Total Austria-Hungary.	251,883,000	257,347,000	232,193,000	170,453,000	208,934,000	.....
Belgium	15,745,000	15,348,000	14,769,000	13,973,000	8,000,000	*
Bulgaria	43,295,000	45,000,000	40,000,000	29,654,000	46,212,000	38,241,000
Denmark	4,466,000	3,604,000	6,692,000	5,785,000	7,979,000	6,040,000
Finland	125,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	*
France	315,126,000	336,284,000	321,000,000	282,689,000	225,132,000	213,214,000
Germany	149,411,000	160,224,000	171,075,000	145,944,000	141,676,000	*
Greece	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000	*
Italy	192,335,000	165,730,000	214,405,000	169,442,000	170,541,000	176,529,000
Montenegro	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	*
Netherlands	5,511,000	5,604,000	5,164,000	5,779,000	6,143,000	4,034,000
Norway	271,000	332,000	325,000	269,000	269,000	305,000
Portugal	11,850,000	7,500,000	9,186,000	10,000,000	6,571,000	7,343,000
Roumania	93,724,000	88,924,000	83,236,000	49,270,000	80,241,000	73,520,000
Russia—Russia proper....	346,372,000	472,390,000	.....	463,748,000	525,450,000	595,419,000
Poland	24,129,000	24,626,000	.....	5,833,000	*	*
Northern Caucasia.....	76,537,000	126,746,000	.....	109,636,000	127,756,000	*
Tot. Russia (European)	447,038,000	623,762,000	838,776,000	579,267,000	653,206,000	.....
Serbia	15,312,000	16,351,000	10,524,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	*
Spain	148,495,000	109,783,000	112,401,000	116,089,000	139,298,000	152,329,000
Sweden	7,945,000	7,832,000	9,330,000	8,472,000	9,170,000	*
Switzerland	3,524,000	3,178,000	3,546,000	3,277,000	3,957,000	3,821,000
Turkey (European).....	20,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	*
United Kingdom—England	60,729,000	54,004,000	53,736,000	59,217,000	58,437,000	55,325,000
Wales	1,118,000	1,123,000	1,075,000	1,082,000	1,415,000	1,383,000
Scotland	2,786,000	2,471,000	2,335,000	2,642,000	3,053,000	2,336,000
Ireland	1,655,000	1,564,000	1,295,000	1,415,000	3,238,000	2,238,000
Total United Kingdom.	66,289,000	59,162,000	58,441,000	64,356,000	76,143,000	62,371,000
Total Europe.....	1,805,605,000	1,931,285,000	2,156,393,000	1,856,655,000	1,808,802,000	.....
British India.....	375,629,000	370,515,000	362,693,000	312,032,000	376,731,000	318,005,000
Cyprus	2,394,000	2,071,000	2,100,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	*
Japanese empire—Japan...	25,645,000	26,514,000	26,757,000	22,975,000	25,798,000	24,444,000
Formosa	138,000	140,000	160,000	195,000	200,000	*
Total Japanese empire.	25,783,000	26,654,000	26,917,000	23,170,000	25,998,000	.....
Persia	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	14,000,000	16,000,000	*
Russia—Central Asia.....	19,830,000	36,977,000	.....	.....	58,025,000	*
Siberia	41,783,000	59,198,000	.....	.....	50,321,000	*
Transcaucasia	102,000	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Russia (Asiatic)	61,715,000	96,280,000	121,042,000	179,960,000	108,346,000	.....
Turkey (Asia Minor)....	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	*
Total Asia.....	516,521,000	546,521,000	563,752,000	386,702,000	564,075,000	.....
Algeria	35,874,000	27,172,000	36,848,000	30,000,000	34,654,000	*
Egypt	38,646,000	30,903,000	38,426,000	32,831,000	39,148,000	36,543,000
Tunis	8,635,000	4,225,000	5,511,000	2,205,000	11,023,000	7,165,000
Union of South Africa...	6,034,000	6,034,000	6,034,000	6,034,000	7,076,000	4,857,000
Total Africa.....	88,589,000	68,334,000	86,819,000	71,070,000	91,901,000	.....
Australia—Queensland	1,055,000	294,000	2,038,000	1,825,000	1,635,000	427,000
New South Wales.....	28,793,000	25,879,000	35,511,000	39,219,000	13,235,000	69,445,000
Victoria	35,910,000	21,550,000	27,050,000	33,974,000	4,065,000	60,366,000
South Australia.....	25,112,000	20,994,000	22,174,000	17,470,000	2,369,000	35,219,000
Western Australia.....	6,083,000	4,496,000	9,457,000	13,751,000	2,707,000	18,811,000
Tasmania	1,156,000	651,000	650,000	361,000	396,000	1,025,000
Total Commonwealth....	98,109,000	73,594,000	94,890,000	106,600,000	25,677,000	185,284,000
New Zealand.....	8,335,000	3,000,000	5,343,000	5,559,000	6,554,000	7,294,000
Total Australasia.....	106,644,000	81,894,000	100,233,000	112,159,000	32,531,000	192,579,000
Grand total.....	3,551,795,000	3,791,875,000	4,128,711,000	3,619,466,000	4,094,480,000	.....

*No official data. Includes 10 governments of Asiatic Russia.

CORN CROP OF COUNTRIES NAMED (1911-1916).

Country.	1911. Bushels.	1912. Bushels.	1913. Bushels.	1914. Bushels.	1915. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.
United States.....	2,531,488,000	3,124,746,000	2,446,998,000	2,672,804,000	2,994,793,000	2,583,241,000
Canada	19,185,000	16,950,000	16,773,000	13,924,000	14,368,000	6,271,000
Mexico	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	78,443,000	60,000,000	*
Total North America..	2,740,673,000	3,331,696,000	2,653,761,000	2,765,171,000	3,069,161,000	.....
Argentina	27,675,000	295,849,000	196,642,000	263,135,000	338,235,000	161,133,000
Chile	1,221,000	1,527,000	1,647,000	1,505,000	1,822,000	*
Uruguay	3,643,000	8,000,000	5,343,000	7,142,000	11,382,000	*
Total South America..	32,539,000	305,376,000	203,632,000	271,782,000	351,439,000	.....
Austria-Hungary—Austria..	11,856,000	15,053,000	13,286,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	*
Hungary proper	137,423,000	176,694,000	182,069,000	172,308,000	180,550,000	*
Croatia-Slavonia	24,006,000	24,166,000	28,955,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	*
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8,416,000	8,555,000	7,559,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	*
Total Austria-Hungary	131,701,000	224,468,000	231,869,000	216,308,000	222,550,000	.....
Bulgaria	30,589,000	30,000,000	32,000,000	30,901,000	35,000,000	*
France	16,860,000	23,733,000	21,455,000	22,530,000	14,000,000	*
Italy	93,680,000	98,668,000	108,388,000	105,006,000	121,824,000	78,736,000
Portugal	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	9,275,000	*
Romania	110,712,000	103,921,000	114,662,000	105,552,000	86,412,000	*
Russia—Russia proper	67,842,000	62,904,000	59,798,000	61,670,000	44,655,000	71,989,000
Northern Caucasus	14,087,000	16,704,000	12,995,000	19,241,000	18,743,000	*
Total Russia.....	81,929,000	79,608,000	72,793,000	80,911,000	63,398,000	.....
Serbia	26,531,000	22,833,000	23,621,000	20,000,000	12,000,000	*
Spain	28,730,000	25,069,000	25,140,000	30,325,000	29,096,000	*
Total Europe.....	585,732,000	623,300,000	644,928,000	626,230,000	593,555,000	.....
India .....	.....	.....	87,240,000	64,800,000	82,200,000	*
Japan .....	.....	.....	3,559,000	3,753,000	3,570,000	4,102,000
Philippines	5,293,000	7,810,000	9,235,000	13,336,000	14,753,000	*
Total Asia.....	.....	.....	100,034,000	81,889,000	109,523,000	.....
Algeria	554,000	374,000	394,000	350,000	9,350,000	*
Egypt	67,903,000	60,857,000	57,044,000	78,255,000	39,893,000	*
Union of South Africa....	30,830,000	130,830,000	130,830,000	130,830,000	30,750,000	31,168,000
Total Africa.....	99,287,000	92,061,000	83,268,000	109,433,000	70,903,000	.....
Australian commonwealth.	13,455,000	9,221,000	8,619,000	9,462,000	8,721,000	8,769,000
New Zealand	478,000	278,000	222,000	312,000	284,000	350,000
Total Australasia.....	13,933,000	9,499,000	8,841,000	9,774,000	9,005,000	9,119,000
Grand total.....	3,481,700,000	4,369,742,000	3,613,213,000	3,864,279,000	4,094,480,000	.....

*No official statistics. †Census of 1911.

OTHER CROPS BY COUNTRIES.

Figures incomplete on account of war.

OATS (1916).		Country.		Country.		Country.	
Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.
U't'd States..	1,251,992,000	Italy	5,342,000	Canada	10,628,000	Sweden	148,000
Canada	351,174,000	Netherlands..	12,391,000	Mexico	150,000	Utd. kingdom	7,625,000
Argentina	75,280,000	Norway	729,000	Argentina	44,309,000	PEAS (1915).	
Uruguay	2,283,000	Russia	840,722,000	Uruguay	588,000	U.States (1913)	7,129,000
Bulgaria	7,572,000	Spain	31,436,000	Italy	323,000	Canada	3,479,000
Denmark	42,282,000	Sweden	26,000,000	Romania	134,000	Italy	3,020,000
France	246,158,000	POTATOES (1915).		British India	15,880,000	Romania ..	755,000
Italy	26,189,000	U't'd States	359,721,000	RICE (1915).		Russia	12,816,000
Netherlands..	22,239,000	Canada	62,604,000	U't'd States	894,083,000	Spain	11,382,000
Norway	10,919,000	Chile	9,482,000	Guatemala..	24,015,000	Sweden	1,150,000
Romania	28,935,000	Denmark	42,350,000	Brazil	79,380,000	Utd. kingdom	2,478,000
Russia	869,960,000	France	332,788,000	Br. Guiana..	91,630,000	New Zealand	367,000
Spain	34,948,000	Germany	1,983,161,000	Peru	85,000,000	SUGAR (1915-1916).	
Utd. kingdom	186,043,000	Italy	56,768,000	Italy	762,900,000	Cane.	*Tons.
Australasia..	25,021,000	Netherlands.	126,741,000	Spain	320,022,000	United States..	138,000
BARLEY (1916).		Norway	18,589,000	Brit. India..	73,644,480,000	Hawaii	646,000
U't'd States.	180,927,000	Romania ..	3,765,000	Japan	17,569,018,000	Porto Rico....	484,000
Canada	41,313,000	Russia	713,908,000	Philippines	1,099,914,000	Mexico	143,000
Bulgaria	14,739,000	Sweden	78,806,000	Siam	5,517,167,000	Brit. W. Indies	171,088
Denmark	22,206,000	Switzerland..	38,672,000	Africa	809,216,000	Cuba	3,368,865
France	37,778,000	Utd. kingdom	281,502,000	HOPS (1915).		Dan. W. Indies	4,497
Italy	10,104,000	Japan	25,077,000	U't'd States.	59,320,295	British India..	2,952,320
Netherlands..	2,499,000	Australasia..	20,764,000	Aus.-Hun.	17,857,000	Formosa	406,822
Norway	3,026,000	TOBACCO (1915).		France	5,363,130	*Short tons.	
Romania	30,038,000	U't'd States..	1,062,237,000	Germany	32,106,251	Beet.	Tons.
Russia	419,561,000	Canada	9,000,000	England	28,516,000	United States..	874,220
Spain	84,372,000	Cuba	50,077,000	BEANS (1915).		Canada	18,419
Utd. kingdom	54,934,000	Brazil	59,734,874	U.States (1913)	11,251,000	Austria-Hung..	1,212,530
Japan	99,822,000	Dom. Rep.	8,050,000	Canada	703,000	Belgium	124,501
RYE (1916).		Netherlands.	18,566,921	Chile	1,876,000	Denmark	138,008
U't'd States.	47,383,000	Switzerland..	947,978	Denmark	192,000	France	163,552
Canada	2,886,000	Japan	105,820,800	Italy	24,629,000	Germany	1,895,956
Argentina	2,008,000	Philippines..	84,424,714	Romania ..	5,366,000	Italy	198,414
Bulgaria	8,490,000	FLAXSEED (1915).		Russia	8,804,000	Netherlands ..	262,125
Denmark	10,580,000	U't'd States.	14,030,000	Spain	13,217,000	Russia	1,699,485
France	35,524,000					Spain	118,712

Country.	Tons.	Country.	Bales.	Country.	Pounds.	Country.	Pounds.
Switzerland ...	2,646	British India ..	4,359,000	Spain	110,000	Caucasus	276,000
Total beet....	6,848,908	Russia (Asia) ..	1,556,763	Austria	225,000	Persia	88,000
COTTON (1915).		Egypt	1,349,242	Hungary	143,000	Turkestan	110,000
		*Bales of 500 pounds		Anatolia	386,000	China	16,584,000
United States..	11,192,000	gross or 478 pounds net.		Syria-Cyprus ..	772,000	Japan	24,802,000
Porto Rico	739	RAW SILK (1915).		Turkey (Bu.) ..	66,000	British India ..	179,000
Brazil	440,000			Turkey (other) ..	143,000	Indo-China	31,000
Malta	384	Italy	6,345,000	Balkan states..	220,000	Total	50,883,000
		France	287,000	Greece	176,000		

SUMMARY OF WORLD PRODUCTION OF CROPS.

[From U. S. agricultural department report.]

Year.	Corn.†	Wheat.†	Oats.†	Barley.†	Rye.†	Potatoes.†	Cotton.†	Tobacco.†
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bales.*	Lbs.
1918.....	2,946	2,984	2,183	1,032	1,024	1,847	16,800	1,276
1915.....	4,197	4,145	4,423	1,611	1,604	5,085	19,280	2,690
1914.....	3,873	3,588	4,035	1,463	1,597	5,600	27,600	2,700
1913.....	3,587	4,127	4,697	1,650	1,880	5,803	25,300	2,722
1912.....	4,372	3,792	4,617	1,467	1,387	5,873	24,700	2,696
1911.....	3,481	3,552	3,809	1,373	1,574	4,842	25,600	2,566
1910.....	4,032	3,575	4,182	1,389	1,673	5,242	22,400	2,834
1909.....	3,563	3,582	4,313	1,458	1,747	5,596	20,700	2,743
1908.....	3,607	3,182	3,591	1,275	1,590	5,295	23,700	2,383
1907.....	3,420	3,134	3,604	1,271	1,539	5,122	18,300	2,391
1906.....	3,964	3,434	3,545	1,297	1,433	4,789	22,200	2,270
1905.....	3,451	3,327	3,510	1,180	1,496	5,255	18,300	2,280
	Flax-seed.†		Flax fiber.†		Rice.†		Hops.†	Sugar.†
Year.	Bu.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Sht.	tons.	Pounds.
1916.....	70,000	58	98,274	90,000	8,379	1,725	.....	.....
1915.....	136,000	1,900	171,000	135,000	18,734	3,300	50,900	.....
1914.....	122,000	1,900	146,000	232,000	.....	2,700	49,000	.....
1913.....	132,000	1,385	146,000	17,000	.....	2,783	60,200	.....
1912.....	130,000	1,430	149,000	225,000	.....	2,625	59,300	.....
1911.....	101,000	1,011	153,000	164,000	.....	2,373	54,200	.....
1910.....	85,000	913	178,000	185,000	.....	2,152	54,000	.....
1909.....	101,000	1,385	139,000	1,300	16,941	3,105	54,000	.....
1908.....	101,000	1,308	155,000	230,000	.....	2,543	53,100	.....
1907.....	103,000	2,042	153,000	216,000	15,960	2,946	48,600	.....
1906.....	88,000	1,872	112,000	181,000	15,641	2,703	46,100	.....
1905.....	100,000	1,494	109,000	277,000	13,137	2,306	41,500	.....

*Bales of 478 pounds. †Millions. ‡Thousands.

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS.

[From tables prepared by the department of agriculture.]

CORN.				RYE.			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1906.....	96,737,581	2,927,416,091	\$1,166,626,479	1906.....	2,001,904	33,374,833	\$19,671,243
1907.....	99,931,000	2,592,320,000	1,336,901,000	1907.....	1,926,000	31,566,000	23,068,000
1908.....	101,788,000	2,658,651,000	1,616,145,000	1908.....	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,485,000
1909.....	98,583,000	2,552,190,000	1,588,000,000	1909.....	2,186,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1910.....	104,035,000	2,886,260,000	1,334,817,000	1910.....	2,135,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1911.....	105,825,000	2,531,488,000	1,565,258,000	1911.....	3,127,000	53,119,000	27,557,000
1912.....	107,083,000	3,124,746,000	1,520,454,000	1912.....	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913.....	105,820,000	2,446,988,000	1,692,092,000	1913.....	2,557,000	41,381,000	22,220,000
1914.....	103,435,000	2,672,804,000	1,722,070,000	1914.....	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915.....	106,197,000	2,994,793,000	1,722,680,000	1915.....	3,129,000	54,050,000	45,083,000
1916.....	105,954,000	2,533,241,000	2,295,783,000	1916.....	3,096,000	47,383,000	57,857,000
WHEAT.				BARLEY.			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1906.....	47,305,829	735,260,970	\$490,332,760	1906.....	6,323,757	178,916,484	\$74,235,997
1907.....	45,211,000	634,087,000	554,437,000	1907.....	6,648,000	153,597,000	102,290,000
1908.....	47,557,000	664,602,000	616,826,000	1908.....	6,446,000	166,756,000	92,442,000
1909.....	44,261,000	683,350,000	.....	1909.....	7,698,000	173,321,000	.....
1910.....	45,681,000	635,121,000	561,051,000	1910.....	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000
1911.....	49,543,000	621,338,000	543,063,000	1911.....	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000
1912.....	45,814,000	730,267,000	555,280,000	1912.....	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000
1913.....	50,184,000	763,380,000	610,122,000	1913.....	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000
1914.....	53,541,000	891,017,000	878,630,000	1914.....	7,565,000	194,053,000	105,900,000
1915.....	60,469,000	1,025,801,000	942,303,000	1915.....	7,148,000	223,853,000	118,172,000
1916.....	52,785,000	639,886,000	1,025,765,000	1916.....	7,064,000	180,927,000	159,534,000
OATS.				BUCKWHEAT.			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
1906.....	30,958,768	964,904,522	\$306,292,978	1906.....	789,208	14,641,937	\$8,727,443
1907.....	31,837,000	754,443,000	334,568,000	1907.....	800,000	14,290,000	9,975,000
1908.....	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000	1908.....	803,000	15,874,000	12,004,000
1909.....	35,157,000	1,007,129,000	.....	1909.....	878,000	14,849,000	.....
1910.....	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	1910.....	860,000	17,598,000	11,636,000
1911.....	37,763,000	922,298,000	414,663,000	1911.....	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000
1912.....	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	1912.....	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000
1913.....	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	1913.....	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000
1914.....	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	1914.....	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000
1915.....	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000	1915.....	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000
1916.....	41,539,000	1,251,992,000	656,179,000	1916.....	11,840,000	11,840,000	13,364,000

POTATOES.				TOBACCO.			
Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
1906.....	3,013,150	308,038,382	\$157,547,392	1906.....	796,099	682,428,530	\$68,232,647
1907.....	3,424,000	297,942,000	183,880,000	1907.....	820,800	698,126,000	71,411,000
1908.....	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,039,000	1908.....	875,425	718,061,380	74,130,185
1909.....	3,669,000	389,195,000	.....	1909.....	1,285,000	1,055,765,000	.....
1910.....	3,720,000	349,032,000	194,566,000	1910.....	1,366,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000
1911.....	3,619,000	292,737,000	238,778,000	1911.....	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,000
1912.....	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000	1912.....	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000
1913.....	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000	1913.....	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914.....	3,711,000	409,921,000	499,460,000	1914.....	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915.....	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000	1915.....	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916.....	3,550,000	285,437,000	417,063,000	1916.....	1,412,000	1,150,622,000	169,008,000

HAY.				COTTON.			
Year.	Acres.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
1906.....	42,476,224	57,145,959	\$592,539,871	1906.....	32,049,000	13,273,809	\$640,311,538
1907.....	44,028,000	63,677,000	743,507,000	1907.....	31,311,000	11,107,179	613,630,436
1908.....	46,486,000	70,798,000	635,423,000	1908.....	32,444,000	13,241,799	588,814,828
1909.....	45,744,000	64,938,000	689,245,000	1909.....	30,938,000	10,004,949	688,350,000
1910.....	45,691,000	60,978,000	747,769,000	1910.....	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,320,000
1911.....	43,017,000	47,444,000	694,570,000	1911.....	36,045,000	16,250,276	859,840,000
1912.....	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000	1912.....	34,283,000	13,703,000	792,240,000
1913.....	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000	1913.....	37,089,000	14,116,000	887,160,000
1914.....	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000	1914.....	36,832,000	16,134,930	591,130,000
1915.....	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000	1915.....	31,412,000	11,192,000	627,940,000
1916.....	54,965,000	89,991,000	1,068,894,000	1916.....	35,239,000	11,511,000	.....

AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF CROPS.

DEC. 1.	Wht.	Oats.	Corn.	Rye.	Barley.	Bu'k' wh't.	Pota- toes.	Hay, ton.	DEC. 1.	Wht.	Oats.	Corn.	Rye.	Barley.	Bu'k' wh't.	Pota- toes.	Hay, ton.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.
1905.....	74.8	29.1	41.2	61.1	40.3	58.7	61.7	8.52	1911.....	87.4	45.0	61.8	83.2	86.9	72.6	79.9	14.61
1906.....	66.7	31.7	39.9	58.9	41.5	59.6	61.1	10.37	1912.....	76.0	31.9	48.7	66.3	50.4	66.1	50.5	11.79
1907.....	87.4	44.3	51.6	73.1	66.6	69.8	61.7	11.08	1913.....	79.9	39.2	69.1	63.4	53.7	75.5	68.7	12.43
1908.....	92.4	47.0	60.6	73.6	55.4	75.6	70.6	8.98	1914.....	98.6	43.8	64.4	86.5	54.3	76.4	48.7	11.12
1909.....	99.0	40.5	59.6	73.9	55.2	69.9	54.9	10.62	1915.....	91.9	36.1	57.5	83.4	51.6	73.7	61.7	10.63
1910.....	88.3	34.1	48.0	72.2	57.8	65.7	55.7	12.26	1916.....	160.3	52.4	88.9	122.1	88.2	112.9	146.1	11.21

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From reports to U. S. department of agriculture.]

STATE, AND YEAR OF BEET CROP.	Fac- tor- ies. No.	Av. length of cam- paign. Days.	Sugar made. Tons.*	BEETS USED FOR SUGAR.				ANALYSIS OF BEETS.		Per- cent- age av. ex- tract'n of sugar.
				Area. Acres.	Quantity worked.		Av. price per ton.	Per- centage suc- crose.†	Per ct. purity coeffi- cient.‡	
					Tons.*	Av. yield per ac.				
California.....	31	108	236,322	141,097	1,462,895	10.37	\$6.30	18.35	84.13	16.15
Colorado.....	14	102	252,147	188,568	1,933,591	10.25	6.06	15.00	85.79	13.04
Idaho.....	5	86	45,874	42,185	331,478	7.87	6.16	16.95	86.39	13.84
Michigan.....	15	49	69,341	99,619	502,705	5.05	6.14	16.37	85.22	13.79
Ohio.....	4	45	18,234	24,767	137,696	5.56	6.83	15.89	83.36	13.24
Utah.....	11	95	90,277	68,211	708,237	10.38	5.73	16.05	84.79	12.75
Other states.....	14	66	108,462	100,911	843,071	8.35	6.18	15.69	82.67	12.87
United States, 1916.....	74	80	820,657	665,308	5,919,673	8.90	6.12	16.30	84.74	13.86
Total, 1915.....	67	92	874,220	611,301	6,150,293	10.1	5.67	16.49	84.38	14.21
Total, 1914.....	60	85	722,054	493,400	5,288,500	10.9	5.45	16.38	84.89	13.65
Total, 1913.....	71	85	733,401	580,006	5,689,462	9.76	5.69	15.78	83.22	12.96
Total, 1912.....	73	86	692,556	555,300	5,224,377	9.41	5.82	16.31	84.49	13.26

*Tons of 2,000 pounds. †Based upon weight of beets. ‡Percentage of pure sugar in the total soluble solids of the beets.

CENSUS REPORT OF BEET SUGAR MANU-FACTURED.

	1914.	1909.
Total acreage of beets planted.....	532,421	415,964
Total quantity of beets treated (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	5,639,103	3,965,356
Sugar—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	743,473	501,682
Value.....	\$58,590,465	\$45,937,629
Granulated—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	739,233	496,807
Value.....	\$58,351,323	\$45,645,810
Raw—Quantity (tons of 2,000 pounds).....	4,240	4,875
Value.....	\$239,142	\$291,819
Molasses—Quantity (gallons of 12.2 pounds).....	26,461,291	20,812,747
Value.....	\$1,536,192	\$1,129,905
Pulp.....	\$2,094,863	\$795,900
All other products.....	\$383,689	\$258,949
Total value of products.....	\$62,605,209	\$48,122,383

LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Year.	No. Factories.	Sugar. Tons.*	Molasses. Gals.
1916.....	150	303,890	26,154,000
1915.....	136	137,500	12,745,000
1914.....	149	247,700	17,177,443
1913.....	153	292,698	24,046,320
1912.....	126	153,573	14,302,169
1911.....	188	352,874	35,062,525

*Tons of 2,000 pounds.

CROPS OF 1916 BY STATES.

State.	Acres.	Yield bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine.....	15,000	43.0	645,000	\$668,000
N. Hampshire.....	19,000	46.0	874,000	1,005,000
Vermont.....	45,000	43.0	1,935,000	2,125,000
Massachusetts.....	42,000	42.0	1,764,000	2,117,000
R. Island.....	11,000	31.0	341,000	471,000
Connecticut.....	63,000	43.0	2,709,000	3,251,000
New York.....	540,000	30.0	16,200,000	17,820,000
New Jersey.....	270,000	40.0	10,800,000	10,800,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
P. gylvania...	1,450,000	39.0	56,550,000	\$54,854,000
Delaware	205,000	34.0	6,970,000	6,203,000
Maryland	700,000	39.0	27,300,000	24,297,000
Virginia	2,140,000	28.5	60,990,000	56,721,000
W. Virginia ..	725,000	30.5	22,112,000	22,333,000
N. Carolina ..	2,900,000	18.5	53,650,000	59,015,000
S. Carolina ..	2,065,000	15.5	32,008,000	36,169,000
Georgia	4,000,000	15.5	62,000,000	62,900,000
Florida	840,000	15.0	12,600,000	11,340,000
Ohio	3,675,000	31.5	115,762,000	104,136,000
Indiana	5,137,000	34.0	174,658,000	146,713,000
Illinois	10,400,000	29.5	306,800,000	257,712,000
Michigan	1,650,000	27.5	45,375,000	43,106,000
Wisconsin...	1,690,000	36.0	60,840,000	55,973,000
Minnesota...	2,520,000	33.5	84,420,000	67,536,000
Iowa	10,050,000	36.5	366,825,000	293,460,000
Missouri	6,775,000	19.5	132,112,000	118,901,000
N. Dakota...	510,000	26.5	13,515,000	11,353,000
S. Dakota...	2,950,000	28.5	84,075,000	64,738,000
Nebraska	7,400,000	26.0	192,400,000	150,072,000
Kansas	6,950,000	10.0	69,500,000	62,550,000
Kentucky	3,400,000	28.0	95,200,000	82,824,000
Tennessee...	3,250,000	26.0	84,500,000	79,430,000
Alabama	3,735,000	12.5	46,688,000	47,622,000
Mississippi...	3,400,000	14.0	47,600,000	46,648,000
Louisiana ..	2,134,000	21.0	44,514,000	42,125,000
Texas	6,900,000	19.0	131,100,000	136,344,000
Oklahoma	3,950,000	12.5	58,325,000	49,592,000
Arkansas	2,550,000	17.7	45,135,000	44,232,000
Montana	74,000	25.0	1,850,000	1,720,000
Wyoming	25,000	22.0	550,000	495,000
Colorado	475,000	15.5	7,362,000	6,626,000
New Mexico ..	125,000	21.0	2,625,000	2,966,000
Arizona	22,000	35.0	770,000	1,078,000
Utah	13,000	33.0	429,000	493,000
Nevada	1,000	34.0	34,000	42,000
Idaho	21,000	35.0	735,000	735,000
Washington ..	38,000	37.0	1,406,000	1,406,000
Oregon	40,000	33.5	1,340,000	1,273,000
California...	64,000	32.0	2,048,000	2,540,000
Un. States...	105,954,000	24.4	2,583,241,000	2,295,783,000

WINTER WHEAT.

New York...	430,000	21.0	9,030,000	\$15,170,000
New Jersey...	80,000	20.0	1,800,000	2,952,000
Pennsylvania...	1,375,000	19.0	26,125,000	42,322,000
Delaware	124,000	15.0	1,860,000	3,013,000
Maryland	640,000	15.0	10,240,000	10,510,000
Virginia	1,300,000	12.5	16,250,000	26,812,000
West Va.	320,000	14.5	4,640,000	7,424,000
No. Carolina ..	950,000	10.5	9,975,000	37,556,000
So. Carolina ..	210,000	10.6	2,226,000	4,207,000
Georgia	334,000	11.4	3,808,000	7,083,000
Ohio	1,500,000	13.5	20,250,000	34,222,000
Indiana	1,620,000	12.0	19,440,000	32,354,000
Illinois	1,475,000	11.0	16,225,000	26,771,000
Michigan	800,000	17.0	13,600,000	22,712,000
Wisconsin...	81,000	19.0	1,539,000	2,462,000
Minnesota...	65,000	14.0	910,000	1,474,000
Iowa	340,000	18.5	6,290,000	9,812,000
Missouri	1,950,000	8.5	16,575,000	27,349,000
S. Dakota...	150,000	18.5	2,775,000	4,162,000
Nebraska	3,240,000	20.0	64,800,000	103,680,000
Kansas	8,130,000	12.0	97,560,000	159,998,000
Kentucky	890,000	9.0	8,010,000	13,297,000
Tennessee...	895,000	9.2	7,955,000	13,449,000
Alabama	110,000	15.5	1,045,000	1,953,000
Mississippi...	6,000	15.0	90,000	158,000
Texas	1,200,000	11.0	13,200,000	22,836,000
Oklahoma	3,050,000	9.7	29,585,000	49,407,000
Arkansas	255,000	8.0	2,040,000	3,325,000
Montana	550,000	21.5	11,825,000	19,038,000
Wyoming	70,000	21.0	1,470,000	2,132,000
Colorado	370,000	20.0	7,400,000	11,100,000
New Mexico ..	65,000	16.5	1,072,000	1,608,000
Arizona	40,000	29.0	1,160,000	1,740,000
Utah	250,000	20.0	5,000,000	7,600,000
Nevada	20,000	24.5	490,000	686,000
Idaho	344,000	24.0	8,256,000	12,054,000
Washington ..	690,000	26.5	18,285,000	26,148,000
Oregon	580,000	23.0	13,340,000	19,343,000
California...	350,000	16.0	5,600,000	8,512,000
Un. States...	34,829,000	13.8	481,744,000	783,911,000

SPRING WHEAT.

Maine	5,000	27.0	135,000	\$252,000
Vermont	1,000	25.0	25,000	41,000
Wisconsin...	107,000	16.6	1,776,000	2,842,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Minnesota...	3,650,000	7.3	26,645,000	\$43,165,000
Iowa	320,000	13.0	4,160,000	6,490,000
N. Dakota...	7,150,000	5.5	39,325,000	59,774,000
S. Dakota...	3,500,000	6.2	22,050,000	33,075,000
Nebraska	300,000	12.5	3,750,000	6,000,000
Kansas	44,000	10.5	462,000	758,000
Montana	935,000	18.0	16,830,000	27,096,000
Wyoming	95,000	22.0	2,090,000	3,030,000
Colorado	230,000	19.5	4,485,000	6,728,000
New Mexico ..	48,000	21.5	1,032,000	1,548,000
Utah	76,000	25.0	1,900,000	2,388,000
Nevada	35,000	31.5	1,102,000	1,543,000
Idaho	290,000	23.5	6,815,000	9,950,000
Washington...	900,000	21.5	19,350,000	27,670,000
Oregon	270,000	23.0	6,210,000	9,004,000

Un. States 17,956,000 8.8 158,142,000 241,854,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Maine	170,000	36.0	6,120,000	\$4,100,000
N. H'psire	12,000	37.0	444,000	306,000
Vermont	80,000	32.0	2,560,000	1,664,000
Massachusetts	15,000	32.0	480,000	317,000
R. Island	2,000	27.0	54,000	37,000
Connecticut...	15,000	30.0	450,000	310,000
New York...	1,300,000	28.0	31,356,000	19,441,000
New Jersey...	69,000	30.0	2,070,000	1,263,000
Pennsylvania...	1,130,000	31.0	35,030,000	19,967,000
Delaware	4,000	30.0	120,000	74,000
Maryland	46,000	29.5	1,357,000	823,000
Virginia	250,000	23.0	5,750,000	3,622,000
W. Virginia ..	140,000	23.0	3,220,000	2,061,000
N. Carolina ..	375,000	17.5	6,562,000	4,856,000
S. Carolina ..	500,000	18.0	9,000,000	7,200,000
Georgia	860,000	19.5	16,770,000	13,248,000
Florida	60,000	15.0	900,000	639,000
Ohio	1,717,000	28.0	48,076,000	25,480,000
Indiana	1,750,000	30.0	52,500,000	26,775,000
Illinois	4,470,000	38.5	172,095,000	87,768,000
Michigan	1,423,000	30.0	42,690,000	22,626,000
Wisconsin...	2,200,000	37.0	81,400,000	41,514,000
Minnesota...	3,325,000	26.5	88,112,000	41,413,000
Iowa	5,050,000	37.0	186,850,000	89,688,000
Missouri	1,290,000	25.0	32,250,000	17,092,000
N. Dakota...	2,500,000	21.5	53,750,000	29,650,000
S. Dakota...	1,850,000	30.5	56,425,000	25,956,000
Nebraska	2,250,000	35.5	79,875,000	37,541,000
Kansas	1,550,000	23.5	36,425,000	20,994,000
Kentucky	800,000	21.0	6,300,000	3,780,000
Tennessee...	360,000	21.0	7,560,000	4,687,000
Alabama	600,000	17.5	10,500,000	7,875,000
Mississippi...	320,000	18.0	5,760,000	4,262,000
Louisiana	110,000	19.0	2,090,000	1,421,000
Texas	1,500,000	28.5	42,750,000	26,078,000
Oklahoma	1,160,000	33.0	15,080,000	8,596,000
Arkansas	350,000	21.0	7,350,000	4,998,000
Montana	660,000	38.0	25,080,000	11,788,000
Wyoming	245,000	35.0	8,575,000	5,145,000
Colorado	290,000	33.0	9,570,000	5,742,000
N. Mexico...	64,000	29.0	1,856,000	1,244,000
Arizona	9,000	37.5	338,000	270,000
Utah	103,000	43.5	4,480,000	2,733,000
Nevada	14,000	43.0	602,000	452,000
Idaho	310,000	43.0	13,330,000	7,198,000
Washington...	275,000	52.0	14,300,000	7,293,000
Oregon	360,000	48.0	17,280,000	7,467,000
California...	200,000	32.5	6,500,000	4,680,000

Un. States 41,539,000 30.1 1,251,992,000 656,179,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Vermont	1,000	20.0	20,000	\$24,000
Massachusetts	3,000	18.5	55,000	71,000
Connecticut...	7,000	19.6	137,000	171,000
New York...	151,000	18.0	2,718,000	3,479,000
New Jersey...	70,000	19.0	1,330,000	1,556,000
Pennsylvania...	260,000	17.0	4,420,000	4,818,000
Delaware	1,000	15.0	15,000	18,000
Maryland	23,000	15.5	356,000	392,000
Virginia	75,000	12.5	938,000	1,004,000
W. Virginia ..	20,000	16.0	320,000	381,000
N. Carolina ..	65,000	9.7	594,000	694,000
S. Carolina ..	5,000	9.8	49,000	91,000
Georgia	13,000	9.5	124,000	194,000
Ohio	75,000	14.5	1,088,000	1,306,000
Indiana	185,000	14.0	2,590,000	3,082,000
Illinois	43,000	15.5	666,000	813,000
Michigan	325,000	14.3	4,648,000	6,042,000
Wisconsin...	375,000	16.2	6,075,000	8,019,000
Minnesota...	385,000	15.0	5,025,000	6,382,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Iowa	55,000	17.0	935,000	1,075,000
Missouri	21,000	11.0	231,000	284,000
N. Dakota	350,000	13.3	4,650,000	5,819,000
S. Dakota	250,000	18.0	4,500,000	5,310,000
Nebraska	192,000	16.0	3,072,000	3,564,000
Kansas	48,000	14.0	667,000	734,000
Kentucky	22,000	11.2	246,000	317,000
Tennessee	15,000	10.0	150,000	202,000
Alabama	4,000	13.0	52,000	91,000
Texas	2,000	10.0	20,000	24,000
Oklahoma	9,000	10.0	90,000	112,000
Arkansas	1,000	10.0	10,000	12,000
Montana	10,000	20.5	205,000	197,000
Wyoming	10,000	15.5	155,000	167,000
Colorado	28,000	14.0	392,000	442,000
Utah	12,000	12.0	144,000	144,000
Idaho	2,000	17.0	34,000	32,000
Washington	7,000	14.5	102,000	113,000
Oregon	30,000	17.0	510,000	586,000
California	8,000	13.0	104,000	121,000

Un. States. 3,095,000 15.3 47,383,000 57,857,000

BARLEY.

Maine	6,000	26.0	156,000	\$162,000
N. H'pshire	1,000	28.0	28,000	25,000
Vermont	15,000	27.5	412,000	412,000
New York	81,000	23.3	1,887,000	1,906,000
Pennsylvania	12,000	25.0	300,000	225,000
Maryland	6,000	32.0	192,000	140,000
Virginia	13,000	27.5	358,000	304,000
Ohio	33,000	27.8	917,000	734,000
Indiana	15,000	27.0	405,000	304,000
Illinois	60,000	32.0	1,920,000	1,978,000
Michigan	100,000	24.5	2,450,000	2,280,000
Wisconsin	610,000	30.0	18,300,000	19,215,000
Minnesota	1,375,000	19.0	26,125,000	22,729,000
Iowa	295,000	29.5	8,702,000	7,919,000
Missouri	5,000	20.0	100,000	93,000
No. Dakota	1,725,000	15.5	26,738,000	21,390,000
So. Dakota	325,000	22.7	18,728,000	15,444,000
Nebraska	110,000	28.0	3,080,000	2,310,000
Kansas	300,000	16.0	4,800,000	3,696,000
Kentucky	6,000	26.0	156,000	140,000
Tennessee	10,000	23.7	237,000	127,000
Texas	9,000	17.0	153,000	232,000
Oklahoma	8,000	12.5	100,000	100,000
Montana	95,000	28.0	2,660,000	2,022,000
Wyoming	25,000	33.0	825,000	718,000
Colorado	160,000	32.0	5,120,000	4,198,000
New Mexico	11,000	28.0	308,000	308,000
Arizona	32,000	35.0	1,120,000	1,210,000
Utah	34,000	36.0	1,224,000	930,000
Nevada	12,000	41.0	492,000	467,000
Idaho	190,000	39.0	7,410,000	6,076,000
Washington	165,000	41.3	6,814,000	5,724,000
Oregon	140,000	38.5	5,390,000	4,312,000
California	1,190,000	28.0	33,320,000	31,654,000

Un. States. 7,674,000 23.6 180,927,000 159,534,000

BUCKWHEAT.

Maine	14,000	24.0	336,000	\$319,000
N. H'pshire	1,000	20.0	20,000	20,000
Vermont	12,000	17.5	210,000	220,000
Massachusetts	2,000	16.0	32,000	45,000
Connecticut	3,000	19.0	57,000	68,000
New York	290,000	12.0	3,480,000	4,246,000
New Jersey	15,000	19.0	285,000	308,000
Pennsylvania	270,000	14.0	3,780,000	4,196,000
Delaware	3,000	19.0	57,000	67,000
Maryland	10,000	18.9	189,000	208,000
Virginia	25,000	19.2	480,000	456,000
W. Virginia	36,000	18.3	659,000	666,000
N. Carolina	10,000	17.5	175,000	149,000
Ohio	19,000	17.7	336,000	370,000
Indiana	8,000	18.0	144,000	161,000
Illinois	4,000	17.0	68,000	83,000
Michigan	75,000	11.0	825,000	949,000
Wisconsin	20,000	14.0	280,000	325,000
Minnesota	10,000	15.0	150,000	168,000
Iowa	10,000	15.0	150,000	188,000
Missouri	4,000	14.0	56,000	74,000
Nebraska	1,000	17.0	17,000	19,000
Kansas	3,000	18.0	54,000	54,000
Tennessee	3,000	18.0	54,000	54,000

Un. States. 845,000 14.0 11,840,000 13,364,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
New York	120,000	6.0	720,000	\$4,644,000
Michigan	470,000	6.6	3,102,000	15,975,000
Colorado	38,000	11.2	424,000	1,781,000
New Mexico	64,000	6.5	425,000	1,488,000
California	253,000	16.5	4,175,000	20,875,000

States named 945,000 9.4 8,846,000 44,763,000

POTATOES.

Maine	125,000	204	25,500,000	\$36,210,000
N. H'pshire	15,000	120	1,800,000	2,988,000
Vermont	23,000	112	2,576,000	3,581,000
Massachusetts	25,000	91	2,275,000	3,981,000
R. Island	5,000	74	370,000	684,000
Connecticut	22,000	95	2,090,000	3,658,000
New York	320,000	70	22,400,000	35,392,000
New Jersey	85,000	122	10,370,000	16,074,000
Pennsylvania	272,000	70	19,040,000	28,179,000
Delaware	10,000	90	900,000	1,125,000
Maryland	43,000	95	4,085,000	5,433,000
Virginia	125,000	130	16,250,000	22,262,000
W. Virginia	48,000	88	4,224,000	6,674,000
N. Carolina	34,000	95	3,230,000	4,522,000
S. Carolina	10,000	75	750,000	1,812,000
Georgia	15,000	60	900,000	1,575,000
Florida	15,000	74	1,110,000	2,220,000
Ohio	140,000	45	6,300,000	11,466,000
Indiana	74,000	44	3,256,000	5,763,000
Illinois	125,000	58	7,250,000	12,978,000
Michigan	320,000	48	15,360,000	24,576,000
Wisconsin	290,000	47	13,630,000	20,036,000
Minnesota	280,000	60	16,800,000	21,840,000
Iowa	115,000	42	4,830,000	8,452,000
Missouri	91,000	60	5,460,000	9,828,000
N. Dakota	75,000	93	6,975,000	8,027,000
S. Dakota	65,000	58	4,290,000	5,877,000
Nebraska	105,000	73	7,665,000	11,498,000
Kansas	70,000	71	4,970,000	8,200,000
Kentucky	49,000	84	4,116,000	5,845,000
Tennessee	36,000	82	2,952,000	4,398,000
Alabama	20,000	59	1,900,000	3,042,000
Mississippi	12,000	65	780,000	1,248,000
Louisiana	25,000	65	1,625,000	2,714,000
Texas	40,000	50	2,000,000	3,800,000
Oklahoma	34,000	53	1,802,000	3,514,000
Arkansas	25,000	65	1,625,000	3,088,000
Montana	39,000	125	4,875,000	5,350,000
Wyoming	18,000	130	2,340,000	2,995,000
Colorado	50,000	138	6,900,000	9,315,000
New Mexico	8,000	102	816,000	1,428,000
Arizona	1,000	115	115,000	207,000
Utah	20,000	180	3,600,000	4,680,000
Nevada	14,000	90	2,660,000	3,438,000
Idaho	27,000	150	4,050,000	5,144,000
Washington	60,000	165	9,900,000	9,702,000
Oregon	55,000	150	8,250,000	7,425,000
California	75,000	141	10,575,000	14,805,000

Un. States. 3,550,000 80.4 285,437,000 417,063,000

SWEET POTATOES.

New Jersey	23,000	100	2,300,000	\$2,760,000
Pennsylvania	1,000	100	100,000	135,000
Delaware	5,000	125	625,000	506,000
Maryland	9,000	126	1,134,000	998,000
Virginia	39,000	130	5,070,000	4,563,000
W. Virginia	2,000	140	280,000	353,000
N. Carolina	87,000	107	9,309,000	6,982,000
S. Carolina	66,000	86	5,676,000	4,825,000
Georgia	94,000	80	7,520,000	6,091,000
Florida	25,000	100	2,500,000	2,150,000
Ohio	1,000	99	99,000	148,000
Indiana	3,000	100	300,000	450,000
Illinois	8,000	90	720,000	900,000
Iowa	3,000	91	273,000	524,000
Missouri	7,000	70	490,000	735,000
Kansas	4,000	82	368,000	552,000
Kentucky	10,000	90	900,000	900,000
Tennessee	27,000	100	2,700,000	2,349,000
Alabama	85,000	74	6,290,000	4,655,000
Mississippi	77,000	82	6,314,000	4,230,000
Louisiana	64,000	90	5,760,000	3,802,000
Texas	80,000	89	7,120,000	6,408,000
Oklahoma	13,000	74	962,000	1,299,000
Arkansas	35,000	91	3,185,000	2,868,000
California	6,000	160	960,000	960,000

Un. States. 774,000 91.7 70,955,000 60,141,000

RICE.				
State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
North Carolina	300	21.0	6,000	\$5,000
South Carolina	3,560	14.0	49,000	44,000
Georgia	800	20.0	16,000	14,000
Florida	700	25.0	18,000	14,000
Missouri	200	51.0	10,000	10,000
Alabama	300	25.0	8,000	6,000
Mississippi	1,900	28.0	53,000	42,000
Louisiana	443,300	45.0	20,325,000	18,353,000
Texas	235,000	45.0	10,575,000	9,094,000
Arkansas	125,000	50.5	6,312,000	6,060,000
California	67,800	67.0	4,543,000	3,544,000
Un. States.	378,800	47.8	41,982,000	37,186,000

CRANBERRIES.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bbls.	Barrels.	Value.
Massachusetts	14,000	15.8	221,000	\$1,602,000
New Jersey	7,500	21.7	163,000	1,222,000
Wisconsin	2,100	14.8	31,000	206,000
States named	23,600	17.6	415,000	3,030,000

APPLES, PEACHES AND PEARS.

State.	Acres.	Yield, barrels.	Apples, bushels.	Peaches, bushels.	Pears, bushels.
Maine	1,880,000	.....	.....	.....	38,000
New Hampshire	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Vermont	1,105,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000
Massachusetts	1,344,000	.....	.....	.....	114,000
Rhode Island	87,000	.....	.....	.....	14,000
Connecticut	610,000	.....	.....	.....	46,000
New York	12,600,000	.....	1,238,000	.....	1,675,000
New Jersey	750,000	.....	689,000	.....	687,000
Pennsylvania	6,207,000	.....	1,069,000	.....	509,000
Delaware	83,000	.....	346,000	.....	164,000
Maryland	848,000	.....	600,000	.....	378,000
Virginia	4,433,000	.....	660,000	.....	122,000
West Virginia	3,344,000	.....	520,000	.....	42,000
North Carolina	2,358,000	.....	897,000	.....	75,000
South Carolina	196,000	.....	545,000	.....	56,000
Georgia	541,000	.....	3,510,000	.....	135,000
Florida	.....	.....	119,000	.....	54,000
Ohio	2,867,000	.....	1,350,000	.....	376,000
Indiana	1,807,000	.....	838,000	.....	351,000
Illinois	1,616,000	.....	730,000	.....	354,000
Michigan	4,780,000	.....	2,010,000	.....	836,000
Wisconsin	870,000	.....	.....	.....	26,000
Minnesota	429,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	1,575,000	.....	.....	.....	83,000
Missouri	2,700,000	.....	1,080,000	.....	164,000
South Dakota	116,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	567,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Kansas	1,040,000	.....	150,000	.....	77,000
Kentucky	2,147,000	.....	830,000	.....	160,000
Tennessee	1,772,000	.....	1,080,000	.....	.....
Alabama	380,000	.....	1,110,000	.....	90,000
Mississippi	116,000	.....	975,000	.....	90,000
Louisiana	.....	.....	567,000	.....	49,000
Texas	158,000	.....	2,860,000	.....	322,000
Oklahoma	275,000	.....	230,000	.....	11,000
Arkansas	1,018,000	.....	2,340,000	.....	68,000
Montana	256,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Colorado	735,000	.....	405,000	.....	99,000
New Mexico	119,000	.....	40,000	.....	36,000
Arizona	46,000	.....	60,000	.....	18,000
Utah	33,000	.....	84,000	.....	12,000
Nevada	16,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Idaho	147,000	.....	25,000	.....	50,000
Washington	3,225,000	.....	415,000	.....	551,000
Oregon	1,285,000	.....	276,000	.....	555,000
California	1,918,000	.....	8,808,000	.....	1,784,000
United States	67,415,000	.....	36,939,000	.....	10,377,000

TOBACCO.

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Lbs.	Value.
New Hampshire	100	1,630	165,000	\$28,000
Vermont	100	1,600	160,000	30,000
Massachusetts	7,300	1,660	12,118,000	3,030,000
Connecticut	22,200	1,630	36,186,000	9,770,000
New York	3,700	1,230	4,551,000	592,000
Pennsylvania	36,100	1,360	49,096,000	6,972,000
Maryland	25,500	770	19,635,000	3,142,000
Virginia	190,000	680	129,200,000	18,863,000
W. Virginia	14,100	900	12,690,000	1,904,000
N. Carolina	320,000	550	176,000,000	35,200,000
S. Carolina	39,000	520	20,280,000	2,839,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Lbs.	Value.
Georgia	1,300	1,180	1,534,000	\$414,000
Florida	2,500	1,210	3,025,000	908,000
Ohio	100,000	950	95,000,000	12,350,000
Indiana	14,800	930	13,764,000	1,789,000
Illinois	700	750	525,000	62,000
Wisconsin	43,900	1,270	55,753,000	6,969,000
Missouri	3,200	950	3,040,000	456,000
Kentucky	484,000	900	435,600,000	55,321,000
Tennessee	102,200	800	81,760,000	8,258,000
Alabama	200	300	60,000	18,000
Louisiana	200	450	90,000	25,000
Texas	200	700	140,000	28,000
Arkansas	500	500	250,000	50,000
Un. States	1,411,800	815.0	1,150,622,000	169,008,000

COTTON.

State.	Acres.	Yield, lbs.	Bales.	Value.
Virginia	44,000	315	29,000	\$2,682,000
N. Carolina	1,432,000	215	646,000	59,742,000
S. Carolina	2,834,000	155	920,000	88,085,000
Georgia	5,344,000	166	1,845,000	175,463,000
Florida	197,000	105	43,000	6,412,000
Alabama	3,219,000	78	525,000	48,956,000
Mississippi	3,114,000	123	800,000	78,522,000
Louisiana	1,203,000	175	440,000	40,205,000
Texas	11,517,000	157	3,775,000	350,796,000
Arkansas	2,635,000	208	1,145,000	107,430,000
Tennessee	873,000	203	378,000	35,285,000
Missouri	132,000	225	62,000	5,644,000
Oklahoma	2,593,000	154	835,000	75,832,000
California	72,000	400	60,000	5,743,000
All other	25,000	.....	8,000	750,000
Un. States	35,239,000	156.3	11,511,000	1,079,598,000

FLAXSEED.

State.	Acres.	Yield, bu.	Bushels.	Value.
Wisconsin	5,000	12.0	60,000	\$144,000
Minnesota	275,000	8.5	2,338,000	5,611,000
Iowa	18,000	10.0	180,000	387,000
Missouri	5,000	7.0	35,000	74,000
No. Dakota	790,000	10.3	8,137,000	20,505,000
So. Dakota	150,000	9.3	1,395,000	3,446,000
Nebraska	4,000	8.0	32,000	74,000
Kansas	30,000	5.8	174,000	407,000
Montana	325,000	9.5	3,088,000	7,658,000
Wyoming	2,000	7.0	14,000	32,000
Colorado	1,000	6.0	6,000	12,000
Un. States	1,605,000	9.6	15,459,000	38,350,000

HAY (TAME).

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	Value.
Maine	1,200,000	1.45	1,740,000	\$21,576,000
N. H. shire	529,000	1.45	767,000	11,122,000
Vermont	980,000	1.70	1,666,000	20,992,000
Massachusetts	480,000	1.56	749,000	14,231,000
R. Island	60,000	1.35	81,000	1,620,000
Connecticut	370,000	1.55	574,000	10,619,000
New York	4,500,000	1.62	7,290,000	86,751,000
New Jersey	375,000	1.56	585,000	10,296,000
Pennsylvania	3,255,000	1.60	5,208,000	71,870,000
Delaware	80,000	1.45	116,000	1,844,000
Maryland	465,000	1.48	688,000	9,632,000
Virginia	790,000	1.35	1,066,000	15,990,000
W. Virginia	825,000	1.54	1,270,000	18,415,000
N. Carolina	390,000	1.30	507,000	8,872,000
S. Carolina	250,000	1.30	325,000	5,428,000
Georgia	304,000	1.25	375,000	6,075,000
Florida	56,000	1.25	70,000	1,120,000
Ohio	3,100,000	1.57	4,867,000	51,590,000
Indiana	2,300,000	1.44	3,312,000	36,101,000
Illinois	3,100,000	1.45	4,495,000	50,794,000
Michigan	2,750,000	1.59	4,372,000	43,720,000
Wisconsin	2,600,000	1.70	4,420,000	51,272,000
Minnesota	1,890,000	1.85	3,496,000	24,472,000
Iowa	3,600,000	1.61	5,796,000	52,164,000
Missouri	3,350,000	1.30	4,355,000	40,502,000
N. Dakota	520,000	1.70	884,000	5,304,000
S. Dakota	730,000	1.90	1,387,000	7,490,000
Nebraska	1,850,000	2.20	4,070,000	28,897,000
Kansas	1,630,000	1.55	2,604,000	19,790,000
Kentucky	1,080,000	1.31	1,415,000	17,239,000
Tennessee	1,050,000	1.33	1,419,000	21,735,000
Alabama	275,000	1.20	358,000	4,654,000
Mississippi	275,000	1.35	371,000	4,081,000
Louisiana	260,000	1.65	429,000	4,719,000
Texas	480,000	1.20	576,000	6,048,000

State.	Acres.	Yield, tons.	Tons.	Value.
Oklahoma ..	550,000	1.50	825,000	\$7,425,000
Arkansas ..	375,000	1.25	468,000	5,862,000
Montana ..	825,000	1.70	1,402,000	15,422,000
Wyoming ..	580,000	1.80	1,044,000	12,528,000
Colorado ..	970,000	2.05	1,988,000	21,868,000
New Mexico ..	185,000	2.00	370,000	5,180,000
Arizona ..	165,000	3.80	627,000	9,092,000
Utah ..	384,000	2.20	845,000	12,675,000
Nevada ..	225,000	2.40	540,000	5,184,000
Idaho ..	725,000	2.50	1,812,000	21,925,000
Washington ..	836,000	2.40	2,006,000	27,683,000
Oregon ..	850,000	2.30	1,955,000	21,310,000
California ..	2,500,000	1.75	4,375,000	55,125,000

Un. States. 54,965,000 1.64 89,991,000 1,008,894,000

HAY CROP BY KINDS IN 1916.

	Tons.
Timothy ..	22,092,000
Clover ..	27,672,000
Timothy and clover mixed ..	20,160,000
Alfalfa ..	16,591,000
Millet and Hungarian ..	3,133,000
Other tame ..	6,220,000
Grains cut green for hay ..	6,703,000
Wild salt or prairie ..	19,785,000

Total all hay.....109,786,000

SHEEP (1917) AND WOOL (1916).

State.	Sheep, Jan. 1	Fleeces, number	Wool, pounds
Maine ..	157,000	130,000	850,000
New Hampshire ..	35,000	23,000	185,000
Vermont ..	100,000	78,000	580,000
Massachusetts ..	25,000	18,000	125,000
Rhode Island ..	5,000	5,000	25,000
Connecticut ..	18,000	14,000	75,000
New York ..	840,000	530,000	3,550,000
New Jersey ..	29,000	16,000	80,000
Pennsylvania ..	835,000	650,000	4,225,000
Delaware ..	8,000	5,000	30,000
Maryland ..	223,000	129,000	750,000
Virginia ..	686,000	378,000	1,900,000
West Virginia ..	715,000	550,000	2,750,000
North Carolina ..	140,000	135,000	570,000
South Carolina ..	30,000	24,000	95,000
Georgia ..	150,000	165,000	495,000
Florida ..	119,000	111,000	345,000
Ohio ..	2,945,000	1,950,000	13,650,000
Indiana ..	1,005,000	650,000	4,420,000
Illinois ..	838,000	515,000	3,855,000
Michigan ..	1,834,000	1,165,000	8,275,000
Wisconsin ..	645,000	335,000	2,510,000
Minnesota ..	541,000	335,000	2,695,000
Iowa ..	1,240,000	650,000	4,875,000
Missouri ..	1,370,000	680,000	4,625,000
North Dakota ..	250,000	180,000	1,350,000
South Dakota ..	658,000	475,000	3,560,000
Nebraska ..	381,000	230,000	1,830,000
Kansas ..	348,000	185,000	1,330,000
Kentucky ..	1,155,000	625,000	3,125,000
Tennessee ..	650,000	425,000	1,870,000
Alabama ..	121,000	100,000	350,000
Mississippi ..	193,000	150,000	540,000
Louisiana ..	240,000	170,000	590,000
Texas ..	2,328,000	1,800,000	10,250,000
Oklahoma ..	104,000	74,000	500,000
Arkansas ..	124,000	85,000	350,000
Montana ..	3,744,000	3,150,000	24,570,000
Wyoming ..	4,381,000	3,675,000	31,000,000
Colorado ..	1,950,000	1,400,000	8,400,000
New Mexico ..	3,300,000	3,200,000	18,240,000
Arizona ..	1,632,000	915,000	5,950,000
Utah ..	2,089,000	2,080,000	15,000,000
Nevada ..	1,455,000	1,340,000	10,000,000
Idaho ..	3,195,000	1,980,000	15,000,000
Washington ..	585,000	555,000	4,750,000
Oregon ..	2,484,000	1,760,000	13,200,000
California ..	2,524,000	1,850,000	11,600,000

United States.....48,483,000 35,700,000 244,890,000

STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION IN 1916.

State.	Acres.	Yield. Quarts.	Prod. Crates.*
Missouri ..	6,800	2,250	637,500
Kentucky ..	2,000	3,400	283,300

State.	Acres.	Yield. Quarts.	Prod. Crates.*
Tennessee ..	16,950	1,800	\$1,271,250
Alabama ..	2,350	1,600	156,700
Mississippi ..	2,050	1,400	119,600
Louisiana ..	16,900	1,700	1,197,100
Arkansas ..	14,100	1,800	1,057,500
California ..	4,750	2,000	395,800
Total ..	65,900	1,864	5,118,750

*24 quart crates.

COTTON STATISTICS OF UNITED STATES.

In equivalent 400 pound bales.

Year.	Prod- tion.	Consump- tion.	Exports.	Imports.
1790.....	3,138	11,000	4,379	697
1800.....	73,222	18,829	41,872	8,696
1810.....	177,824	35,565	124,116	431
1820.....	334,738	100,000	249,737	427
1830.....	732,218	129,938	553,960	22
1840.....	1,347,640	245,045	1,060,408	1,210
1850.....	2,136,083	422,626	1,854,474	330
1860.....	3,841,416	841,975	615,032	.....
1870.....	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802
1880.....	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447
1890.....	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580
1900.....	10,123,027	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610
1910.....	11,608,616	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191
1915.....	11,191,820	7,055,760	6,405,993	420,995
1916.....	11,511,000	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK (1917).

Farm animals.	Number.	Av. price.	Tot. value.
Horses ..	21,126,000	\$102.94	\$2,174,629,000
Mules ..	4,639,000	118.32	548,864,000
Milch cows ..	22,768,000	59.66	1,358,435,000
Other cattle ..	40,849,000	35.88	1,465,786,000
Sheep ..	48,483,000	7.14	346,061,000
Swine ..	67,453,000	11.73	791,242,000

The states having the largest number of farm animals of each of the above kinds Jan. 1, 1917, were:

Horses—Iowa, 1,552,000; Illinois, 1,452,000; Texas, 1,156,000; Kansas, 1,120,000; Missouri, 1,040,000; Nebraska, 1,018,000; Minnesota, 900,000; Ohio, 892,000; Indiana, 845,000; North Dakota, 825,000; South Dakota, 774,000; Oklahoma, 743,000; Wisconsin, 715,000; Michigan, 680,000; New York, 609,000; Pennsylvania, 596,000.

Mules—Texas, 760,000; Missouri, 350,000; Georgia, 324,000; Mississippi, 292,000; Alabama, 278,000; Oklahoma, 276,000; Tennessee, 270,000; Kansas, 265,000; Arkansas, 250,000; Kentucky, 224,000.

Milch cows—Wisconsin, 1,750,000; New York, 1,539,000; Iowa, 1,405,000; Minnesota, 1,302,000; Texas, 1,175,000; Illinois, 1,067,000; Pennsylvania, 980,000; Ohio, 950,000; Kansas, 900,000; Michigan, 865,000; Missouri, 845,000; Indiana, 798,000; Nebraska, 676,000; California, 591,000.

Cattle (other than milch cows)—Texas, 5,482,000; Iowa, 2,754,000; Nebraska, 2,349,000; Kansas, 2,115,000; California, 1,636,000; Missouri, 1,600,000; Wisconsin, 1,340,000; Minnesota, 1,340,000; Illinois, 1,251,000; Oklahoma, 1,222,000; South Dakota, 1,181,000; Colorado, 1,150,000; New Mexico, 1,145,000; New York, 999,000; Montana, 983,000; Florida, 865,000; Arizona, 864,000; Ohio, 863,000; Indiana, 735,000; Georgia, 686,000; Pennsylvania, 664,000.

Sheep—Wyoming, 4,381,000; Montana, 3,744,000; New Mexico, 3,300,000; Idaho, 3,195,000; Ohio, 2,944,000; California, 2,524,000; Oregon, 2,484,000; Texas, 2,328,000; Utah, 2,089,000; Colorado, 1,950,000; Michigan, 1,834,000; Nevada, 1,455,000; Missouri, 1,370,000; Iowa, 1,240,000; Kentucky, 1,155,000; Indiana, 1,005,000; Illinois, 898,000; Nebraska, 798,000; Illinois, 4,444,000; Nebraska, 3,970,000; Ohio, 3,527,000; Texas, 3,229,000; Georgia, 2,585,000; Kansas, 2,535,000; Wisconsin, 2,060,000; Alabama, 1,850,000; Minnesota, 1,733,000; Mississippi, 1,698,000; Kentucky, 1,589,000; Louisiana, 1,584,000; Arkansas, 1,575,000; North Carolina, 1,550,000; Tennessee, 1,485,000; South Dakota, 1,432,000; Michigan, 1,345,000; Oklahoma, 1,372,000; Pennsylvania, 1,174,000; Florida, 1,100,000; Virginia, 1,023,000.

AVERAGE VALUE PER HEAD OF FARM ANIMALS.

On Jan. 1 of years indicated.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1900-9.	1890-9.	1870-9.
Horses	\$102.94	\$101.60	\$103.33	\$109.32	\$110.77	\$105.94	\$111.67	\$71.99	\$48.24	\$67.78
Mules	118.32	113.87	112.36	123.85	124.31	120.51	125.62	84.98	58.79	76.63
Milch cows.....	59.66	53.90	53.33	53.94	45.02	39.39	40.49	30.12	23.35	26.65
Other cattle.....	35.88	33.49	33.38	31.13	26.36	21.20	20.85	18.09	16.53	19.77
Sheep	7.14	5.00	4.50	4.04	3.94	3.46	3.73	3.13	2.23	2.21
Swine	11.73	8.40	9.87	10.40	9.86	8.00	9.35	6.46	4.81	5.13

WHEAT HARVEST CALENDAR.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania,

Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, Nebraska, upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, south of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, south of England.

August—Central and northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, north of Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burma, New South Wales.

CROPS OF 1917.

[Department of agriculture estimate, Oct. 1.]

Winter wheat, bu...	417,847,000	Sweet potatoes, bu...	87,244,000	Hay, tame, tons....	76,490,000
Spring wheat, bu...	242,450,000	Flax, bu.....	11,335,000	Hay, wild, tons....	15,225,000
All wheat, bu.....	659,797,000	Rice, bu.....	33,256,000	Hay, total tons....	91,715,000
Corn, bu.....	3,210,795,000	Tobacco, lbs.....	1,243,023,000	Sugar beets, tons...	7,832,000
Oats, bu.....	1,580,714,000	Cotton, bales.....	12,047,000	Kafrs, bu.....	98,609,000
Barley, bu.....	201,659,000	Peaches, bu.....	42,606,000	Beans, com'l, bu...	15,814,000
Rye, bu.....	16,044,000	Pears, bu.....	10,345,000	Onions, fall commer'	
Buckwheat, bu.....	17,835,000	Apples, total crop, bu	178,230,000	" " " " "	13,554,000
White potatoes, bu...	452,923,000	Apples, com'l, brls...	21,192,000	Cabbages, com'l, tons	692,000

ESTIMATE BY STATES.

State.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Potatoes, bu.	State.	*Wheat, bu.	State.	*Wheat, bu.
Maine	726,000	5,336,000	20,836,000	Maine	251,000	Wyoming	3,110,000
New Hampshire ..	1,011,000	532,000	2,388,000	Vermont	81,000	Colorado	5,059,000
Vermont	2,190,000	3,168,000	3,696,000	Wisconsin	2,931,000	New Mexico	1,052,000
Massachusetts	2,466,000	592,000	4,799,000	Minnesota	66,255,000	Utah	2,457,000
Rhode Island.....	526,000	62,000	864,000	Iowa	6,556,000	Nevada	1,101,000
Connecticut	3,222,000	528,000	3,492,000	North Dakota.....	61,011,000	Idaho	7,704,000
New York.....	21,972,000	46,445,000	41,600,000	South Dakota.....	47,282,000	Washington	20,563,000
New Jersey.....	11,093,000	2,448,000	10,278,000	Nebraska	6,617,000	Oregon	4,170,000
Pennsylvania	62,014,000	40,740,000	32,742,000	Kansas	274,000		
Delaware	8,086,000	128,000	1,269,000	Montana	12,785,000	United States.....	250,359,000
Maryland	30,004,000	1,457,000	5,914,000				
Virginia	66,270,000	5,512,000	16,662,000				
West Virginia.....	26,229,000	3,861,000	7,020,000				
North Carolina.....	63,368,000	5,746,000	3,538,000				
South Carolina.....	45,232,000	5,250,000	1,096,000				
Georgia	70,560,000	10,320,000	1,363,000				
Florida	14,226,000	714,000	1,606,000				
Ohio	158,631,000	80,080,000	16,803,000				
Indiana	206,205,000	76,440,000	8,868,000				
Illinois	425,019,000	244,008,000	14,419,000				
Michigan	40,779,000	60,252,000	38,919,000				
Wisconsin	40,978,000	99,990,000	37,859,000				
Minnesota	72,160,000	123,025,000	33,430,000				
Iowa	401,616,000	244,494,000	14,311,000				
Missouri	268,614,000	55,720,000	9,564,000				
North Dakota.....	6,768,000	38,625,000	5,288,000				
South Dakota.....	97,138,000	65,416,000	7,115,000				
Nebraska	259,259,000	112,406,000	13,650,000				
Kansas	129,078,000	60,078,000	4,217,000				
Kentucky	127,682,000	7,020,000	6,403,000				
Tennessee	114,855,000	7,497,000	4,187,000				
Alabama	87,100,000	8,100,000	3,444,000				
Mississippi	37,251,000	5,353,000	1,201,000				
Louisiana	40,486,000	2,350,000	1,474,000				
Texas	79,080,000	37,050,000	2,582,000				
Oklahoma	39,323,000	26,680,000	2,366,000				
Arkansas	69,806,000	9,520,000	1,971,000				
Montana	1,487,000	13,600,000	5,882,000				
Wyoming	807,000	9,432,000	3,906,000				
Colorado	11,757,000	11,134,000	9,144,000				
New Mexico	3,587,000	2,010,000	1,511,000				
Arizona	974,000	400,000	323,000				
Utah	541,000	4,488,000	4,261,000				
Nevada	68,000	602,000	2,908,000				
Idaho	673,000	13,040,000	6,447,000				
Washington	1,127,000	11,242,000	9,678,000				
Oregon	1,142,000	11,088,000	7,666,000				
California	2,552,000	6,650,000	13,863,000				
United States.....	3,210,795,000	1,580,714,000	452,923,000				

INTERNATIONAL CROP REPORT.

The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, in the latter part of September gave the 1917 production of wheat in Algeria as 29,715,000 bushels, or 101.9 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 94.5 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915; the 1917 production of barley in Algeria as 33,208,000 bushels, or 92.3 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 85 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915. The 1917 production of oats in Scotland was given as 49,528,000 bushels; in Ireland as 93,244,000 bushels, and in Algeria as 18,946,000 bushels, or 144.2 per cent of the 1916 crop.

The 1917 production of wheat in Spain, France, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan and Algeria was given as 1,665,489,000 bushels, or 103.3 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 88.6 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

The 1917 production of rye in Spain, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada and United States was given as 89,950,000 bushels, or 110.7 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 126.8 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

The 1917 production of barley in Spain, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan and Algeria was given as 464,289,000 bushels, or 102.4 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 98.4 per cent of a five year average 1911-1915.

The 1917 production of oats in Spain, Switzerland, Canada and United States was given as 1,995,504,000 bushels, or 119.9 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 118.1 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

The 1917 production of corn in Spain, Switzerland and United States was given as 3,273,996,000 bushels, or 125.3 per cent of the 1916 crop, and 117.7 per cent of a five-year average 1911-1915.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Figures are chiefly for calendar year 1915; statistics incomplete on account of war.

WHEAT.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	32,281,000
Australia	1,113,000
British India	26,506,000
Canada	151,900,000
Chile	12,000
Netherlands	1,807,000
Russia	6,681,000
United States	206,830,000
Imports—	
Brazil	13,622,000
Brit. S. Africa	3,611,000
Denmark	2,334,000
France	64,417,000
Italy	8,268,000
Japan	817,000
Netherlands	23,782,000
Spain	13,647,000
Sweden	8,784,000
Switzerland	17,771,000
Utd. kingdom	165,179,000

WHEAT FLOUR.

Exports—	Barrels.
Argentina	1,305,000
Australia	81,000
British India	600,000
Canada	5,569,000
Chile	5,000
Netherlands	5,000
Russia	932,000
United States	15,681,000
Imports—	
Brazil	1,449,000
Brit. S. Africa	324,000
Denmark	421,000
France	3,413,000
Italy	88,000
Japan	21,000
Netherlands	1,050,000
Spain	10,000
Sweden	257,000
Utd. kingdom	5,752,000

CORN.

Exports—	Bushels.
Argentina	170,490,000
Brit. S. Africa	6,860,000
Netherlands	804,000
Russia	26,000
United States	50,337,000
Imports—	
Brit. S. Africa	25,000
Canada	10,980,000
Cuba	3,242,000
Denmark	26,019,000
Egypt	2,000
France	17,582,000
Italy	786,000
Netherlands	43,308,000
Norway	1,769,000
Spain	8,134,000
Sweden	8,292,000
Switzerland	4,461,000
Utd. kingdom	92,226,000

COTTON.

Exports—	Bales.
Brazil	24,000
British India	2,103,000
China	202,000
Egypt	1,430,000
France	41,000
Netherlands	190,000
United States	9,126,000
Imports—	
Canada	197,000
France	1,655,000
Italy	1,343,000
Japan	2,015,000
Netherlands	365,000
Russia	244,000
Spain	690,000
Sweden	580,000
Switzerland	147,000
Utd. kingdom	4,820,000
United States	424,000

COTTON SEED OIL.

Exports—	Gallons.
China	2,303,000
Egypt	1,253,000
France	160,000
Netherlands	4,265,000
Utd. kingdom	7,827,000
United States	47,016,000
Imports—	
Brazil	377,000
Canada	4,083,000
Egypt	3,000
France	3,547,000
Italy	472,000
Martinique	320,000
Netherlands	19,040,000
Norway	3,520,000
Utd. kingdom	8,337,000

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	46,215,000
British India	335,901,000
Canada	32,730,000
China	164,212,000
Egypt	246,133,000
France	244,884,000
Italy	12,659,000
Russia	160,666,000
Utd. kingdom	25,829,000
Utd. States	1,453,452,000
Imports—	
Canada	22,215,000
Finland	88,310,000
France	8,344,000
Italy	5,997,000
Japan	197,822,000
Netherlands	538,478,000
Norway	71,156,000
Switzerland	38,226,000
Utd. kingdom	936,681,000

UNMANUFACTURED

TOBACCO.

Exports—	Pounds.
Algeria	14,282,000
Brazil	59,735,000
British India	32,877,000
Ceylon	3,118,000
Cuba	38,799,000
Dom. Rep.	13,747,000
Greece	20,347,000
Netherlands	7,053,000
Paraguay	15,782,000
Philippines	24,663,000
Russia	6,139,000
United States	435,895,000
Imports—	
Argentina	17,644,000
British India	5,315,000
Canada	18,245,000
China	10,280,000
Egypt	15,472,000
Finland	13,719,000
France	51,425,000
Italy	36,693,000
Netherlands	58,592,000
Norway	4,591,000
Spain	40,789,000
Switzerland	17,630,000
Utd. kingdom	190,606,000
United States	41,304,000

RICE.

Exports—	Pounds.
British India	329,591,000
France	113,153,000
Netherlands	7,211,000
Siam	2,421,283,000
Imports—	
Brazil	15,317,000
British India	391,607,000
Ceylon	432,331,000
China	1,130,141,000
Cuba	319,894,000
Egypt	54,809,000
France	528,279,000
Japan	94,158,000

Exports—	Pounds.
Netherlands	133,511,000
Perak	186,268,000
Philippines	481,576,000
Russia	199,700,000
Selangor	178,438,000
Utd. kingdom	305,701,000
United States	254,568,000

HOPS.

Exports—	Pounds.
France	1,259,000
New Zealand	436,000
Russia	289,000
Utd. kingdom	928,000
United States	20,865,000

Imports—	
British India	141,000
Brit. S. Africa	458,000
Canada	955,000
France	102,000
Switzerland	967,000
Utd. kingdom	22,327,000
United States	6,767,000

SUGAR.

Exports—	Pounds.
Argentina	118,658,000
Brazil	130,235,000
British India	34,474,000
China	32,950,000
Cuba	5,731,998,000
Dom. Rep.	226,634,000
Egypt	539,939,000
France	222,660,000
Martinique	85,814,000
Netherlands	327,449,000
Philippines	465,199,000
Reunion	77,710,000
Russia	206,240,000
Utd. kingdom	11,292,000

Imports—	
Argentina	79,000
British India	991,344,000
Br. S. Africa	17,379,000
Canada	599,701,000
Chile	156,612,000
China	636,877,000
Egypt	45,226,000
Finland	101,774,000
France	1,116,760,000
Italy	6,776,000
Japan	276,999,000
Netherlands	37,136,000
N. Zealand	141,692,000
Norway	130,347,000
Persia	194,564,000
Switzerland	267,724,000
Utd. kingdom	675,612,000
Utd. States	5,286,218,000

TEA.

Exports—	Pounds.
British India	319,864,000
China	233,474,000
Japan	41,441,000
Imports—	
Argentina	3,012,000
British India	12,101,000
Brit. S. Africa	6,664,000
Canada	42,885,000
Chile	3,017,000
China	24,337,000
France	6,260,000
Netherlands	15,556,000
New Zealand	9,150,000
Russia	169,667,000
Utd. kingdom	371,429,000
United States	106,106,000

COFFEE.

Exports—	Pounds.
Brazil	2,256,818,000
British India	22,441,000
Colombia	149,423,000
Netherlands	372,359,000
Nicaragua	20,134,000
United States	47,226,000
Venezuela	137,967,000

Imports—	Pounds.
Argentina	36,142,000
Br. S. Africa	32,275,000
Cuba	21,215,000
Egypt	13,701,000
Finland	28,820,000
France	304,874,000
Italy	88,119,000
Netherlands	458,314,000
Norway	53,246,000
Russia	20,729,000
Spain	35,219,000
Switzerland	29,092,000
Utd. kingdom	32,723,000
Utd. States	228,762,000

ROBIN.

Exports—	Pounds.
France	113,667,000
Spain	29,423,000
United States	387,194,000

Imports—	
Argentina	45,487,000
Brazil	40,682,000
British India	3,914,000
Canada	27,304,000
Chile	4,200,000
Cuba	5,391,000
Finland	6,103,000
France	569,000
Italy	54,541,000
Japan	17,809,000
Norway	13,266,000
Russia	21,238,000
Spain	431,000
Switzerland	7,723,000
Utd. kingdom	173,360,000

TURPENTINE.

Exports—	Gallons.
France	1,475,000
Netherlands	7,000
Russia	113,000
Spain	922,000
United States	10,624,000

Imports—	
Argentina	524,000
Canada	1,113,000
Chile	114,000
Italy	968,000
Netherlands	27,000
New Zealand	130,000
Russia	180,000
Switzerland	395,000
Utd. kingdom	7,446,000

RUBBER.

Exports—	Pounds.
Brazil	77,525,000
Ceylon	48,804,000
France	5,148,000
Negri Sembilan	13,316,000
Perak	37,325,000
Selangor	43,063,000
Venezuela	380,000

Imports—	
Canada	9,731,000
France	29,317,000
Italy	2,833,000
Russia	23,040,000
Utd. kingdom	37,760,000
United States	221,482,000

WOOD PULP.

Exports—	Pounds.
Canada	728,341,000
Finland	213,843,000
Norway	1,614,870
Switzerland	22,877,000
United States	40,575,000

Imports—	
Argentina	33,679,000
France	627,499,000
Italy	135,084,000
Japan	119,307,000
Russia	176,700,000
Spain	111,302,000
Switzerland	21,839,000
Utd. kingdom	2,131,945,000
United States	1,457,171,000

BUTTER.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.	
Exports—	Pounds.	Switzerland ..	5,700,000	Utd. kingdom.	299,920,000	Russia	2,347,000
Argentina	10,192,000	Utd. kingdom.	426,355,000	United States.	38,919,000	Spain	12,658,000
CHEESE.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.	
Exports—	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.	
Canada	160,660,000	Wool.		Exports—	Pounds.	Brit. India....	39,286,000
France	16,242,000	Canada	160,660,000	Algeria	24,828,000	Canada	16,611,000
Finland	20,015,000	France	16,242,000	Argentina	259,415,000	France	144,625,000
Italy	7,689,000	Italy	65,781,000	British India.	59,694,000	Japan	52,771,000
Netherlands ..	93,113,000	Netherlands ..	190,107,000	Br. S. Africa.	186,331,000	Netherlands ..	15,805,000
New Zealand..	47,066,000	New Zealand..	91,533,000	China	55,868,000	Russia	8,631,000
Norway	3,607,000	Switzerland ..	74,775,000	France	11,755,000	Switzerland ..	17,416,000
Russia	111,950,000	United States.	63,227,000	Netherlands ..	97,000	Utd. kingdom.	889,133,000
United States.	17,941,000	Imports—		New Zealand.	200,102,000	United States.	412,721,000
Other co'tries	3,680,000	Algeria	4,614,000				
Total	719,599,000	Argentina	7,306,000				
Imports—		Brazil	2,300,000				
Brazil	732,000	Brit. S. Africa	2,012,000				
Brit. S. Africa	2,030,000	Cuba	2,899,000				
Canada	5,661,000	Egypt	6,785,000				
Egypt	1,194,000	France	46,743,000				
Finland	4,916,000	Italy	3,472,000				
France	1,710,000	Russia	3,716,000				
Netherlands ..	904,000	Spain	3,202,000				
Russia	1,517,000	Switzerland ..	3,410,000				

*AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY YEARS.

1901	\$951,628,331	1910	\$871,158,425
1902	857,113,533	1911	1,030,794,402
1903	878,480,557	1912	1,050,627,131
1904	859,160,284	1913	1,123,021,469
1905	826,904,777	1914	1,113,973,635
1906	776,047,104	1915	1,475,837,607
1907	1,054,405,416	1916	1,509,817,900
1908	1,017,396,044	*Domestic, from the	
1909	903,238,122	United States.	

ESTIMATED VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM LAND.

State or division.	All farm lands.			Plow lands, 1917.		
	Without improvements.	With improvements.	Plow lands, 1917.	Av. poor.	Av. good.	Av. for all.
Maine	\$23.00	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$41.00	\$37.00	\$36.00
New Hampshire.....	20.00	18.00	15.00	40.00	38.00	34.00
Vermont	26.00	23.00	15.00	44.00	40.00	34.00
Massachusetts	38.00	36.00	26.00	76.00	75.00	66.00
Rhode Island.....	52.00	50.00	39.00	83.00	100.00	60.00
Connecticut	36.00	33.00	28.00	62.00	62.00	55.00
New York	46.00	42.00	36.00	72.00	67.00	65.00
New Jersey.....	60.00	55.00	56.00	105.00	100.00	93.00
Pennsylvania	49.50	41.00	35.00	72.00	65.00	63.00
Delaware	50.00	43.00	37.00	73.00	64.00	60.00
Maryland	43.00	40.00	27.00	65.00	60.00	42.00
Virginia	32.00	28.00	22.00	45.00	42.00	34.00
West Virginia.....	30.00	27.00	21.00	42.50	39.00	32.00
North Carolina.....	30.00	23.00	17.00	43.00	37.00	32.00
South Carolina.....	25.00	21.00	20.00	35.00	32.00	34.00
Georgia	21.30	18.00	16.00	30.00	28.00	26.00
Florida	25.00	23.00	21.00	55.00	52.00	45.00
Ohio	71.00	67.00	56.00	95.50	91.00	77.00
Indiana	81.00	78.00	64.00	103.00	98.00	82.00
Illinois	115.00	106.00	96.00	140.00	130.00	119.00
Michigan	45.00	42.00	31.00	70.00	65.00	54.00
Wisconsin	68.00	62.00	43.00	95.00	90.00	63.00
Minnesota	60.00	54.00	41.00	83.00	75.00	56.00
Iowa	128.00	125.00	83.00	156.00	153.00	106.00
Missouri	54.00	50.00	37.00	69.00	65.00	54.00
North Dakota.....	31.00	29.00	24.00	39.00	37.00	30.00
South Dakota.....	50.50	47.00	37.00	63.00	60.00	48.00
Nebraska	67.00	62.00	58.00	80.00	76.00	74.00
Kansas	47.00	45.00	39.00	60.00	58.00	53.00
Kentucky	36.00	29.00	23.00	47.50	41.00	33.00
Tennessee	35.00	29.00	20.00	46.00	42.00	26.00
Alabama	14.00	13.00	12.00	21.00	19.00	13.00
Mississippi	16.00	14.00	12.00	25.00	23.00	20.00
Louisiana	22.00	19.00	20.00	33.00	27.00	35.00
Texas	32.00	28.00	22.00	45.00	39.00	36.00
Oklahoma	26.00	23.00	20.00	35.00	31.00	29.00
Arkansas	22.00	16.00	12.00	32.00	27.00	24.00
Montana	25.00	24.00	21.00	35.00	34.00	36.00
Wyoming	23.00	22.00	18.00	33.00	33.00	32.00
Colorado	45.00	42.00	40.00	62.00	60.00	66.00
New Mexico.....	35.00	30.00	23.00	50.00	45.00	48.00
Arizona	80.00	60.00	50.00	105.00	80.00	80.00
Utah	80.00	65.00	45.00	105.00	80.00	80.00
Nevada	65.00	55.00	31.00	90.00	85.00	70.00
Idaho	55.00	49.00	45.00	71.00	64.00	66.00
Washington	75.00	64.00	50.00	100.00	102.00	100.00
Oregon	60.00	48.00	46.00	82.00	70.00	75.00
California	130.00	110.00	70.00	200.00	130.00	107.00
United States.....	50.54	45.55	36.23	74.52	69.45	57.89

RANK OF STATES BY CROP VALUE IN 1916.

State.	Rank.	Crop value.	State.	Rank.	Crop value.
Texas	1	\$634,851,000	Kansas	6	\$314,453,000
Iowa	2	516,658,000	Pennsylvania	7	293,408,000
Illinois	3	478,102,000	New York	8	291,329,000
Nebraska	4	390,517,000	Indiana	9	285,364,000
Georgia	5	348,924,000	Ohio	10	281,223,000

State.	Rank.	Crop value.	State.	Rank.	Crop value.
North Carolina.....	11	\$274,455,000	Oregon.....	31	\$105,471,000
California.....	12	271,668,000	Maine.....	32	89,277,000
Minnesota.....	13	269,874,000	West Virginia.....	33	87,262,000
Missouri.....	14	260,049,000	Maryland.....	34	87,001,000
Wisconsin.....	15	254,599,000	New Jersey.....	35	79,326,000
Arkansas.....	16	250,511,000	Idaho.....	36	75,136,000
Michigan.....	17	233,748,000	Florida.....	37	60,495,000
Oklahoma.....	18	223,723,000	Massachusetts.....	38	50,621,000
Tennessee.....	19	220,588,000	Utah.....	39	43,436,000
Kentucky.....	20	219,821,000	Vermont.....	40	42,782,000
Virginia.....	21	215,886,000	Connecticut.....	41	42,192,000
South Carolina.....	22	192,468,000	Wyoming.....	42	36,323,000
Mississippi.....	23	190,674,000	New Hampshire.....	43	27,714,000
South Dakota.....	24	190,343,000	New Mexico.....	44	22,670,000
Louisiana.....	25	182,845,000	Arizona.....	45	18,626,000
North Dakota.....	26	167,644,000	Delaware.....	46	17,347,000
Alabama.....	27	158,260,000	Nevada.....	47	17,148,000
Washington.....	28	128,950,000	Rhode Island.....	48	5,403,000
Montana.....	29	121,055,000			
Colorado.....	30	106,453,000	United States.....		8,934,587,000

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	Total.	Crops.		Animals and animal products.	
		Value.	†Pct.	Value.	†Pct.
1898.....	\$4,338,945,829	\$2,759,569,547	63.6	\$1,579,376,282	36.4
1899*.....	4,717,069,973	2,998,704,412	63.6	1,718,365,561	36.4
1900.....	5,009,595,006	3,191,941,763	63.7	1,817,653,243	36.3
1901.....	5,302,120,039	3,385,179,114	63.8	1,916,940,925	36.2
1902.....	5,594,645,072	3,578,416,465	64.0	2,016,228,607	36.0
1903.....	5,887,170,104	3,771,653,816	64.1	2,115,516,288	35.9
1904.....	6,121,778,001	3,981,675,866	65.0	2,140,102,135	35.0
1905.....	6,270,997,362	4,012,652,758	64.0	2,261,344,604	36.0
1906.....	6,764,210,423	4,263,134,353	63.0	2,501,076,070	37.0
1907.....	7,487,988,622	4,761,111,839	63.6	2,726,876,783	36.4
1908.....	7,890,625,522	5,098,292,549	64.6	2,792,332,973	35.4
1909*.....	8,558,161,223	5,487,161,223	64.1	3,071,000,000	35.9
1910.....	9,037,390,744	5,486,373,550	60.7	3,551,017,194	39.3
1911.....	8,819,174,959	5,562,058,150	63.1	3,257,116,809	36.9
1912.....	9,342,790,149	5,842,220,449	62.5	3,500,569,700	37.5
1913.....	9,849,512,511	6,132,758,962	62.3	3,716,753,549	37.7
1914.....	9,894,960,531	6,111,684,020	61.8	3,783,276,511	38.2
1915.....	10,775,490,000	6,907,187,000	64.1	3,868,304,000	35.9
1916.....	13,449,310,000	9,110,868,000	67.7	4,338,442,000	32.3

*Census. †Percentage of whole.

MATERIALS USED IN ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Compiled by bureau of crop estimates, U. S. department of agriculture, from internal revenue data. Figures are for the United States and the fiscal year 1916.

Material.	Fermented liquors.	Distilled spirits.	Total.*
Malt (barley), bu.....	52,439,973	4,073,262	56,513,235
Corn, bushels.....	13,573,521	32,069,542	45,643,063
Rye, bushels.....	*	3,116,612	3,116,612
Oats, bushels.....	*	9,807	9,807
Wheat, bushels.....	*	3,373	3,373
Barley, bushels.....	*	148	148
Rice, bushels.....	2,354,000	*	2,354,000

*Included, if any, in "other materials."

Material.	Fermented liquors.	Distilled spirits.	Total.*
Other materials in bushels.....	72,355	68,822	141,177
Total grain.....	68,439,849	39,341,566	107,781,415
Grape sugar or maltose, pounds.....	54,934,621	*	54,934,621
Hops, pounds.....	37,451,610	.....	37,451,610
Molasses, gallons.....	*	152,142,232	152,142,232
Glucose or sirup, gallons.....	2,742,854	*	2,742,854
Other materials:			
In gallons.....	19,112	.....	19,112
In pounds.....	24,756,974	.....	24,756,974

SHORTAGE IN 1916 WORLD'S POTATO CROP.

[From agricultural department report.]

The average potato crop of the world is estimated to be some 5,200,000,000 bushels. Of this amount the undermentioned countries produce on an average 2,925,000,000 bushels. Complete statistics for the world's crop of 1916 are not available, but from those received it is estimated that the countries named below produced in 1916 only 1,753,500,000 bushels, or 34 per cent of the world's average crop.

	1916.	1915.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
United kingdom.....	204,148,000	281,502,000
Canada.....	61,128,000	62,604,000
Germany.....	771,610,000	1,984,100,000
France.....	385,507,000	345,351,000
Netherlands.....	73,685,000	87,756,000
Switzerland.....	22,046,000	39,683,000
United States.....	285,437,000	359,721,000
Total.....	1,753,561,000	3,160,757,000

AMERICAN AND WORLD CROPS COMPARED.

[From U. S. monthly crop report.]

The United States produces on an average about three-fourths of the world's corn crop, one-fifth of the wheat crop, one-fourth of the oats crop, one-eighth of the barley crop, one-thirtieth of the rye crop, one-sixteenth of the potato crop, three-fifths of the cotton crop, one-fourth of the flaxseed crop, one-third of the

tobacco crop, one-fourth of the hops crop and one-tenth of the sugar crop. In rank of production the United States is first for corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco and hops; second for barley and flaxseed; fourth for sugar, and fifth for rye and potatoes.

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[From the annual report of the secretary of agriculture for 1916.]

POPULATION.			
June 1, 1900.....	75,994,575		
June 1, 1910.....	92,174,515		
June 1, 1916.....	101,882,479		
Production—			
		Total.	Per capita.
Item.			
Meats: Beef, veal, mutton and pork (pounds):			
1899.....	18,865,000,000	248.2	
1909.....	19,712,000,000	213.9	
1915.....	22,378,000,000	219.6	
Dairy products:			
Milk (gallons)—			
1899.....	7,265,804,304	95.6	
1909.....	7,466,406,384	81.0	
1915 (estimated).....	7,696,844,000	75.5	
Butter and cheese (pounds)			
1899.....	1,790,097,244	23.6	
1909.....	1,942,378,069	21.1	
1915 (no data).....			
Poultry products:			
Poultry raised (number)—			
1899 (no data).....			
1909.....	488,500,000	5.38	
1915 (estimated).....	555,500,000	5.5	
Eggs (dozens)—			
1899.....	1,294,000,000	17.0	
1909.....	1,591,000,000	17.3	
1915 (estimated).....	1,811,000,000	17.8	
Fish (pounds):			
1900-1904.....	989,275,000	12.5	
1908.....	1,046,541,000	11.6	
1915 (no data).....			

Cereals: Corn, wheat and rice (bushels):			
1899.....	3,333,868,710	43.9	
1909.....	3,257,407,468	35.3	
1915.....	4,094,986,999	40.2	
Potatoes (bushels):			
1899.....	273,318,167	3.6	
1909.....	389,194,965	4.2	
1915.....	359,103,000	3.5	
Sweet potatoes (bushels):			
1899.....	42,517,412	.56	
1909.....	59,232,070	.64	
1915.....	74,295,000	.73	
Citrus fruits: Oranges, lemons and grapefruit (boxes):			
1899.....	7,075,557	.993	
1909.....	23,447,044	.254	
1915 (estimated).....	24,670,282	.272	
Orchard fruits: Apples, peaches and pears (bushels):			
1899.....	197,455,620	2.6	
1909.....	190,433,327	2.1	
1915.....	304,686,000	3.0	
Small fruits (quarts):			
1899.....	463,218,612	6.1	
1909.....	426,565,863	4.6	
1915 (no data).....			
Sugar (pounds):			
1899.....	456,006,871	6.4	
1909.....	1,688,390,143	18.3	
1915.....	2,025,680,000	19.9	

CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

[Officially reported by the bureau of the census.]

Later and detailed figures on the principal crops are given elsewhere in this volume.

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Cereals, bu.....	4,512,564,465	\$2,665,539,714
Corn, bu.....	2,552,189,630	1,438,553,919
Oats, bu.....	1,007,142,980	414,697,422
Wheat, bu.....	683,379,259	657,656,801
Barley, bu.....	173,344,212	92,458,571
Buckwheat, bu.....	14,849,332	9,330,592
Rye, bu.....	29,520,457	20,421,812
Kafir corn, bu.....	17,597,305	10,816,940
Emmer, spelt, bu.....	12,702,710	5,684,050
Rough rice, bu.....	21,838,580	16,019,607
Other grains, seeds.....		97,530,085
Dry edible beans, bu.....	11,251,160	21,771,482
Other beans, bu.....	179,733	241,060
Dry peas, bu.....	7,129,284	10,963,739
Peanuts, bu.....	19,415,816	18,271,515
Flaxseed, bu.....	19,512,765	28,970,554
Miscellaneous seeds.....		768,625
Grass seed, bu.....	6,671,348	15,136,683
Flower, vegetable seeds.....		1,411,013
Hay and forage, tons.....	97,453,735	824,004,377
Tobacco, lbs.....	1,055,764,806	104,302,856
Cotton, bales.....	10,649,268	703,619,303
Cotton seed, tons.....	5,324,634	121,076,984
Sugar crops.....		61,648,942
Sugar beets, tons.....	3,392,857	19,880,724
Sorghum cane, tons.....	1,647,262	10,174,457
Sugar cane, tons.....	6,240,260	26,415,952
Maple sugar and sirup.....		5,177,809
Minor crops.....		18,068,658
Broom corn, lbs.....	78,959,958	5,134,434
Hemp, lbs.....	7,483,295	412,699
Hops, lbs.....	40,718,748	7,844,745
All other.....		4,676,780
Vegetables.....		418,110,154
Potatoes, bu.....	389,194,965	166,423,910
Sweet potatoes, bu.....	59,232,070	35,429,176
Other vegetables.....		216,257,068
Fruits and nuts.....		222,024,216
Small fruits, qts.....	426,565,863	29,974,431
Strawberries, qts.....	255,702,035	17,913,926
Blackberries, qts.....	55,343,570	3,909,831
Raspberries, qts.....	60,918,196	5,132,277
Cranberries, qts.....	38,243,060	1,755,613
All other, qts.....	16,359,002	1,262,834

Crop.	Production.	Value.
Apples, bu.....	147,522,318	\$83,251,492
Peaches, bu.....	35,470,276	28,781,073
Pears, bu.....	8,840,733	7,910,600
Plums, prunes, bu.....	15,480,170	10,299,495
Cherries, bu.....	4,126,099	7,231,160
Apricots, bu.....	4,150,263	2,884,119
All other, bu.....	493,836	529,403
Grapes, lbs.....	2,571,065,205	22,027,961
Tropical fruits.....		24,706,753
Oranges, boxes.....	19,487,481	17,566,464
Lemons, boxes.....	2,770,313	2,993,738
Grapefruit, boxes.....	1,189,250	2,060,610
Figs, lbs.....	35,060,395	803,810
Orchard fruits, bu.....	216,083,695	140,857,347
Pineapples, crates.....	778,651	\$734,090
Olives, lbs.....	16,405,493	404,574
All other.....		143,467
Nuts, lbs.....	62,328,010	4,447,674
Almonds, lbs.....	6,673,539	711,970
Pecans, lbs.....	9,890,769	971,586
Walnuts, lbs.....	22,026,524	2,297,336
All other, lbs.....	23,617,173	466,772
Flowers, plants.....		34,872,329
Nursery products.....		21,050,822
Forest farm products.....		195,306,283
Total all crops.....		5,487,161,223
Total, 1899.....		2,998,704,412

KAFFIR CORN AND MILO MAIZE.*

State.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Arkansas.....	1,294	15,284	\$12,074
California.....	44,308	938,049	725,704
Colorado.....	11,971	139,234	94,486
Kansas.....	388,495	5,115,415	3,046,799
Missouri.....	15,543	228,386	152,346
Nebraska.....	2,016	20,212	15,712
New Mexico.....	63,570	543,350	392,333
Oklahoma.....	532,515	4,658,752	2,531,036
Texas.....	573,384	5,860,444	3,785,433
United States.....	1,635,153	17,597,305	10,816,940
Total, 1899.....	266,513	5,169,113	1,367,040

*Kafir corn and milo maize are cereals belonging to the millet family and used in this country mainly as feed for live stock. They are making headway as dry farming crops in sections of light rainfall.

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR 1910 AND 1900.

	1910 (Apr. 15).		1900 (June 1).		—Increase*—	
	Amount.	Pr. ct.	Amount.	Pr. ct.	Amount.	Pr. ct.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	15,977,691	21.0		
Urban population†.....	42,623,383	31,609,645	11,013,738	34.8		
Rural population.....	49,348,883	44,384,930	4,963,963	11.2		
Number of all farms.....	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9		
Land area of the country, acres.....	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	—172,160	.....		
Land in farms, acres.....	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.3		
Improved land in farms, acres.....	478,451,750	414,498,487	63,953,263	15.4		
Average acreage per farm.....	138.1	146.2	—8.1	—5.5		
Average improved acreage per farm.....	75.2	72.2	3.0	4.2		
Per cent of total land area in farms.....	46.2	44.1	.....	.....		
Per cent of land in farms improved.....	54.4	49.4	.....	.....		
Per cent of total land area improved.....	25.1	21.8	.....	.....		
Value of farm property, total.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$20,551,547,926	100.5		
Land	28,475,674,169	13,058,007,995	15,417,666,174	118.1		
Buildings	6,325,451,528*	3,566,639,496	2,768,812,032	77.8		
Implements and machinery.....	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	515,373,813	65.7		
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	1,849,695,907	80.1		
Average value of all property per farm.....	6,444	3,563	2,881	80.9		
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms.....	46.64	24.37	22.27	91.4		
Average value of land per acre.....	32.40	15.57	16.83	108.1		

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. †Population of incorporated places having, in 1910, 2,500 or more inhabitants. The figure for 1900 does not represent the urban population according to that

census, but is the population in that year of the territory classified as urban in 1910. †Total, exclusive of urban.

FARMS, FARM LAND AND FARM PROPERTY (1870 TO 1900).

	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Population	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,947,714	50,155,783	38,558,371
Number of all farms.....	6,361,502	5,737,372	4,564,641	4,008,907	2,959,985
Land area of the country, acres.....	1,903,289,600	1,903,461,760	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600	1,903,337,600
Land in farms, acres.....	878,798,325	838,591,774	623,218,619	536,081,835	407,735,041
Improved land in farms, acres.....	478,451,750	414,498,487	357,616,755	284,771,042	188,921,099
Average acreage per farm.....	138.1	146.2	136.5	133.7	153.3
Average improved acreage per farm.....	75.2	72.2	78.3	71.0	71.0
Per cent of total land area in farms.....	46.2	44.1	32.7	28.2	21.4
Per cent of land in farms improved.....	54.4	49.4	57.4	53.1	46.3
Per cent of total land area improved.....	25.1	21.8	18.8	15.0	9.9
Value of farm property, total.....	\$40,991,449,090	\$20,439,901,164	\$16,082,267,689	\$12,180,501,538	\$8,944,857,749
Land and buildings.....	34,801,125,697	16,614,647,491	13,279,252,649	10,157,096,776	7,444,054,462
Implements and machinery.....	1,265,149,783	749,775,970	494,247,467	406,526,055	270,913,678
Domestic animals, poultry and bees.....	4,925,173,610	3,075,477,703	2,308,767,573	1,576,884,707	1,229,889,609
Average value of all property per farm.....	6,444	3,563	3,523	3,093	3,363
Average value of all property per acre of land in farms.....	46.64	24.37	25.81	22.72	21.94
Average value of land and buildings per acre.....	39.60	19.81	21.31	19.02	18.26

AGRICULTURAL INCREASE SINCE 1850.

Period.	Population.	Farms.	Acres.*	Improved.†	Value.‡
1900-1910.....	15,977,691	624,130	40,206,551	63,953,263	\$20,551,547,926
1890-1900.....	13,046,861	1,172,731	215,373,155	56,881,732	4,357,633,475
1880-1890.....	12,791,391	555,734	87,136,784	72,845,713	3,901,766,151
1870-1880.....	11,597,412	1,348,922	128,346,794	95,849,943	3,235,643,789
1860-1870.....	7,115,050	615,903	522,503	25,810,379	964,364,686
1850-1860.....	8,251,445	595,004	113,651,924	50,078,106	4,013,149,483
1880-1910—Amount.....	41,816,483	2,352,595	342,716,490	193,680,708	28,810,947,552
Per cent.....	33.4	58.7	63.9	68.0	236.5
1850-1880—Amount.....	26,963,907	2,559,834	242,521,221	171,738,428	8,213,157,958
Per cent.....	116.3	176.6	82.6	151.9	207.0

1850-1910—Amount.....	68,780,390	4,912,429	585,237,711	365,419,136	37,024,105,510
Per cent.....	296.6	339.0	199.4	323.3	933.2

*In farms. †Improved land in farms. ‡Of farm property.

NUMBER OF FARM OPERATORS (1910).

Division.	Total.	Owners.	Total number farm tenants, managers, 58,104; negro farmers, 920,832 (241,221 owners, 678,118 tenants and 1,544 managers).
New England.....	188,802	168,408	
Middle Atlantic.....	468,379	355,036	
East North Central.....	1,123,489	809,044	
West North Central.....	1,109,948	758,946	
South Atlantic.....	1,111,881	593,154	
East South Central.....	1,042,480	510,452	
West South Central.....	943,186	440,905	
Mountain.....	183,446	160,844	
Pacific.....	189,891	151,933	

United States.....	6,361,502	3,948,722	
The North.....	2,890,618	2,091,434	
The South.....	3,097,547	1,544,511	
The West.....	373,337	312,777	
East of Mississippi river.....	3,935,031	2,436,094	
West of Mississippi river.....	2,426,471	1,512,628	

WHITE FARMERS BY NATIVITY.

Born in—	Number.	Born in—	Number.
United States.....	4,763,256	Poland.....	7,228
Austria.....	33,336	Denmark.....	28,375
Hungary.....	3,827	Norway.....	59,742
England.....	39,728	Sweden.....	67,543
Ireland.....	38,180	Switzerland.....	14,333
Scotland.....	10,220	Other European.....	17,689
Wales.....	4,110	Canada.....	61,873
France.....	5,832	All other.....	10,333
Germany.....	221,800	Not reported.....	7,807
Holland.....	13,790		
Italy.....	10,614		
Total.....	5,440,619		

FARMERS BY STATES (1910).

State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.	State.	White.	Colored.
Alabama	152,458	110,443	Maine	95,987	29	Oklaoma	169,521	20,671
Arizona	6,024	3,203	Maryland	42,551	6,372	Oregon	44,875	627
Arkansas	151,085	63,593	Massachusetts	36,793	124	Pennsylvania	218,749	546
California	72,542	3,078	Michigan	206,014	946	Rhode Island	5,251	41
Colorado	45,596	574	Minnesota	155,844	293	South Carolina	70,636	96,798
Connecticut	26,702	113	Mississippi	109,645	164,737	South Dakota	74,836	2,808
Delaware	9,914	322	Missouri	273,578	3,666	Tennessee	207,704	33,308
Dist. Columbia	205	12	Montana	25,018	1,196	Texas	347,852	69,918
Florida	35,295	14,721	Nebraska	129,216	462	Utah	21,400	276
Georgia	168,468	122,559	Nevada	2,528	161	Vermont	32,689	50
Idaho	30,402	405	New Hampshire	27,093	15	Virginia	135,904	48,114
Illinois	250,447	1,425	New Jersey	33,011	476	Washington	55,067	1,125
Indiana	214,680	805	New Mexico	33,528	2,148	West Virginia	95,977	708
Iowa	216,843	201	New York	214,658	939	Wisconsin	176,536	591
Kansas	176,150	1,691	North Carolina	188,069	65,656	Wyoming	10,922	-65
Kentucky	247,455	11,238	North Dakota	73,617	743			
Louisiana	65,667	54,879	Ohio	270,095	1,950	Total	5,440,619	920,883

Note—Colored farmers include 24,251 Indians. Mexico (2,087), North Carolina (1,987), Montana (1,146), New York (638), Washington (673), California (628) and Wisconsin (541). There were 512 Chinese and 1,816 Japanese farmers in California.

LEADING ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD.

The following list includes only the principal collections of paintings and sculptures readily accessible to the public in Europe and America.

EUROPE.		HOLLAND.		AMERICA.	
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		CANADA.		UNITED STATES.	
Academy of Art, Vienna.		Ryk's museum, Amsterdam.		Art institute, Chicago, Ill.	
Albertina, Vienna.		Roder museum, Amsterdam.		Art museum, Cincinnati, O.	
Imperial art gallery, Vienna.		Six Collection, Amsterdam.		Art museum, Cleveland, O.	
Liechtenstein gallery, Vienna.		Townhall, Haarlem.		Art museum, Worcester, Mass.	
National gallery, Budapest.		Lakenhal, Leyden.		Carnegie institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
BELGIUM.		Bovmans museum, Rotterdam.		Corcoran art gallery, Washington, D. C.	
Museum, Antwerp.		Mauritshuis, The Hague.		Layton art gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.	
Palace of Fine Arts, Brussels.		ITALY.		Lenox collection, public library, New York, N. Y.	
Musée Wiertz, Brussels.		Vatican,* Rome.		Metropolitan Museum of Art,* New York, N. Y.	
DENMARK.		Uffizi gallery,* Florence.		Museum of Art, Toledo, O.	
Thorvaldsen museum, Copenhagen.		Pitti gallery,* Florence.		Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.	
Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen.		Brera gallery, Milan.		Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Mo.	
National art gallery, Copenhagen.		Poldi museum, Milan.		New York Historical society, New York, N. Y.	
FRANCE.		National museum, Naples.		Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Louvre,* Paris.		Academy of Fine Arts, Venice.		*Of first rank.	
LUXEMBOURG, Paris.		NORWAY.			
Museum, Versailles.		National gallery, Christiania.			
GERMANY.		RUSSIA.			
National gallery, Berlin.		Hermitage, Petrograd.			
Old and New museums, Berlin.		SPAIN.			
Pergamon museum, Berlin.		Museo del Prado,* Madrid.			
Emperor Frederick museum, Berlin.		Museo Provincial, Seville.			
Dresden gallery,* Dresden.		National gallery, Stockholm.			
Old and New Pinakothek,* Munich.		British museum, London.			
Glyptothek, Munich.		National gallery,* London.			
		Dore gallery, London.			
		Walker art gallery, Liverpool.			
		Art galleries, Glasgow.			

LIME PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

State.	Tons.	Pct. Gain.	State.	Tons.	Pct. Gain.
Pennsylvania	1,037,000	15	Missouri	204,000	31
Ohio	529,000	4	Maryland	168,000	29
Virginia	350,000	32	Maine	152,455	11
West Virginia	310,000	24	Massachusetts	139,000	3
Wisconsin	259,000	17	New York	124,000	7
			Indiana	120,000	20
			Tennessee	120,000	45

Michigan produced 80,000 tons, Illinois 74,000 tons and Washington 25,000 tons. The marketed production of hydrated lime in 1916 amounted to 710,000 tons, or an increase of more than 13 per cent.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.	Name and location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France.....	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland.....	100	Yellowstone (lower), Montana.....	310
Grand, Labrador.....	2,000	Skjoggedalsfos, Norway.....	530	Ygnassu, Brazil.....	210
Minnehaha, Minnesota.....	50	Shohege, Idaho.....	210	Yosemite (upper), California.....	1,436
Missouri, Montana.....	90	Staubach, Switzerland.....	1,000	Yosemite (middle), California.....	626
Montmorenci, Quebec.....	265	Stirling, New Zealand.....	500	Yosemite (lower), California.....	400
Multnomah, Oregon.....	850	Sutherland, New Zealand.....	1,904	Vettis, Norway.....	950
Murchison, Africa.....	120	Takkakaw, Brit'h Columbia.....	1,200	Victoria, Africa.....	400
Niagara, New York-Ontario.....	164	Twin, Idaho.....	180	Voringfos, Norway.....	600
Rjukan, Norway.....	780	Yellowstone (upper), Montana.....	110		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONG MEASURE.		MARINERS' MEASURE.		LIQUID MEASURE.	
12 inches	= 1 foot.	6 feet	= 1 fathom.	4 gills	= 1 pint.
3 feet	= 1 yard	120 fathoms	= 1 cable length.	2 pints	= 1 quart.
5½ yards	= 1 rod	7½ cable lengths	= 1 mile.	4 quarts	= 1 gallon.
40 rods	= 1 furlong	5,280 feet	= 1 statute mile.	3½ gallons	= 1 barrel.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile	6,080 feet	= 1 nautical mile.	2 barrels	= 1 hoghead.
	= 5,280 feet.	3 marine miles	= 1 marine league.		
SQUARE MEASURE.		CUBIC MEASURE.		DRY MEASURE.	
144 square inches	= 1 square foot.	1,728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.	2 pints	= 1 quart.
9 square feet	= 1 square yard.	27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.	8 quarts	= 1 peck.
30½ square yards	= 1 square rod.	128 cubic feet	= 1 cord of wood or stone.	4 pecks	= 1 bushel.
160 square rods	= 1 acre.	1 gallon contains	231 cubic inches.	136 lbs. flour	= 1 barrel.
640 acres	= 1 square mile.	1 bushel contains	2,150.4 cubic inches.		
36 square miles	= 1 township.	A cord of wood is 8 ft. long, 4 ft. wide & 4 ft. high.			
CIRCULAR MEASURE.		APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.		AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.	
60 seconds	= 1 minute.	20 grains = 1 scruple		27 11-32 grains	= 1 dram.
60 minutes	= 1 degree.	20 grains = 1 scruple		16 drams	= 1 ounce.
360 degrees	= 1 circle.	3 scruples = 1 dram.		16 ounces	= 1 pound.
1 degree	= 60 geographic miles.	8 drams = 1 ounce.		2,000 lbs.	= 1 short ton.
1 geographic mile	= 1.527 statute miles.	12 ounces = 1 pound.		2,240 lbs.	= 1 long ton.
1 degree of the equator	= 69.124 statute miles.				
TROY WEIGHT.		TIME MEASURE.		CLOTH MEASURE.	
24 grains	= 1 penny-weight.	60 seconds = 1 minute.		2½ inches	= 1 nail.
60 minutes	= 1 hour.	60 minutes = 1 hour.		4 nails	= 1 quarter.
20 pennywts	= 1 ounce.	24 hours = 1 day.		4 quarters	= 1 yard.
12 ounces	= 1 pound.	365 days = 1 year.			
		100 years = 1 century.			
SURVEYORS' MEASURE.		COUNTING.		STATIONERS' TABLE.	
7.92 inches	= 1 link.	12 things = 1 dozen.		24 sheets	= 1 quire.
25 links	= 1 rod.	12 dozen = 1 gross.		20 quires	= 1 ream.
4 rods	= 1 chain.	12 gross = 1 great gross.		2 reams	= 1 bundle.
10 chains	= 1 furlong.	20 things = 1 score.		5 bundles	= 1 bale.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.				
				SIZES OF BOOKS.	
				Folio.....	Pages. Leaves. Sheet.
				Quarto (4to).....	4 2 1
				Octavo (8vo).....	8 4 1
				Dodecimo (12mo.).....	16 8 1
				Octodecimo (18mo.).....	24 12 1
					36 18 1

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is in general use in all the principal nations of Europe and America with the exception of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, where it is authorized but not compulsory. Its use for scientific purposes is common throughout the world.

WEIGHTS.

Milligram (.001 gram)	= .00154 grain.
Centigram (.01 gram)	= .01543 grain.
Decigram (.1 gram)	= .15432 grains.
Gram	= 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams)	= 352.7 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams)	= 3,527.4 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams)	= 2,204.6 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams)	= 22,046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams)	= 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau-ton (1,000,000 grams)	= 2,204.6 lbs.

DRY.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	= .061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	= .6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	= 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter	= .908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters)	= 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	= 2.38 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	= 1.308 cubic yards.

LIQUID.

Milliliter (.001 liter)	= .0088 fluid ounce.
Centiliter (.01 liter)	= .338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (.1 liter)	= .345 gill.
Liter	= 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters)	= 2.6418 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters)	= 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters)	= 264.18 gallons.

LENGTH.

Millimeter (.001 meter)	= .0394 inch.
Centimeter (.01 meter)	= .3937 inch.
Decimeter (.1 meter)	= 3.937 inches.
Meter	= 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters)	= 39.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters)	= 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters)	= .62137 mile (3,280 ft. 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters)	= 6,213.7 miles.

SURFACE.

Centare (1 square meter)	= 1.550 sq. inches.
Are (100 square meters)	= 119.6 sq. yards.
Hectare (10,000 sq. meters)	= 2.471 acres.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

1 grain	= .06480 gram.
1 ounce	= 28.3495 grams.

1 pound	= 0.45359 kilogram.
1 dram (apoth.)	= 3.8867 grams.
1 scruple (apoth.)	= 1.2322 grams.
1 quart (dry)	= 1.1012 liters.
1 peck (dry)	= 8.8098 liters.
1 bushel	= 0.35239 hectoliter.
1 quart (liq.)	= 0.94636 liter.
1 gallon	= 3.78549 liters.
1 inch	= 25.4001 millimeters.
1 line	= 2.54001 centimeters.
1 inch	= 0.0254 meter.
1 foot	= 0.3048 meter.
1 yard	= 0.9144 meter.
1 mile	= 1.6093 kilometers.
1 sq. inch	= 645.16 sq. millimeters.
1 sq. foot	= 0.0929 sq. meter.
1 sq. yard	= 0.8361 sq. meter.
1 sq. mile	= 2.5900 sq. kilometers.
1 acre	= 0.1017 hectare.
1 cubic inch	= 16.387 cubic millimeters.
1 cubic foot	= 0.02832 cubic meter.
1 cubic yard	= 0.7645 cubic meter.

ELECTRICAL UNITS DEFINED.

Ohm—Unit of resistance; represents resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of ice, 14.5421 grams in mass, of a cross-sectional area of 1.00003 square millimeters and of the length of 106.3 centimeters.

Ampere—Unit of current; decomposes .0009324 of a gram of water in one second or deposits silver at the rate of .001118 of a gram per second, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water.

Volt—Unit of electromotive force; one volt equals one ampere of current passing through a substance having one ohm resistance.

Coulomb—Unit of quantity; amount of electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one second.

Farad—Unit of capacity; capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one volt by one coulomb. A microfarad is one-millionth of a farad.

Joule—Unit of work; equivalent to energy expended in one second by one ampere current in one ohm resistance.

Watt—Unit of power; equivalent to work done at the rate of one joule per second. A kilowatt is 1,000 watts.

STATUTORY WEIGHTS OF THE BUSHEL.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buckwheat.	Shelled corn.	Corn on cob.	Cornmeal.	Bran.	Potatoes, Irish.	Potatoes, sweet.	Carrots.	Onions.	Turnips.	Beets.	Beans.	Pears.	Apples.	Dried apples.	Dried peaches.	Castor beans.	Flax seed.	Hemp seed.	Millet.	Timothy seed.	Blue grass seed.	Hungarian gr. seed.	Clover seed.
United States.....	60	56	32	47	42	55	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	60	60	50	56	56	50	60	60	60	60	60
Alabama.....	60	56	32	47	45	54	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	60	60	50	56	56	50	60	60	60	60	60
Arizona.....	60	56	32	47	45	54	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	60	60	50	56	56	50	60	60	60	60	60
Arkansas.....	60	56	32	47	45	54	70	48	60	60	55	57	57	57	57	60	60	60	60	50	56	56	50	60	60	60	60	60
California.....	60	54	32	48	40	52	52	50	60	60	54	54	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Colorado.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	54	54	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Connecticut.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	54	54	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Delaware.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	54	54	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
District of Columbia.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	54	54	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Florida.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	54	54	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Georgia.....	60	56	32	47	52	56	56	70	48	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Hawaii.....	60	56	32	48	45	56	56	70	48	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Idaho.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	56	70	48	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Illinois.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Indiana.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Iowa.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Kansas.....	60	56	32	48	45	52	52	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Kentucky.....	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Louisiana.....	60	56	32	48	45	56	56	70	50	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Maine.....	60	50	32	48	45	56	56	70	50	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Maryland.....	60	56	32	48	45	56	56	70	50	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Massachusetts.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	56	70	50	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Michigan.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	56	70	50	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Minnesota.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	72	48	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Mississippi.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Missouri.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Montana.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Nebraska.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
New Hampshire.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
New Jersey.....	60	56	30	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	54	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	25	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
New York.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	54	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	25	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
North Carolina.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	56	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	25	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
North Dakota.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Ohio.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Oklahoma.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Oregon.....	60	56	32	46	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Pennsylvania.....	60	56	32	47	48	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Rhode Island.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	54	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	25	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
South Carolina.....	60	56	32	48	48	56	70	50	60	60	54	54	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	25	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
South Dakota.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Tennessee.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Texas.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Vermont.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Virginia.....	60	56	30	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Washington.....	60	56	32	48	42	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
West Virginia.....	60	56	32	48	52	56	70	50	60	60	55	56	57	57	56	60	60	60	60	24	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60
Wisconsin.....	60	56	32	48	50	56	70	50	60	60	54	54	57	42	50	60	60	60	60	25	38	50	56	50	60	60	60	60

NOTE.—Rye meal takes 48 pounds to the bushel in the District of Columbia, and 50 in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. The metric system is used in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Compared with water.

Water, distilled.....	100	Iron, cast.....	721
Water, sea.....	103	Ivory.....	183
Alcohol.....	84	Lead.....	1,135
Aluminum.....	256	Mahogany.....	106
Ash.....	84	Maple.....	75
Beech.....	85	Marble.....	270
Beer.....	102	Milk, cow's.....	103
Brass.....	840	Milk, goat's.....	104
Butter.....	94	Oil.....	117
Cedar.....	61	Oil, olive.....	92
Chalk.....	279	Opium.....	134
Cider.....	102	Platina.....	2,150
Coal.....	130	Porcelain.....	226
Copper.....	895	Silver.....	1,047
Cork.....	24	Steel.....	783
Diamond.....	353	Sulphur.....	203
Ebony.....	133	Tin.....	729
Fibron.....	65	Turpentine.....	99
Glass.....	263	Walnut.....	67
Gold.....	1,926	Wine.....	100
Ice.....	92	Zinc.....	691
Indigo.....	77		

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

Railway and country.	Miles.	Yards.
Simplon, Switzerland-Italy.....	12	458
St. Gothard, Switzerland-Italy.....	9	564
Loetschberg, Switzerland.....	9	55
Mont Cenis, France-Italy.....	7	1,780
Arberg, Austria.....	6	678
Ricken, Switzerland.....	6	573
Tauern, Austria.....	5	546
Ronco, Italy.....	5	277
Tenda, Italy.....	6	56
Transandine, Chile-Argentina.....	5	
Karawanken, Austria.....	4	1,683
Hoosac, United States.....	4	1,320
Borzallo, Italy.....	4	700
Severn, England.....	4	638
Turchina, Italy.....	4	10
Wocheiner, Austria.....	3	1,647
Mont d'Or, France-Switzerland.....	3	1,320
Albula, Switzerland.....	3	1,150
Totley, England.....	3	850
Peloritana, Sicily.....	3	516
Gravelhals, Norway.....	3	62
Standedge, England.....	3	17
Woodhead, England.....	3	
Cascade, United States.....	2	1,080
Khojak, Baluchistan.....	2	769
Snoqualmie, United States.....	2	487

THERMOMETERS COMPARED.

There are three kinds of thermometers, with varying scales, in general use throughout the world—the Fahrenheit, Reaumur and Centigrade. The freezing and boiling points on their scales compare as follows:

Thermometer.	Freezing pt.	Boiling pt.
Fahrenheit	32 degrees	212 degrees
Reaumur	zero	80 degrees
Centigrade	zero	100 degrees

The degrees on one scale are reduced to their equivalents on another by these formulas:

Fahrenheit to Reaumur—Subtract 32, multiply by four-ninths.
 Fahrenheit to Centigrade—Subtract 32, multiply by five-ninths.
 Reaumur to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fourths, add 32.
 Reaumur to Centigrade—Multiply by five-fourths.
 Centigrade to Fahrenheit—Multiply by nine-fifths, add 32.
 Centigrade to Reaumur—Multiply by four-fifths.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Centigrade to Fahrenheit.				Reaumur to Fahrenheit.			
C.	F.	C.	F.	R.	F.	R.	F.
-30 equals	-22.0	9 equals	15.8	12 equals	53.6	-30 equals	-5.5
-29 equals	-20.2	8 equals	17.6	13 equals	55.4	-29 equals	-3.3
-28 equals	-18.4	7 equals	19.4	14 equals	57.2	-28 equals	-1.1
-27 equals	-16.6	6 equals	21.2	15 equals	59.0	-27 equals	1.1
-26 equals	-14.8	5 equals	23.0	16 equals	60.8	-26 equals	3.3
-25 equals	-13.0	4 equals	24.8	17 equals	62.6	-25 equals	5.5
-24 equals	-11.2	3 equals	26.6	18 equals	64.4	-24 equals	7.7
-23 equals	-9.4	2 equals	28.4	19 equals	66.2	-23 equals	9.9
-22 equals	-7.6	1 equals	30.2	20 equals	68.0	-22 equals	12.1
-21 equals	-5.8	0 equals	32.0	21 equals	69.8	-21 equals	14.3
-20 equals	-4.0	1 equals	33.8	22 equals	71.6	-20 equals	16.5
-19 equals	-2.2	2 equals	35.6	23 equals	73.4	-19 equals	18.7
-18 equals	-0.4	3 equals	37.4	24 equals	75.2	-18 equals	20.9
-17 equals	1.4	4 equals	39.2	25 equals	77.0	-17 equals	23.1
-16 equals	3.2	5 equals	41.0	26 equals	78.8	-16 equals	25.3
-15 equals	5.0	6 equals	42.8	27 equals	80.6	-15 equals	27.5
-14 equals	6.8	7 equals	44.6	28 equals	82.4	-14 equals	29.7
-13 equals	8.6	8 equals	46.4	29 equals	84.2	-13 equals	31.9
-12 equals	10.4	9 equals	48.2	30 equals	86.0	-12 equals	34.1
-11 equals	12.2	10 equals	50.0	50 equals	122.0	-11 equals	36.3
-10 equals	14.0	11 equals	51.8	100 equals	212.0	-10 equals	38.5

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time 1 mile. Min. Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min. Sec.	Miles per hour	Time 1 mile. Min. Sec.	Miles per hour
0:36.....	100.00	1:11.....	60.70	1:46.....	33.96
0:37.....	97.30	1:12.....	60.00	1:47.....	33.64
0:38.....	94.74	1:13.....	49.31	1:48.....	33.33
0:39.....	92.31	1:14.....	48.65	1:49.....	33.03
0:40.....	90.00	1:15.....	48.00	1:50.....	32.73
0:41.....	87.80	1:16.....	47.37	1:51.....	32.43
0:42.....	85.71	1:17.....	46.74	1:52.....	32.14
0:43.....	83.72	1:18.....	46.15	1:53.....	31.86
0:44.....	81.82	1:19.....	45.57	1:54.....	31.58
0:45.....	80.00	1:20.....	45.00	1:55.....	31.30
0:46.....	78.26	1:21.....	44.44	1:56.....	31.03
0:47.....	76.59	1:22.....	43.90	1:57.....	30.77
0:48.....	75.00	1:23.....	43.37	1:58.....	30.51
0:49.....	73.47	1:24.....	42.86	1:59.....	30.25
0:50.....	72.00	1:25.....	42.35	2:00.....	30.00
0:51.....	70.59	1:26.....	41.86	2:01.....	29.75
0:52.....	69.23	1:27.....	41.38	2:02.....	29.52
0:53.....	67.92	1:28.....	40.91	2:03.....	29.27
0:54.....	66.66	1:29.....	40.45	2:04.....	29.03
0:55.....	65.45	1:30.....	40.00	2:05.....	28.80
0:56.....	64.29	1:31.....	39.56	2:06.....	28.57
0:57.....	63.16	1:32.....	39.13	2:07.....	28.34
0:58.....	62.07	1:33.....	38.71	2:08.....	28.12
0:59.....	61.02	1:34.....	38.29	2:09.....	27.91
1:00.....	60.00	1:35.....	37.89	2:10.....	27.69
1:01.....	59.02	1:36.....	37.50	2:11.....	27.48
1:02.....	58.06	1:37.....	37.11	2:12.....	27.27
1:03.....	57.14	1:38.....	36.73	2:13.....	27.09
1:04.....	56.25	1:39.....	36.36	2:14.....	26.87
1:05.....	55.38	1:40.....	36.00	2:15.....	26.67
1:06.....	54.55	1:41.....	35.64	2:16.....	26.47
1:07.....	53.73	1:42.....	35.29	2:17.....	26.28
1:08.....	52.94	1:43.....	34.95	2:18.....	26.06
1:09.....	52.17	1:44.....	34.61	2:19.....	25.90
1:10.....	51.43	1:45.....	34.29	2:20.....	25.72

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.	Fifteenth—Crystal.
Second—Paper.	Twentieth—China.
Third—Leather.	Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Fifth—Wooden.	Thirtieth—Pearl.
Seventh—Woolen.	Fortieth—Ruby.
Tenth—Tin.	Fiftieth—Golden.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.	Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260
27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

NOTE—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2; at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

TIME.		1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 days.	10 days.	20 days.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	5 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Amt.	Interest.																		
\$1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
\$2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
\$3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
\$4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
\$5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
\$10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
\$25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
\$50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
\$100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.	Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10	9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14	10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18	100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22	WHEN MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST.					
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27	Interest.		Interest.		Simple Comp'd.	
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31	Rate.		Years.		Years.	
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36	1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41	1½	66.66	46.58	5	20.00	14.21
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45	2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51	2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56	3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61	3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67	4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.59
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73						
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79						

NORMAL HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF ADULTS.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in....	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in....	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in....	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in....	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in....	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in....	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in....	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in....	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in....	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in....	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in....	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in....	190 pounds

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
At birth..	1 ft. 1 in.	2 years..	3 ft. 0 in.	6 years..	3 ft. 10 in.	10 years..	4 ft. 6 in.
6 months..	2 ft. 0 in.	3 years..	3 ft. 4 in.	7 years..	4 ft. 0 in.	11 years..	4 ft. 8 in.
1 year..	2 ft. 5 in.	4 years..	3 ft. 6 in.	8 years..	4 ft. 2 in.	12 years..	4 ft. 10 in.
1½ years..	2 ft. 8 in.	5 years..	3 ft. 8 in.	9 years..	4 ft. 4 in.		

DAYS OF GRACE, INTEREST AND STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.			STATE.	Days of grace.	INTEREST.		LIMITATIONS.			
		Legal rate.	By con- tract.	Judge- ments.	Notes.	Accounts.			Legal rate.	By con- tract.	Judge- ments.	Notes.	Accounts.	
		P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.			P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	
Alabama.....	Yes	8	5	20	16	3	Montana.....	No	8	Any	10	8	5	5
Alaska.....	Yes	8	12	10	6	1	Nebraska.....	No	7	Any	10	5	5	4
Arkansas.....	Yes	8	10	10	5	3	Nevada.....	No	7	Any	6	6	4	4
Arizona.....	No	8	12	5	4	3	New Hampshire.....	No*	6	6	20	6	4	6
California.....	No	7	Any	5	4	4	New Jersey.....	No	6	6	20	6	6	6
Colorado.....	No	8	Any	20	6	6	New Mexico.....	Yes	6	12	7	6	4	4
Connecticut.....	No	6	6	1	3	3	New York.....	No	6	6	20	6	6	6
Delaware.....	No	6	6	10	6	3	North Carolina.....	Yes*	6	6	10	3	6	6
Dist. of Columbia.....	No	8	10	12	3	3	North Dakota.....	No	7	12	10	6	6	6
Florida.....	No	8	10	20	5	2	Ohio.....	No	6	8	15	15	6	6
Georgia.....	No	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma.....	Yes	6	10	5	5	3	3
Idaho.....	No	7	12	6	5	4	Oregon.....	Yes	6	10	10	6	6	6
Illinois.....	No	5	7	20	10	5	Pennsylvania.....	No	6	6	5	6	6	6
Indiana.....	No	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island.....	Yes*	Any	20	6	6	6	6
Iowa.....	No	6	8	20	10	5	South Carolina.....	Yes*	7	8	10	6	6	6
Kansas.....	No	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota.....	Yes	7	12	20	6	6	6
Kentucky.....	No	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee.....	No	6	6	10	6	6	6
Louisiana.....	No	5	8	10	5	3	Texas.....	Yes*	6	10	10	4	2	2
Maine.....	Yes*	6	Any	12	8	6	Utah.....	No	8	12	8	6	4	4
Maryland.....	No	6	6	20	8	3	Vermont.....	No	6	6	8	6	6	6
Massachusetts.....	Yes*	Any	Any	20	6	6	Virginia.....	No	6	6	20	5	2	2
Michigan.....	No	5	7	10	6	6	Washington.....	No	6	12	6	6	3	3
Minnesota.....	No	7	10	10	8	6	West Virginia.....	No	6	6	10	10	5	5
Mississippi.....	Yes	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin.....	No	6	10	20	6	6	6
Missouri.....	No	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming.....	No	8	12	21	5	6	6

*Sight, yes; demand, no. †Under seal 10. ‡No law. §Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

TABLE OF MONTHLY WAGES.

DAYS.	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18	\$19	\$20	\$21	\$22	\$23	\$24	\$25
1.....	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.66	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2.....	.71	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3.....	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4.....	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5.....	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6.....	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7.....	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8.....	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9.....	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10.....	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.93	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11.....	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.56
12.....	4.62	5.08	5.44	5.80	6.16	6.52	6.88	7.23	7.58	7.93	8.29	8.64	9.00	9.35	9.70	10.05
13.....	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14.....	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15.....	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16.....	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17.....	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18.....	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19.....	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20.....	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.08	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21.....	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.39	20.19
22.....	8.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.16
23.....	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24.....	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25.....	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

TABLE OF YEARLY WAGES.

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
\$20 is	\$1.67	\$0.38	\$0.05	\$100 is	\$8.33	\$1.92	\$0.27	\$180 is	\$15.00	\$3.45	\$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.67	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.17	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69
95	7.92	1.82	.26	175	14.58	3.36	.48				

ACCUMULATION OF ANNUITY OF \$1 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
2	2.02500	2.03000	2.03500	2.04000	2.04500	2.05000	2.06000
3	3.07563	3.09090	3.10623	3.12160	3.13703	3.15250	3.18360
4	4.15852	4.18363	4.20946	4.23606	4.26346	4.29163	4.37462
5	5.25632	5.30014	5.34247	5.38432	5.42671	5.46963	5.63709
6	6.38774	6.46841	6.55015	6.63298	6.71689	6.80191	6.97532
7	7.54743	7.66246	7.77941	7.89829	8.01955	8.14201	8.39334
8	8.73612	8.89234	9.05169	9.21423	9.38001	9.54911	9.87477
9	9.95452	10.15911	10.36850	10.58280	10.80211	11.02656	11.49132
10	11.20338	11.46388	11.73139	12.00611	12.28821	12.57789	13.18079
11	12.48347	12.80780	13.14199	13.48635	13.84118	14.20679	14.97164
12	13.79555	14.19203	14.60196	15.02581	15.46403	15.91713	16.86994
13	15.14044	15.61779	16.11303	16.62684	17.15991	17.71298	18.88214
14	16.51895	17.08632	17.67699	18.29191	18.93211	19.59863	21.01507
15	17.93193	18.59891	19.29568	20.02359	20.78405	21.57856	23.27597
16	19.38022	20.15688	20.97130	21.82453	22.71934	23.65749	25.67253
17	20.86473	21.76159	22.70502	23.69751	24.74171	25.84097	28.21283
18	22.38635	23.41444	24.49965	25.64541	26.85508	28.13238	30.90565
19	23.94601	25.11687	26.35718	27.67123	29.06356	30.53990	33.75999
20	25.54466	26.87037	28.27968	29.77808	31.37142	33.06595	36.78559
21	27.18327	28.67649	30.26947	31.96920	33.78314	35.71925	39.99273
22	28.86286	30.53678	32.32890	34.24797	36.30338	38.50521	43.39229
23	30.58443	32.45288	34.46041	36.61789	38.93703	41.43048	46.99583
24	32.34904	34.42647	36.66653	39.08260	41.68920	44.50200	50.81558
25	34.15776	36.45926	38.94986	41.64591	44.56521	47.72710	54.86451
26	36.01171	38.55304	41.31310	44.31174	47.57064	51.13345	59.15638
27	37.91200	40.70963	43.75906	47.08421	50.71132	54.66913	63.70577
28	39.85980	42.93092	46.29063	49.96758	53.99333	58.40258	68.52311
29	41.85630	45.21885	48.91080	52.96629	57.42303	62.32271	73.63980
30	43.90270	47.57542	51.62268	56.08494	61.00707	66.43885	79.05819
31	46.00027	50.00958	54.42847	59.32834	64.76299	70.76789	84.80163
32	48.15072	52.52076	57.33077	62.70707	68.69695	75.29803	90.88973
33	50.35403	55.07784	60.34121	66.20953	72.75623	80.06377	97.33316
34	52.61289	57.73013	63.45315	69.85791	77.03026	85.06696	104.18375
35	54.92821	60.46208	66.67401	73.65222	81.49662	90.32031	111.43478
36	57.30141	63.27594	70.00760	77.59331	86.16397	95.83632	119.12087
37	59.73395	66.17422	73.45787	81.70225	91.04134	101.62814	127.26812
38	62.22730	69.15945	77.02889	85.97034	96.13820	107.70955	135.90421
39	64.78298	72.23423	80.72495	90.40915	101.46442	114.09502	145.05496
40	67.40256	75.40126	84.55028	95.02552	107.03032	120.79977	154.76197
41	70.08762	78.66330	88.50954	99.82654	112.84669	127.83976	165.24768
42	72.83981	82.02320	92.60737	104.81960	118.92479	135.23175	175.95064
43	75.66081	85.48389	96.84863	110.01238	125.27640	142.99334	187.50758
44	78.55232	89.04842	101.23833	115.42387	131.91384	151.14301	199.75803
45	81.51613	92.71839	105.78167	121.01928	138.84997	159.70016	212.74351
46	84.55403	96.50146	110.48003	126.87057	146.09083	168.63616	226.50812
47	87.66789	100.39650	115.35097	132.94539	153.67263	178.11942	241.09861
48	90.85958	104.40408	120.38826	139.29431	161.58790	188.02539	256.54653
49	94.13107	108.54065	125.60185	145.83373	169.85936	198.42666	272.95840
50	97.48435	112.79687	130.99791	152.66708	178.50303	209.34800	290.33590

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF \$1.

Yrs.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97561	0.97087	0.96618	0.96154	0.95694	0.95238	0.94340
2	1.92742	1.91347	1.89969	1.88609	1.87267	1.85941	1.83391
3	2.85602	2.82861	2.80164	2.77509	2.74896	2.72325	2.67301
4	3.76197	3.71710	3.67308	3.62990	3.58753	3.54595	3.46511
5	4.64583	4.57971	4.51505	4.45182	4.38998	4.32948	4.21236
6	5.50813	5.41719	5.32655	5.24214	5.15787	5.07569	4.91732
7	6.34939	6.23028	6.11454	6.00205	5.89270	5.78637	5.55238
8	7.17014	7.01969	6.87396	6.73274	6.59589	6.46321	6.20979
9	7.97087	7.78611	7.60769	7.43533	7.26879	7.10782	6.80169
10	8.75292	8.53020	8.31661	8.11090	7.91272	7.72173	7.36009
11	9.51421	9.25262	9.00155	8.76388	8.53892	8.32641	7.86867
12	10.25740	9.95490	9.66333	9.38507	9.11858	8.86384	8.33684
13	10.98319	10.63496	10.30274	9.98565	9.69285	9.39857	8.82568
14	11.69091	11.29607	10.92052	10.56212	10.22283	9.89864	9.29498
15	12.38133	11.93794	11.51741	11.11839	10.73955	10.37966	9.71225
16	13.05500	12.56110	12.09412	11.65230	11.23402	10.83777	10.10590
17	13.71220	13.16612	12.65132	12.16567	11.70719	11.27407	10.47726
18	14.35336	13.75351	13.18968	12.65930	12.15990	11.69899	10.82760
19	14.97889	14.32380	13.70984	13.13394	12.59329	12.08532	11.15812
20	15.58916	14.87747	14.21240	13.59033	13.00794	12.46221	11.46992
21	16.18455	15.41502	14.69797	14.02916	13.40472	12.82115	11.76408
22	16.76541	15.93692	15.16712	14.45112	13.78442	13.16300	12.04158
23	17.33211	16.44361	15.62041	14.85684	14.14777	13.48857	12.30338
24	17.88490	16.93554	16.05837	15.24696	14.49548	13.79894	12.55036
25	18.42433	17.41215	16.48153	15.62208	14.82821	14.09394	12.78336
26	18.95061	17.87684	16.89035	15.98277	15.14661	14.37519	13.00371
27	19.46401	18.32703	17.28536	16.32959	15.45130	14.64303	13.21053
28	19.96489	18.76411	17.66702	16.66306	15.74237	14.89813	13.40616
29	20.45355	19.18845	18.03577	16.98371	16.02189	15.14107	13.59072
30	20.93059	19.60044	18.39205	17.29263	16.28889	15.37245	13.76483
31	21.39541	20.00043	18.73628	17.58849	16.54439	15.59281	13.92909
32	21.84918	20.38877	19.06887	17.87355	16.78889	15.80268	14.08404
33	22.29188	20.76579	19.39021	18.14765	17.02286	16.00255	14.23023
34	22.72379	21.13184	19.70068	18.41120	17.24676	16.19290	14.36814
35	23.14516	21.48722	20.00066	18.66461	17.46101	16.37419	14.49826

Yrs.	2 1/4%	3%	3 1/2%	4%	4 1/2%	5%	6%
26.	23.55325	21.83225	20.29049	18.90828	17.66604	16.54685	14.62099
27.	23.95732	22.16724	20.57053	19.14258	17.86224	16.71129	14.73673
28.	24.34860	22.49246	20.84109	19.36786	18.04999	16.86789	14.84602
29.	24.73034	22.80822	21.10250	19.58448	18.22966	17.01704	14.94907
30.	25.10278	23.11477	21.35507	19.79277	18.40158	17.15909	15.04630
40.	25.46612	23.41240	21.59910	19.99305	18.56611	17.29437	15.13802
42.	25.82061	23.70136	21.83488	20.18563	18.72355	17.42321	15.22454
43.	26.16645	23.98190	22.06269	20.37079	18.87421	17.54591	15.30617
44.	26.50385	24.25427	22.28279	20.54884	19.01838	17.66277	15.38313
45.	26.83302	24.51871	22.49545	20.72004	19.15635	17.77407	15.45583
46.	27.15417	24.77545	22.70092	20.88465	19.28837	17.88007	15.52437
47.	27.46748	25.02471	22.89944	21.04294	19.41471	17.98102	15.58903
48.	27.77315	25.26671	23.09124	21.19513	19.53561	18.07716	15.65003
49.	28.07137	25.50166	23.27656	21.34147	19.65130	18.16872	15.70757
50.	28.36231	25.72976	23.45562	21.48218	19.76201	18.25593	15.76186
55.	29.71398	26.77443	24.26405	22.10861	20.24802	18.63447	15.99054
60.	30.90866	27.67556	24.94473	22.62349	20.63802	18.92929	16.16143
65.	31.96458	28.45289	25.51785	23.04668	20.95098	19.16107	16.28912
70.	32.89786	29.12342	26.00040	23.39451	21.20211	19.34268	16.38454
75.	33.72274	29.70183	26.40669	23.68041	21.40363	19.48497	16.45585
80.	34.45182	30.20076	26.74878	23.91539	21.56534	19.59646	16.50913
85.	35.09621	30.63115	27.03690	24.10853	21.69511	19.68382	16.54905

ANNUITY WHICH \$1 WILL BUY FOR YEARS GIVEN.

Yrs.	2 1/4%	3%	3 1/2%	4%	4 1/2%	5%	6%
1.	1.02500	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000
2.	.51883	.52261	.52640	.53030	.53410	.53780	.54544
3.	.35014	.35353	.35693	.36035	.36377	.36711	.37411
4.	.26582	.26903	.27225	.27549	.27874	.28201	.28859
5.	.21525	.21895	.22248	.22593	.22939	.23287	.23740
6.	.18150	.18470	.18767	.19076	.19382	.19687	.20336
7.	.15760	.16051	.16354	.16661	.16970	.17282	.17914
8.	.13947	.14246	.14548	.14853	.15161	.15472	.16104
9.	.12546	.12843	.13145	.13449	.13757	.14069	.14702
10.	.11426	.11723	.12024	.12329	.12638	.12950	.13587
11.	.10511	.10808	.11109	.11415	.11725	.12039	.12679
12.	.09749	.10046	.10348	.10655	.10967	.11283	.11928
13.	.09105	.09403	.09706	.10014	.10328	.10646	.11296
14.	.08554	.08853	.09157	.09467	.09782	.10102	.10758
15.	.08077	.08377	.08683	.08994	.09311	.09634	.10296
16.	.07670	.07961	.08268	.08582	.08902	.09227	.09895
17.	.07293	.07595	.07904	.08230	.08564	.08905	.09544
18.	.06967	.07271	.07582	.07919	.08264	.08615	.09236
19.	.06676	.06981	.07294	.07634	.07981	.08337	.08962
20.	.06415	.06722	.07036	.07387	.07743	.08104	.08718
21.	.06179	.06487	.06804	.07161	.07529	.07897	.08505
22.	.05965	.06275	.06593	.06960	.07337	.07707	.08309
23.	.05780	.06081	.06402	.06773	.07151	.07524	.08128
24.	.05591	.05905	.06227	.06609	.06989	.07367	.07976
25.	.05428	.05743	.06067	.06451	.06834	.07214	.07823
26.	.05277	.05594	.05921	.06307	.06689	.07069	.07679
27.	.05138	.05456	.05785	.06172	.06554	.06934	.07540
28.	.05009	.05329	.05660	.06051	.06435	.06815	.07419
29.	.04889	.05211	.05545	.05938	.06324	.06704	.07308
30.	.04778	.05102	.05437	.05833	.06219	.06599	.07205
31.	.04674	.05000	.05337	.05736	.06124	.06504	.07117
32.	.04577	.04905	.05244	.05645	.06035	.06415	.07028
33.	.04486	.04816	.05157	.05560	.05951	.06331	.06944
34.	.04401	.04732	.05076	.05481	.05873	.06253	.06866
35.	.04321	.04654	.05000	.05407	.05799	.06180	.06793
36.	.04245	.04580	.04928	.05337	.05730	.06111	.06724
37.	.04174	.04511	.04861	.05272	.05666	.06047	.06660
38.	.04107	.04446	.04798	.05211	.05606	.05987	.06599
39.	.04044	.04384	.04739	.05154	.05549	.05930	.06542
40.	.03984	.04326	.04683	.05100	.05496	.05877	.06489
41.	.03927	.04271	.04630	.05048	.05445	.05826	.06438
42.	.03873	.04219	.04580	.04999	.05397	.05778	.06390
43.	.03822	.04180	.04543	.04963	.05362	.05743	.06355
44.	.03773	.04123	.04488	.04909	.05309	.05690	.06306
45.	.03727	.04079	.04445	.04866	.05267	.05648	.06266
46.	.03683	.04036	.04405	.04826	.05228	.05609	.06222
47.	.03641	.03996	.04367	.04788	.05190	.05571	.06179
48.	.03601	.03958	.04331	.04753	.05156	.05537	.06140
49.	.03562	.03921	.04296	.04718	.05122	.05503	.06101
50.	.03526	.03887	.04263	.04686	.05090	.05471	.06062
55.	.03365	.03735	.04121	.04523	.04939	.05327	.05944
60.	.03225	.03613	.04009	.04420	.04845	.05233	.05850
65.	.03128	.03515	.03919	.04339	.04773	.05161	.05778
70.	.03040	.03434	.03846	.04275	.04717	.05105	.05722
75.	.02965	.03367	.03787	.04223	.04672	.05060	.05677
80.	.02903	.03311	.03738	.04181	.04637	.05025	.05642

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

Made by John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Made by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

Made by Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 20 minutes.

Made by Nellie Bly (Mrs. Nellie Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

STATE MOTTOES.

Following are the mottoes adopted by the various states of the union and appearing on their state seals except as otherwise noted:

Alabama—Here we rest.
 Arizona—Ditat Deus (God enriches).
 Arkansas—Regnant populi (The people rule).
 California—Eureka (I have found it).
 Colorado—Nil nisi numine (Nothing without Providence).
 Connecticut—Qui transtulit sustinet (Who transplanted sustains).
 Delaware—Liberty and independence.
 Florida—In God we trust.
 Georgia—Wisdom, justice, moderation.
 Idaho—Esto perpetua (May it be perpetual).
 Illinois—State sovereignty, national union.
 Indiana—(No motto).
 Iowa—Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
 Kansas—Ad astra per aspera (To the stars through difficulties).
 Kentucky—United we stand, divided we fall.
 Louisiana—Union, justice, confidence.
 Maine—Dirigo (I direct).
 Maryland—Fatti maschii, parole femine (Deeds, men; words, women).
 Massachusetts—Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem (By the sword he seeks repose settled under liberty).
 Michigan—Si quaris peninsulam amenam, circumspecte (If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you).
 Minnesota—L'étoile du nord (Star of the north).
 Mississippi—(No motto).
 Missouri—Salus populi suprema lex esto (Let the people's safety be the supreme law).
 Montana—Oro y plata (Gold and silver).
 Nebraska—Equality before the law.

Nevada—All for our country.
 New Hampshire—(No motto).
 New Jersey—Liberty and prosperity.
 New Mexico—Crescit eundo (It increases as it advances).
 New York—Excelsior (Higher).
 North Carolina—Esse quam videri (To be rather than to seem).
 North Dakota—Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.
 Ohio—(No motto).
 Oklahoma—Labor omnia vincit (Labor conquers all things).
 Oregon—The union.
 Pennsylvania—Virtue, liberty and independence.
 Rhode Island—Hope.
 South Carolina—Animis opibusque parati (Ready in soul and resource) and Dum spiro spero (While I breathe I hope).
 South Dakota—Under God the people rule.
 Tennessee—Agriculture, commerce.
 Texas—Has no official motto, but "Texas—one and indivisible," adopted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is sometimes used.
 Utah—Industry. (State seal indicates industry and independence.)
 Vermont—Freedom and unity.
 Virginia—Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants).
 Washington—(No motto).
 West Virginia—Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always free).
 Wisconsin—Forward.
 Wyoming—Equal rights.
 United States—E pluribus unum (Out of many, one).

STATE NICKNAMES AND FLOWERS.

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
Alabama.....	Cotton state.....	Goldenrod.
Arizona.....	.....	Sequoia cactus.
Arkansas.....	Bear state.....	Apple blossom.
California.....	Golden state.....	Poppy.
Colorado.....	Centennial state.....	Columbine.
Connecticut.....	Nutmeg state.....	Mountain laurel.
Delaware.....	Blue Hen state.....	Peach blossom.
Florida.....	Peninsula state.....	.....
Georgia.....	Cracker state.....	Cherokee rose.
Idaho.....	.....	Syringa.
Illinois.....	Sucker state.....	Violet.
Indiana.....	Hoosier state.....	Carnation.
Iowa.....	Hawkeye state.....	Wild rose.
Kansas.....	Sunflower state.....	Sunflower.
Kentucky.....	Blue Grass state.....	Blue grass.
Louisiana.....	Pelican state.....	Magnolia.
Maine.....	Pine Tree state.....	Pine cone.
Maryland.....	Old Line state.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	Bay state.....	.....
Michigan.....	Wolverine state.....	Apple blossom.
Minnesota.....	Gopher state.....	Moccasin.
Mississippi.....	Bayou state.....	Magnolia.
Montana.....	Stub Toe state.....	Bitter root.
Missouri.....	.....	Goldenrod.
Nebraska.....	.....	Goldenrod.
Nevada.....	.....	Silver state.
N. Hampshire.....	Granite state.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Jersey Blue state.....	Sugar maple (tree)

State.	Nickname.	Flower.
New York.....	Empire state.....	Rose.
North Carolina.....	Old North state.....	.....
North Dakota.....	Flickertail state.....	Goldenrod.
Ohio.....	Buckeye state.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	.....	Mistletoe.
Oregon.....	Beaver state.....	Oregon grape.
Pennsylvania.....	Keystone state.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Little Rhody.....	Violet.
South Carolina.....	Palmetto state.....	.....
South Dakota.....	Sunshine state.....	Pasqueflower (anemone patens) with motto "I Lead."
Tennessee.....	Big Bend state.....	.....
Texas.....	Lone Star state.....	Bluebonnet.
Utah.....	.....	Sego lily.
Vermont.....	Green Mountain state.....	Red clover.
Virginia.....	The Old Dominion.....	.....
Washington.....	Evergreen state.....	Rhododendron.
West Virginia.....	The Panhandle.....	Rhododendron.
Wisconsin.....	Badger state.....	Violet.

NOTE—Only nicknames that are well known and "state flowers" officially adopted or commonly accepted are given in the foregoing list.
 *Native state tree, the native oak. †Official state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash."

FLOWER AND GEM SYMBOLS OF MONTHS.

Month.	Flower.	Gem.
January.....	Snowdrop.....	Garnet.
February.....	Primrose.....	Amethyst.
March.....	Violet.....	Bloodstone.
April.....	Daisy.....	Diamond.
May.....	Hawthorn.....	Emerald.
June.....	Honeysuckle.....	Chalcedony.
July.....	Water lily.....	Ruby.
August.....	Poppy.....	Sardonyx.
September.....	Morning glory.....	Sardonyx.
October.....	Hops.....	Aquamarine.
November.....	Chrysanthemum.....	Topaz.
December.....	Holly.....	Turquoise.

The above gem symbols are those of Polish

tradition. The Jewish gem symbols of the months are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, jasper; April, sapphire; May, chalcedony, carnelian or agate; June, emerald; July, onyx; August, carnelian; September, chrysolite; October, aquamarine or beryl; November, topaz; December, ruby.

The birth stones authorized by the American Jewelers' association are: January, garnet; February, amethyst; March, aquamarine, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, pearl, moonstone; July, ruby; August, moonstone, peridot; September, sapphire; October, opal, tourmaline; November, topaz; December, turquoise, lapis lazuli.

WEIGHTS OF DIAMONDS AND FINENESS OF GOLD.

The weight of diamonds and other precious stones is expressed in metric carats. The unit is the international carat of 200 milligrams, which has been officially adopted by the United States and most of the countries in Europe. Until July 1, 1913, there were three different standards in use in the United States, although the one generally accepted was 205.3 milligrams. This was usually subdivided on the binary system, the smallest subdivision being 1-64 of the carat. The new carat is subdivided on the decimal system.

Equivalents of old carats in new metric carats:

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
1-64.....	0.02	6.....	6.16
1-32.....	0.03	7.....	7.19
1-16.....	0.06	8.....	8.21
2.....	0.13	9.....	9.24
3.....	0.26	10.....	10.26
4.....	0.51	25.....	25.66
5.....	1.03	50.....	51.32
6.....	2.05	100.....	102.65
7.....	3.08	200.....	205.30
8.....	4.11	300.....	307.95
9.....	5.13		

Old carat.	New metric.	Old carat.	New metric.
400.....	410.60	1,000.....	1,026.50
500.....	513.25		

Equivalents of new metric carats in old carats:

New carat.	Old carat.	New carat.	Old carat.
1.....	62-64	20.....	19 31-64
2.....	1 61-64	25.....	24 23-64
3.....	2 59-64	50.....	48 45-64
4.....	3 57-64	75.....	73 4-64
5.....	4 56-64	100.....	97 27-64
6.....	5 54-64	200.....	194 54-64
7.....	6 52-64	300.....	292 16-64
8.....	7 51-64	400.....	389 43-64
9.....	8 49-64	500.....	487 6-64
10.....	9 47-64	1,000.....	974 12-64
15.....	14 39-64		

The fineness of gold is also expressed in carats. Pure gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. If it contains eight parts of a baser metal or alloy it is only sixteen carats fine. The carats therefore indicate the proportion of pure gold to alloy. Most of the gold used by jewelers is about fourteen carats fine, having ten parts of alloy.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.	Name.	Carats.
Cullinan.....	3,025	Imperatrice Eugenie.....	51	Pacha d'Egypt.....	40
D'Anglettre (blue).....	44½	Kohinoor (1st cutting).....	279	Regent.....	136¾
Etoile Polaire.....	40	Kohinoor (2d cutting).....	106 1-16	Sancy.....	53½
Etoile du Sud.....	124	Loterie d'Anglettre.....	49	Shah.....	86
Grand Duc de Toscane.....	173.16	Nassak.....	78¾	Tiffany.....	969
Great Mogul.....	239 3-16	Orloff.....	194¾	Tiffany (yellow).....	125

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES, DEGREES, ETC.

Following is a list of some of the more common abbreviations used after the names of persons to designate title, rank, degree, membership in societies, orders or public bodies, etc.:

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.	K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.	K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
Bar.—Baronet.	K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.	L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.	LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.	LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.	Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.	M. A.—Master of Arts.
C. J.—Chief Justice.	M. C.—Member of Congress.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.	M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.	M. P.—Member of Parliament.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.	M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.	N. A.—National Academician.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.	O. M.—Order of Merit.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.	P. C.—Privy Councillor.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.	Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.	R. A.—Royal Academician.
K. C.—King's Counsel.	S. J.—Society of Jesus.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.	S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.

U. S. A.—United States Army.	V. C.—Victoria Cross.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.	

BURIAL PLACES OF PRESIDENTS.

George Washington—Mount Vernon, Va.
John Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson—Monticello, Va.
James Madison—Montpelier, Va.
James Monroe—Richmond, Va.
John Quincy Adams—Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson—Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn.
Martin Van Buren—Kinderhook, N. Y.
William Henry Harrison—North Bend, O.
John Tyler—Richmond, Va.
James Knox Polk—Nashville, Tenn.
Zachary Taylor—Springfield, Ky.

Millard Fillmore—Buffalo, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce—Concord, N. H.
James Buchanan—Lancaster, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln—Springfield, Ill.
Ulysses S. Grant—New York, N. Y.
Rutherford B. Hayes—Fremont, O.
James A. Garfield—Cleveland, O.
Chester A. Arthur—Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Harrison—Indianapolis, Ind.
William McKinley—Canton, O.
Grover Cleveland—Princeton, N. J.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I.....	1	IX.....	9
II.....	2	X.....	10
III.....	3	L.....	50
IV.....	4	O.....	100
V.....	5	D.....	500
VI.....	6	M.....	1000
VII.....	7	MCM.....	1910
VIII.....	8	MCMXVIII.....	1918

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Newborn infants, per minute.....	120 to 140
First year, per minute.....	115 to 130
Second year, per minute.....	95 to 110
Third year, per minute.....	85 to 95
Seventh to fourteenth year, per minute.....	80 to 90
In adult age, per minute.....	70 to 75
In old age, per minute.....	60 to 75

HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

[From table compiled by the United States geological survey.]

State and place.	Elevation.	State and place.	Elevation.
Alabama, Cheaw-ha mountain.....	2,407	Nevada, Wheeler peak.....	13,068
Alaska, Mount McKinley.....	20,300	New Hampshire, Mount Washington.....	6,293
Arizona, San Francisco peak.....	12,611	New Jersey, High Point.....	1,809
Arkansas, Magazine and Blue mountains.....	2,800	New Mexico, North Truchas peak.....	13,306
California, Mount Whitney.....	14,501	New York, Mount Marcy.....	5,344
Colorado, Mounts Elbert and Massive.....	14,402	North Carolina, Mount Mitchell.....	6,711
Connecticut, Bear mountain.....	2,355	North Dakota, south part of Bowman county.....	3,593
Delaware, Centerville.....	440	Ohio, Campbell's hill, Logan county.....	1,550
District of Columbia, Tenley.....	420	Oklahoma, West End Cimarron county.....	4,750
Florida, Mount Pleasant.....	301	Oregon, Mount Hood.....	11,225
Georgia, Brassytown Bald mountain.....	4,798	Pennsylvania, Blue Knob.....	3,136
Idaho, Hyndman peak.....	12,078	Rhode Island, Dorr hill.....	805
Illinois, Charles mound, Jo Daviess county.....	1,241	South Carolina, Sassafras mountain.....	3,548
Indiana, Carlos, Randolph county.....	1,210	South Dakota, Harney peak.....	7,242
Iowa, five miles southeast of Sibley.....	1,670	Tennessee, Mount Guyot.....	6,636
Kansas, west boundary no. of Arkansas river.....	4,135	Texas, El Capitan, Guadalupe mountain.....	9,020
Kentucky, Big Black m't'n, Harlan county.....	4,100	Utah, King's peak.....	13,493
Louisiana, summits in western parishes.....	400	Vermont, Mount Mansfield.....	4,364
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west).....	5,273	Virginia, Mount Rogers.....	5,719
Maryland, Backbone mountain.....	3,340	Washington, Mount Rainier.....	14,408
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock.....	3,505	West Virginia, Spruce Knob.....	4,860
Michigan, Porcupine mountain.....	2,023	Wisconsin, Rib hill, Marathon county.....	1,940
Minnesota, Mesabi range, St. Louis county.....	1,920	Wyoming, Mount Gannett.....	13,785
Mississippi, Holly Springs.....	600	Guam, Mount Jummulong Mangloc.....	1,274
Missouri, Tom Sawk mountain.....	1,750	Hawaii, Mauna Kea.....	13,823
Montana, Granite peak.....	12,850	Philippines, Mount Apo.....	9,610
Nebraska, Banner county.....	5,350	Porto Rico, Laquillo mountains.....	3,532

HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alaska—	Feet.	Colorado—	Feet.	Idaho—	Feet.		Feet.
Mt. McKinley.....	20,300	Mt. Elbert.....	14,436	Hyndman peak.....	12,078	Gilbert peak.....	13,422
St. Elias.....	18,026	Blanca peak.....	14,390	Montana—		Mt. Lovenia.....	13,250
California—		Mt. Harvard.....	14,375	Granite peak.....	12,850	Tokewanna peak.....	13,200
Mt. Whitney.....	14,501	Gray's peak.....	14,341	Mt. Wood.....	12,750	Wilson peak.....	13,095
Mt. Williamson.....	14,384	Mt. Lincoln.....	14,297	Cold Mountain.....	12,610	Washington—	
Mt. Shasta.....	14,380	Uncompahgre pk.....	14,289	Mt. Villa.....	12,200	Mt. Rainier.....	14,363
Mt. Russell.....	14,190	Long's peak.....	14,271	Mt. Hague.....	12,100	Mt. Adams.....	12,470
Mt. Langley.....	14,042	Mt. Princeton.....	14,196	Snoback Mt.....	12,000	Wyoming—	
Mt. Muir.....	14,025	Mt. Yale.....	14,187	Oregon—Mt. Hood.....	11,225	Gannett peak.....	13,785
Mt. Tyndall.....	14,023	Pike's peak.....	14,108	Utah—King's pk.....	13,498	Grand Teton.....	13,747
Mt. Barnard.....	14,003	Mt. of Holy Cross.....	14,006	Mt. Emmons.....	13,428	Fremont peak.....	13,730
		Spanish peaks.....	13,626			Clood peak.....	13,165

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

In order to compare the elevations in the United States with those in foreign countries the following list is given, but many of the figures, showing feet above and below sea level, must be considered as approximate only:

		Above sea level (ft.).	Lowest point.	Below sea level (ft.).
Continent.	Highest point.			
North America.....	Mount McKinley, Alaska.....	20,300	Death Valley, California.....	276
South America.....	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina.....	25,080	Sea level.....	
Europe.....	Mont Blanc, France.....	15,782	Caspian sea, Russia.....	85
Asia.....	Mount Everest, India-China.....	29,002	Dead sea, Palestine.....	1,290
Africa.....	Kibo peak, German East Africa.....	19,320	Desert of Sahara.....	150
Australia.....	Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales.....	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia.....	25

AREAS OF OCEANS AND GREAT LAKES

Oceans—	Sq. miles.	Great Slave.....	Sq. miles.	Antarctic.....	Feet.	Caribbean.....	Feet.
Antarctic.....	5,731,350	Huron.....	23,800	Arctic.....	10,800	China.....	7,614
Arctic.....	4,781,000	Michigan.....	22,450	Atlantic.....	5,160	Japan.....	402
Atlantic.....	34,801,400	Nyassa.....	12,000	Indian.....	11,136	Mediterranean.....	4,560
Indian.....	17,084,000	Ontario.....	7,240	Pacific.....	12,960	Mexico, Gulf of.....	4,632
Pacific.....	67,699,630	Superior.....	31,200	Baltic.....	122	North.....	300
Lakes—Baikal.....	13,000	Tanganyika.....	15,000	Bering.....	900	Okhotsk.....	5,040
Chad.....	50,000	Victoria Nyanza.....	26,500	The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.			
Erie.....	9,960	Winnipeg.....	9,000				
Great Bear.....	10,000						

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.	Mountain.	Feet.
Asia—Mt. Everest.....	29,002	Nanda Devi.....	25,600	Huascarán.....	22,183	Chimborazo.....	20,498
Godwin-Austen.....	28,280	Mustaghata.....	24,400	Anconhuma.....	21,490	Tupungato.....	20,286
Kunchinglinga.....	28,156	Chumalari.....	23,946	Illampu.....	21,192	Hainu.....	20,171
Gushierburi.....	26,378	South America—		Huandoy.....	20,847	San Jose.....	20,020
Dhawalagiri.....	26,826	Aconcagua.....	23,080	Ullman.....	21,030	North America—	
Kutha Kangri.....	24,740	Mercedario.....	22,315	Pamiri.....	20,735	McKinley.....	20,300

LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.	River.	Miles.
Mississippi-Mo.....	4,194	Yangtze.....	3,000	Amur.....	2,700	Volga.....	2,325
Nile.....	3,670	La Plata.....	2,950	Mekong.....	2,600	Hwangho.....	2,300
Amazon.....	3,300	Lena.....	2,860	Niger.....	2,600	Yukon.....	2,050
Ob.....	3,235	Kongo.....	2,800	Yenesai.....	2,500	Colorado.....	2,000

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under supervision of the secretary of the interior.

Name.	Location.	Created.	Acres.
Abraham Lincoln Homestead*	Kentucky	July 17, 1916	137
Antietam	Maryland	Aug. 20, 1890	43
Casa Grande Ruin	Arizona	June 22, 1892	480
Chickamauga and Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Aug. 18, 1890	6,195
Crater Lake	Oregon	May 22, 1902	159,360
General Grant	California	Oct. 1, 1890	2,560
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	Feb. 11, 1895	877
Glacier	Montana	May 11, 1910	981,681
Guilford Courthouse*	North Carolina	March 2, 1917	125
Hawaii	Hawaii	Aug. 1, 1916	74,935
Hot Springs Reservation	Arkansas	June 16, 1880	912
Lassen Volcanic	California	Aug. 9, 1916	82,880
Mesa Verde	Colorado	June 29, 1906	42,376
Mount McKinley	Alaska	Feb. 26, 1917	2,200
Mount Rainier	Washington	June 22, 1899	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	June 23, 1906	843
Rock Creek	District of Columbia	Sept. 27, 1890	1,606
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	Jan. 26, 1915	230,000
Sequoia	California	Oct. 1, 1890	160,000
Shiloh	Tennessee	Dec. 27, 1894	3,000
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	June 4, 1904	960
Vicksburg	Mississippi	Feb. 21, 1899	1,233
Wind Cave	South Dakota	Jan. 9, 1903	10,522
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho	Mar. 1, 1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	Oct. 1, 1890	967,680
Zoological	District of Columbia	Mar. 2, 1889	170

*In charge of secretary of war.

NOTES ON NATIONAL PARKS.

Abraham Lincoln Homestead—Farm near Hodgenville, Ky., with log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Antietam—Battle field of the civil war in Washington county, Maryland.

Casa Grande Ruin—Remains of a large prehistoric building near Florence, Ariz.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga—Battle fields of the civil war in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Crater Lake—Park contains remarkable mountain, lake and fine scenery in the Cascade range, Klamath county, Oregon; may be reached from Klamath Falls or from Medford on the Southern Pacific road.

General Grant—In Fresno and Tulare counties, California; forest and mountain scenery; reached from Sanger on the Southern Pacific road.

Gettysburg—Battle field of the civil war in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Glacier—Tract of mountainous country in northern Montana with glaciers, lakes, forests and peaks.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park—Scene of battle between Gen. Greene and Gen. Cornwallis, near Greensboro, N. C., in war of the revolution.

Hawaii—Includes celebrated volcanoes Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala; main feature is Lava lake at Kilauea.

Hot Springs Reservation—Tract of land in Garland county, Arkansas, noted for its springs of warm mineral waters.

Lassen Volcanic—Contains volcanic and other peaks, hot springs, mud geysers, ice caves, lakes of volcanic glass, canyons and forests.

Mesa Verde—In the extreme southwestern part of Colorado; contains pueblo and other ruins; reached from Mancos on the Rio Grande Southern road.

Mount McKinley—Area of 2,200 square miles in south central Alaska, containing Mount McKinley, the highest mountain in America; many large glaciers and beautiful lakes and forests.

Mount Rainier—Mountain district in southern Washington; reached from Ashford on the Tacoma Eastern railroad and from Fairfax on the Northern Pacific road.

Platt—Tract of land containing sulphur springs in Murray county, Oklahoma; reached by Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroads.

Rock Creek—Park in outskirts of Washington, D. C.

Rocky Mountain—Tract of mountainous land of great scenic beauty in Grand, Boulder and

Larimer counties, Colorado; contains forests, lakes and peaks; reached by Union Pacific and other roads.

Sequoia—Mountain tract in Tulare county, California, containing forest of big trees; reached from Visalia.

Shiloh—Battle field of civil war in Hardin county, southern Tennessee.

Sully's Hill—On the shore of Devil's lake, North Dakota; contains elevation on which Gen. Alfred Sully with a few men withstood a band of Indians for several days in 1863; reached from Devil's Lake, Narrows and Tokio stations on the Great Northern road.

Vicksburg—Battle field of civil war near city of same name in Mississippi.

Wind Cave—Canyon and extensive cave in Custer county, South Dakota, twelve miles from Hot Springs, on the Northwestern and Burlington roads; in Black Hills region.

Yellowstone—Famous park in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, containing geysers and many other natural phenomena as well as beautiful mountain, lake and river scenery; reached from stations on the Northern Pacific, Burlington and Oregon Short Line roads.

Yosemite—Splendid valley in the Sierras in Mariposa county, California; reached from Merced on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads by way of the Yosemite Valley railroad.

Zoological—Park in Washington, D. C., devoted to the zoological collection of the government; adjoins Rock Creek park.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By law approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the president of the United States is authorized, in his discretion, to declare by proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States, to be national monuments. Under such authority the following monuments have been created:

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Bandelier, N. M.	1916	.....
Big Hole battle field, Mont.	1910	8
Cabrillo, Cal.	1913	15
Capulin mountain, N. M.	1916	680
Chaco canyon, N. M.	1907	20,629
Cinder cone, Cal.	1907	5,120
Colorado, Col.	1911	13,883
Devil's tower, Wyo.	1906	1,152

Name and state.	Year.	Acres.
Devil postpile,* Cal.	1911	800
Dinosaur, Utah.	1915	.....
El Morro, N. M.	1906	160
Gila cliff dwellings,* N. M.	1907	160
Gran Quivira, N. M.	1909	160
Grand canyon,* Ariz.	1908	806,400
Jewel cave,* S. D.	1908	1,280
Lassen peak,* Cal.	1907	1,280
Lewis and Clark cavern, Mont.	1908	160
Montezuma castle, Ariz.	1906	160
Mount Olympus,* Wash.	1909	608,840
Muir Woods, Cal.	1908	293
Mukuntuweap, Utah	1909	15,840
Natural bridges, Utah	1909	2,740
Navajo, Ariz.	1909	600
Oregon caves,* Ore.	1909	480
Petrified forest,* Ariz.	1906	25,625
Shoshone cavern, Wyo.	1909	210
Sieur de Monts, Me.	1916	5,000
Sitka, Alaska	1910	67
Tonto,* Ariz.	1907	640
Tumacacori, Ariz.	1908	10
Walnut canyon, Ariz.	1915	.....
Wheeler,* Col.	1908	300

*Administered by department of agriculture; others by interior department, except the Big Hole battle field, which is under the war department.

NOTES ON NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Bandelier—Prehistoric aboriginal ruins in Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, New Mexico, with cliff dwellings, ceremonial caves and other relics of a vanished people.

Big Hole battle field—Scene of fight at Big Hole pass on Big Hole or Wisdom river, Aug. 9, 1877, between Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph and a small force of soldiers commanded by Col. John Gibbon; in Silver Bow county, Montana; reached from Melrose.

Cabrillo statue—At Point Loma, Cal.; land first sighted by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, discoverer of California, when he approached San Diego bay, Sept. 28, 1542; site of about 1½ acres set aside for heroic statue of Cabrillo.

Capulin mountain—Striking example of recent extinct volcanoes in Union county, New Mexico, near town of Des Moines.

Chaco canyon—Located in San Juan and McKinley counties, New Mexico; contains extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins.

Cinder cone—An elevation in Lassen county in northern California; is of importance as illustrating volcanic activity in the vicinity 200 years ago.

Colorado—Extraordinary examples of erosion in Mesa county, western Colorado; reached from Grand Junction.

Devil postpile—Natural formations, including Rainbow waterfalls, within the Sierra national forest in California; area set aside is on middle fork of San Joaquin river.

Devil's tower—A lofty and isolated rock in Crook county, Wyoming; is an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains.

Dinosaur—Section in eastern Utah containing an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jurassic period, which are of great scientific interest and value.

El Morro—An elevation near Wingate station on the Santa Fe railroad in New Mexico; contains prehistoric ruins and interesting rock inscriptions.

Gila cliff dwellings—In the Mogollon mountains, New Mexico; known also as the Gila Hot Springs cliff houses; are among the best preserved remains of the cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Gran Quivira—Ruined town not far from Manzano in the central part of New Mexico; remains of large cathedral and chapel and of many houses thought to date from prehistoric times.

Grand canyon—In northwestern Arizona; great-est eroded canyon within the United States. Jewel cave—A natural formation of scientific interest within the Black Hills national forest in Custer county, South Dakota.

Lassen peak—In natural forest of same name in Shasta county, northern California; marks the southern terminus of the long line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade range, from which one of the greatest volcanic fields in the world extends.

Lewis and Clark cavern—An extraordinary limestone cavern near Limespur, Jefferson county, Montana.

Montezuma castle—Large prehistoric ruin or cliff dwelling on Beaver creek, Arizona.

Mount Olympus—Mountain in the state of Washington; has extensive glaciers and on its slopes are the breeding grounds of the Olympic elk.

Muir woods—In Marin county, California; an extensive growth of redwood trees of great age and size; land presented to the government by William Kent, formerly of Chicago.

Mukuntuweap—Canyon in southwestern Utah through which flows the north fork of the Rio Virgin or Zion river; an extraordinary example of canyon erosion.

Natural bridges—Rock formations in southeastern Utah extending over streams or chasms; have loftier heights and greater spans than any other similar formations known; reserved as extraordinary examples of stream erosion.

Navajo—Within the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona; includes a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins new to science.

Oregon caves—Within the Siskiyou national forest in Oregon; caves are of natural formation and of unusual scientific interest and importance.

Petrified forest—Deposits of fossilized or mineralized wood in Gila and Apache counties, Arizona. Pinnacles—A series of natural formations of rock with a number of caves underlying them; located within Pinnacles national forest in California.

Rainbow bridge—An extraordinary natural bridge in southeastern Utah, having an arch which in form and appearance is much like a rainbow; is 309 feet high and 278 feet span; of scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Shoshone cavern—A cave in Big Horn county, Wyoming, of unknown extent, but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size, magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites, and containing pits of unknown depth.

Sieur de Monts—Lands on Mount Desert island, Maine, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast; the geology, fauna and flora on the island are of great scientific interest.

Sitka—Tract of about fifty-seven acres within public park, near Sitka, Alaska; battle ground of Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804; site of former village of Kiki-Siti tribe, the most warlike of Alaska Indians; contains numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, recording the genealogical history of their several clans.

Tonto—Comprises two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings in Gila county, Arizona.

Tumacacori—Ruin of an ancient Spanish mission of brick, cement and mortar in Santa Cruz county, Arizona.

Walnut canyon—Canyon eight miles southeast of Flagstaff; contains ruins of cliff dwellings of great ethnographic, scientific and educational interest.

Wheeler—Volcanic formations illustrating erratic erosion; in Rio Grande and Cochetopa national forests in southwestern Colorado.

HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERALLY OR LOCALLY OBSERVED.

Arbor Day—Usually fixed by governor.
 Bennington Battle Day—Aug. 16.
 Christmas Day—Dec. 25.
 Columbus Day—Oct. 12.
 Confederate Memorial Day—See Decoration day.
 Davis, Jefferson, Birthday—June 3.
 Decoration Day—See Memorial day.
 Election Days—See Election Calendar.
 Fire Prevention Day—Oct. 9.
 Flag Day—June 14.
 Georgia Day—Feb. 12.
 Independence Day—July 4.
 Jefferson's Birthday—April 13.
 Labor Day—First Monday in September.
 Landing Day—July 25 (Porto Rico).
 Lee's Birthday—Jan. 19.
 Lincoln's Birthday—Feb. 12.
 Maine (Battle Ship) Day—Feb. 15.
 Mardi Gras—February (New Orleans).
 McKinley Day—Jan. 29.
 Mecklenburg Independence Declaration—May 20.
 Memorial Day—Federal, May 30; confederate, April 26 (Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi) and May 10 (North and South Carolina).
 Mothers' Day—Second Sunday in May.
 New Orleans, Battle of—Jan. 8.
 New Year's Day—Jan. 1.
 Patriots' Day—April 19 (Maine, Massachusetts).
 Pioneers' Day—July 15 (Idaho), July 24 (Utah).
 Texas Independence Day—March 2.
 Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.
 Washington's Birthday—Feb. 22.

HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.
 Alaska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Memorial day); July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arizona—Jan. 1; Arbor day (first Monday in February); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Oct. 12 (Columbus day); Dec. 25.
 California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12; general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31 in the city of Denver.
 Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.
 Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Oct. 12 (Columbus day); general, state, county and city election days; Saturday afternoons; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Arbor, Bird, Flag and Mothers' days are appointed by the governor, but are not legal holidays. Like McKinley day (Jan. 29), "Remember the Maine" day (Feb. 15), Douglas day (April 23), they are observed by special exercises, flag displays, etc.; banks are not closed. Arbor and Bird days usually come on the third Friday of April in the northern part of the state and the fourth Friday of October in the southern part. Flag day is June 14 and Mothers' day the second Sunday in May.
 Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; Oct. 12; but the days are commonly observed in other states are holidays by general consent.
 Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.
 Maine—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Sept. 12 (Defenders' day); Oct. 12; general election day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 Massachusetts—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Michigan—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Oct. 12; general election day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).
 Mississippi—First Monday in September; by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.
 Missouri—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
 Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.
 Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 Nevada—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
 New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
 New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days, and every Saturday afternoon.
 New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Decoration, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.
 New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
 North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in Sep-

tember (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Oklahoma—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; public fast day; Dec. 25.

Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Philippines—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Thursday and Friday of Holy week; July 4; Aug. 13; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; Dec. 30.

Porto Rico—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; July 25 (Landing day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Rhode Island—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; second Friday in May (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jefferson Davis' birthday); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; 26; 27.

South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.

Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21

(anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; April 15 (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.

Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Labor day; Oct. 12; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.

Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Oct. 12; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

West Virginia—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.

The national holidays, such as July 4, New Year's, etc., are such by general custom and observance and not because of congressional legislation. Congress has passed no laws establishing holidays for the whole country. It has made Labor day a holiday in the District of Columbia, but the law is of no effect elsewhere. It has also designated the second Sunday in May as Mothers' day. President Wilson issued a proclamation May 30, 1916, requesting that June 14, the anniversary of the day on which the national emblem was adopted by congress, be observed as Flag day throughout the nation.

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year ended June 30, 1916.

Barrels.		Spirits, gallons.		Liquors, barrels.		Liquors, barrels.	
Fermented liq.	58,633,624	State.		State.		State.	
Dist. spirits.	Gallons.	Indiana	51,108,395	Alaska	6,590	Montana	276,567
Whisky	59,240,672	Kentucky	33,254,130	Arizona	2,510	Nebraska	412,924
Rum	2,986,940	La. and Miss.	23,291,661	Arkansas	6,004	Nevada	14,515
Gin	4,118,064	Maryland	3,327,842	California	1,382,589	N. Hampshire	279,124
High wines.....	59,246	Dist. Columbia	1,664,389	Colorado	163,544	New Jersey.....	3,278,613
Alcohol	121,799,942	Massachusetts	11,609,189	Connecticut.....	909,114	New Mexico.....	9,850
Concl. alcohol 60,919,058		Michigan	2,575,375	Delaware	132,530	New York.....	12,732,529
Fruit brandy... 4,159,351		Missouri	194,172	Dist. Columbia	122,285	Ohio	4,844,239
Total	253,283,273	Mont. Id., Ut.	52,386	Florida	28,218	Oklahoma	55
		Nebraska	2,476,219	Georgia	80,387	Oregon	106,260
		New Jersey.....	56,158	Hawaii	40,885	Pennsylvania... ..	7,634,211
		N. M. & Ariz.	296	Idaho	11,830	Rhode Island.	650,775
		New York.....	13,802,024	Illinois	5,955,231	S. Carolina... ..	812
BY STATES.		Ohio	12,448,348	Indiana	1,436,099	South Dakota.	43,403
		Pennsylvania.. ..	14,408,130	Iowa	210,498	Tennessee	48,548
State.		Rhode Island.	237	Kentucky	672,417	Texas	706,910
Arkansas	178	S. Carolina... ..	1,179,890	La. and Miss.	547,014	Utah	139,112
Cal. and Nev. 11,845,251		Virginia	547,560	Maine	104	Virginia	153,806
Col. & Wyo... ..	104	Wash. & Alas.	392	Maryland	1,119,896	Washington... ..	468,073
Connecticut... ..	127,215	Wisconsin.....	2,428,480	Massachusetts.	2,450,411	Wisconsin.....	4,625,027
Florida	2,715			Michigan	2,154,802	Wyoming	19,332
Hawaii	13,672			Minnesota	1,511,916		
Illinois	66,868,865	Total	253,283,273	Missouri	3,344,092	Total	58,633,624

DEATH OF MAJ.-GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the department of the southwest and in charge of all the troops along the Mexican border, died suddenly in the lobby of a hotel in San Antonio, Tex., on the evening of Feb. 19, 1917, from angina sclerosis of the arteries. He was born in New Carlisle, O., Nov. 9, 1865, and lived the greater part of his life in Kansas. As a special agent of the department of agriculture he traveled much in Alaska and Mexico, but it was as an artillery captain in the Cuban insurgent army in 1896 that he gained fame and promotion by his skill and daring as a fighter. In the Spanish-American war he led the 20th Kansas volunteers in the Philippines,

winning many engagements. One of his feats was his capture of the Filipino leader, Aguinaldo, March 23, 1901. On his return to the United States he was in command of various departments until 1914, when he had charge of the military expedition which occupied Vera Cruz, Mexico. In that year he was promoted from brigadier-general to major-general. After the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico he was made commander of the southern department and in March, 1916, was placed in command of all the troops along the Mexican border and of the movements of the expedition led by Gen. Pershing into northern Mexico in pursuit of the Villa bandits.

UNITED STATES MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[Bureau of the census report.]

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE REGISTRATION AREA.

Annual average.

1906-10, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915.	
Registration area.....	15.1 14.2 13.9 14.1 13.6 13.5
Registration states.....	15.0 13.9 13.6 13.9 13.4
Cities in registration states.....	16.3 15.1 14.7 15.0 14.5
Rural part of registration states.....	13.4 12.7 12.4 12.7 12.3

The registration area includes twenty-five states, the District of Columbia and thirty-two cities in nonregistration states, containing 66.8 per cent of the total estimated population of continental United States. The total number of deaths reported in this area in 1915 was 823,938. The estimated population of the area was 67,336,992 and the death rate was consequently 13.5 per 1,000 of population.

IN REGISTRATION STATES.

Death rates per 1,000 population.

State.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
California	14.1	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.2	14.5	13.6	13.7
Colorado	14.5	14.2	13.8	12.9	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.3
Connecticut	14.8	15.0	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.0	15.1	14.9
Dist. of Col.	12.1	19.0	13.6	13.7	13.3	17.3	16.6	16.7
Indiana	12.8	12.9	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.7
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	15.7	15.6	17.1	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.6
Maryland	15.8	15.5	16.0	15.8	15.5	15.2	15.9	15.8
Massachusetts ..	15.9	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.5
Michigan	13.4	13.1	14.1	13.2	13.4	13.9	13.4	13.4
Minnesota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire...	16.8	16.9	17.3	17.1	16.4	17.1	16.3	16.1
New Jersey	14.8	14.7	15.5	14.7	14.1	14.3	14.2	13.8
New York	15.9	15.7	16.1	15.5	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.6
North Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	12.9	13.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.0	13.1	13.1
Pennsylvania	15.1	14.7	15.6	14.2	14.0	14.6	13.9	13.8
Rhode Island.....	15.9	15.6	17.1	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.8
Utah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	15.9	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.2	15.8	15.0	14.7
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	9.3	9.8	10.0	8.9	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.1
Wisconsin	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.1	10.8

All reg. states. 14.7 14.2 14.7 13.9 14.6 14.7 13.4 13.3

Blanks indicate that the states concerned were not registration states in the years specified.

DEATH RATES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Annual average per 1,000 of population.

City.	1906-10.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Albany, N. Y.....	18.6	20.4	20.1	19.8	19.4	20.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	19.4	19.8	18.0	17.4	16.5	15.1
Baltimore, Md.....	19.5	18.4	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.1
Birmingham, Ala.....	18.2	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	15.6
Boston, Mass.....	17.9	17.1	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.1
Bridgeport, Conn.....	15.5	13.9	13.9	14.9	15.0	15.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	16.0	14.5	14.8	15.8	15.5	14.9
Cambridge, Mass.....	15.1	15.2	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.1
Chicago, Ill.....	14.9	14.5	14.8	15.1	14.2	14.3
Cincinnati, O.....	18.1	16.5	16.6	16.9	16.0	15.6
Cleveland, O.....	14.1	13.8	13.7	14.2	12.8	13.4
Columbus, O.....	15.1	14.3	14.4	15.3	14.8	14.0
Dayton, O.....	15.5	13.7	15.1	16.0	13.8	13.6
Denver, Col.....	17.5	15.5	14.2	13.7	13.2	13.3
Detroit, Mich.....	14.7	14.4	15.5	17.3	15.6	15.7
Fall River, Mass.....	13.7	14.4	15.2	17.2	17.3	15.9
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	13.3	13.6	13.0	13.3	12.9	12.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	15.2	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.9	14.7
Jersey City, N. J.....	17.7	15.8	14.0	14.6	13.8	14.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	14.6	15.4	15.2	14.8	14.0	14.7
Los Angeles, Cal.....	14.8	14.5	14.7	15.0	12.9	12.3
Louisville, Ky.....	17.4	16.1	16.4	16.2	16.5	15.0
Lowell, Mass.....	19.4	17.7	17.4	15.9	15.9	16.2
Memphis, Tenn.....	20.6	21.3	21.7	20.8	20.7	19.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	13.3	13.9	13.0	12.7	11.8	11.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	11.0	11.5	10.4	11.6	12.0	11.5
Nashville, Tenn.....	19.3	20.5	19.3	17.8	18.4	17.2
Newark, N. J.....	17.2	14.8	14.3	14.4	14.5	13.1
New Haven, Conn.....	17.3	16.7	16.5	15.9	16.1	15.7
New Orleans, La.....	21.7	20.4	20.1	19.9	20.5	21.2
New York, N. Y.....	16.9	15.2	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.9
Oakland, Cal.....	15.4	12.7	12.8	12.5	11.6	11.4
Omaha, Neb.....	13.8	14.3	13.2	13.9	13.8	12.2
Paterson, N. J.....	15.7	14.6	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	17.7	16.6	15.3	15.7	16.1	15.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	18.0	14.9	15.9	17.1	15.7	15.3
Portland, Ore.....	10.3	10.9	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.4
Providence, R. I.....	17.6	15.6	15.8	15.2	15.2	14.6
Richmond, Va.....	22.5	21.0	20.7	20.4	19.7	18.9
Rochester, N. Y.....	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.3	13.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	15.6	15.4	14.9	14.9	15.0	13.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	11.0	10.9	10.2	11.0	11.4	10.7
San Francisco, Cal.....	16.1	15.2	15.6	15.9	15.5	15.9
Seranton, Pa.....	16.3	14.8	14.6	14.8	15.8	14.7
Seattle, Wash.....	9.8	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.4
Spokane, Wash.....	12.8	11.6	8.4	8.9	8.6	8.1
Syracuse, N. Y.....	15.2	14.3	15.2	15.7	14.8	13.2
Toledo, O.....	14.9	14.9	15.8	16.2	15.5	15.3
Washington, D. C.....	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.3	16.6	18.1
Worcester, Mass.....	17.1	15.7	16.2	16.4	15.7	15.4

*Cities in which 10 per cent or more of the population in 1910 were colored.

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES (1915).

Number in registration area and rate per 1,000 population.

Cause.	Number.	Rate.
Typhoid fever.....	8,332	12.4
Malaria	1,541	2.3
Smallpox	169	.3
Measles	3,649	5.4
Scalet fever.....	2,419	3.6
Whooping cough.....	5,421	8.1
Diphtheria, croup.....	10,544	15.7
Influenza	10,768	16.0
Epidemic diseases.....	5,108	7.6
Tuberculosis, lungs.....	85,993	127.7
Tuberculosis, other.....	6,576	10.0
Cancer	54,584	81.1
Meningitis	4,985	7.4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	54,438	80.8
Heart disease.....	99,053	147.1
Acute bronchitis.....	6,505	9.7
Chronic bronchitis.....	5,177	7.7
Pneumonia	55,825	82.9
Diarrhea	40,099	59.5
Bright's disease.....	3,859	5.7
Suicide	11,216	16.7
Violence	56,076	83.3

All causes..... 909,155 1,350.2

DEATHS BY SEX (1915).

Sex.	Number.	Pct.
Male	494,585	54.4
Female	414,560	45.6

DEATHS BY AGE (1915).

Number and distribution per 1,000.

Age.	Number.	Dist.
Under 1 year.....	148,561	163.4
1 year.....	28,384	31.8
2 years.....	12,424	13.7
3 years.....	7,691	8.5
4 years.....	5,663	6.2
Under 5 years.....	203,223	223.5
5 to 9 years.....	17,738	19.5
10 to 14 years.....	12,583	13.8
15 to 19 years.....	21,186	23.3
20 to 24 years.....	32,588	35.8
25 to 29 years.....	35,623	39.2
30 to 34 years.....	36,313	39.9
35 to 39 years.....	40,788	44.9
40 to 44 years.....	41,505	45.7
45 to 49 years.....	44,777	49.3
50 to 54 years.....	49,941	54.9
55 to 59 years.....	53,232	48.6
60 to 64 years.....	57,907	63.6

Age.	Number.	Dist.
65 to 69 years.....	62,433	68.7
70 to 74 years.....	65,873	72.5
75 to 79 years.....	57,766	63.5
80 to 84 years.....	42,146	46.4
85 to 89 years.....	22,299	24.5
90 to 94 years.....	7,771	8.5
95 to 99 years.....	1,870	2.1
100 years and more.....	547	.6
Unknown	1,140	1.3

Aggregate..... 909,155 1,000.0

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY (1915).

Number and distribution per 1,000.

	Number.	Dist.
White	831,181	914.2
Colored	77,974	85.8
Native white.....	608,511	361.8
Foreign white.....	211,551	232.7
Unknown	11,119	12.2
Negro	74,363	81.8
Indian	1,429	1.3
Chinese	1,158	1.1
Japanese	987	.....

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Rate.
Argentina	21.6
Australia	10.5
Austria	21.9
Belgium	15.2
Brazil	26.4
Bulgaria	26.4
Chile	31.1
Costa Rica	26.1
Cuba	11.2
Denmark	13.4
France	19.6
Germany	16.2
Honduras	17.8
Hungary	24.9
Italy	21.4
Japan	21.9
Netherlands	14.5
New Zealand	9.5
Norway	13.2

Country.	Rate.
Portugal	19.4
Roumania	25.7
Russia in Europe	29.8
Serbia	22.4
Spain	23.7
Sweden	13.8
Switzerland	15.1
Uruguay	14.5
Venezuela	21.1

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN CITIES.

City.	Per 1,000	1912.	1911.
Amsterdam	11.2	12.4	
Belfast	18.1	17.2	
Berlin	14.4	15.6	
Breslau	18.4	19.5	
Brussels	13.5	13.9	
Budapest	18.5	19.4	
Christiania	13.4	13.5	
Copenhagen	14.1	14.8	
Dresden	13.1	14.6	

City.	1912.	1911.
Dublin	20.5	21.4
Edinburgh	15.7	16.0
Glasgow	17.6	17.7
Hamburg	13.6	14.7
London	13.6	15.0
Melbourne	14.0	12.8
Milan	15.8	20.1
Montreal	20.0	21.4
Moscow	24.2	27.7
Munich	14.7	15.8
Paris	16.3	17.2
Petrograd	21.9	20.8
Rio de Janeiro	15.8	16.3
Rotterdam	11.3	12.1
Stockholm	14.2	12.7
Sydney	11.4	10.9
The Hague	10.9	12.7
Toronto	12.6	
Trieste	21.1	24.0
Turin	12.9	14.2
Venice	20.9	22.8
Vienna	15.4	16.4

AMERICAN BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

The following table prepared by the federal census bureau shows for the birth registration area of the United States the number of births in the calendar year 1915, the birth rate, the death rate, the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age and the infant mortality rate. The states in the registration area had in 1915 an estimated population of 31,150,000, representing 31 per cent of the total for the United States. In the table stillbirths are excluded, and by infants are meant all children under 1 year of age.

Area.	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Registration States—	No.	B'ths.	D'ths.
Connecticut	32,627	26.7	14.9
Maine	16,193	21.1	15.6
Massachusetts	93,198	25.4	14.5
Michigan	80,576	26.7	13.4
Minnesota	55,121	24.5	10.1
New Hampshire	10,002	22.7	16.1
New York	241,836	24.0	14.6
Pennsylvania	217,979	26.0	13.8
Rhode Island	13,905	23.1	14.8
Vermont	7,840	21.6	14.7

The registrat'n area.. 776,304 24.9 14.0 77,572 100

Registration Cities—

Registration Cities—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Connecticut—			
Bridgeport	3,908	33.0	15.4
Hartford	3,596	33.0	17.6
New Haven	4,427	30.1	15.7
Waterbury	2,151	25.4	13.8

District of Columbia—

District of Columbia—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Washington (total)...	7,027	19.6	13.1
White	4,814	18.5	15.1
Colored	2,213	22.3	26.2

Maine—

Maine—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Portland	1,392	22.1	16.1

Massachusetts—

Massachusetts—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Boston (total).....	19,722	26.5	16.1
White	19,376	26.6	16.0
Colored	346	25.1	23.0

Brooklyn—

Brooklyn—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Brooklyn	1,530	23.3	10.5

Cambridge—

Cambridge—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Cambridge	2,615	23.4	13.1

Fall River—

Fall River—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Fall River	3,910	30.8	15.9

Lawrence—

Lawrence—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Lawrence	2,948	30.0	14.3

Lowell—

Lowell—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Lowell	2,943	26.2	16.2

Lynn—

Lynn—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Lynn	2,110	21.0	11.7

New Bedford—

New Bedford—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
New Bedford	3,534	30.8	15.0

Springfield—

Springfield—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Springfield	3,100	30.0	14.7

Worcester—

Worcester—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Worcester	4,502	28.0	15.4

Michigan—

Michigan—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Detroit	21,040	37.9	15.7
Grand Rapids	3,148	25.0	12.5

Minnesota—

Minnesota—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Duluth	2,094	22.8	10.0
Minneapolis	8,528	24.1	11.5
St. Paul	5,291	21.9	10.7

New Hampshire—

New Hampshire—	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Manchester	2,276	29.6	14.9
Albany	2,236	21.6	20.0

Area.	Births.	Rate.	Infant d'ths
Registration Cities—	No.	B'ths.	D'ths.
New York—Buffalo.....	12,932	27.4	14.9
New York (total).....	140,177	25.6	13.9
White	137,591	25.7	13.7
Colored	2,586	22.7	23.7
Niagara Falls	1,360	37.5	16.0
Rochester	6,768	27.0	13.9
Schenectady	2,082	21.9	10.7
Syracuse	3,536	23.2	13.2
Troy	1,445	18.6	19.7
Utica	2,413	28.8	17.0
Yonkers	2,470	25.6	11.6
Pennsylvania—			
Erie	2,117	28.7	15.0
Harrisburg	1,366	19.3	14.2
Johnstown	2,175	32.7	14.1
Philadelphia (total)...	40,676	24.2	15.6
White	38,623	24.3	15.1
Colored	2,053	21.2	23.4
Pittsburgh (total).....	16,977	28.1	15.3
White	15,490	28.5	15.1
Colored	587	21.2	19.1
Reading	2,401	22.3	13.5
Scranton	3,992	27.7	14.7
Wilkes-Barre	2,197	29.2	16.2
Rhode Island—			
Providence	5,841	23.4	14.6
Per 1,000 population.			

FOREIGN-BIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Country.	Rate.	Infant Mortality
United States† (1915).....	24.9	100
England and Wales (1913).....	24.1	108
France (1912).....	19.0	78
German Empire (1912).....	23.3	147
Austria (1912).....	31.3	180
Russia in Europe§ (1909).....	44.0	248
Italy (1913).....	31.7	137
Spain (1913).....	30.4	65
Norway (1913).....	25.3	71
Sweden (1912).....	23.8	77
Denmark (1913).....	25.6	94
Belgium (1912).....	22.6	120
Holland (1913).....	25.1	91
Switzerland (1913).....	34.1	157
Japan (1911).....	23.3	72
Australia (1913).....	25.1	100
†Infants born alive per 1,000 of population.		
‡Deaths of infants under 1 year of age born alive.		
§Registration area only.		
¶Excluding Finland and provinces of the Vistula and the Caucasus.		

INCREASE IN DEATHS FROM CANCER.

According to a special report issued by the government census bureau in 1917 the mortality from cancer and other malignant tumors in the death registration area of the United States has been increasing almost continuously for the

last fifteen years. It is greater in urban than in rural localities; among females than among males; among whites than among negroes; and among persons in middle life and old age than among those in early life. Deaths due to cancer of the stomach and liver represent more than three-eighths of the total.

The death rate for whites throughout the registration states in 1914 was 80 per 100,000, as against only 56.2 for the colored population. The death rate from cancer among women, 96.8 per 100,000, was more than 50 per cent greater than the corresponding rate for men, 52.4. For persons under 25 years of age the death rate was only 2.8 per 100,000 corresponding population; but for the higher ages it is very much greater, increasing rapidly from each age group to the one next above. Thus, for persons 25 to 34 years of age, it was 13.9 in 1914; for those 35 to 39, 42; 40 to 44, 78.6; 45 to 49, 128.6; 50 to 54, 199.7; 55 to 59, 305.9; 60 to 64, 333.1; 65 to 69, 516; 70 to 74, 672.3; 75 to 79, 766.8; 80 to 84, 889.6; and 85 and over, 875.6.

Among both males and females, cancer of the stomach, liver, pharynx and esophagus accounted for a greater proportion of the total deaths from cancer—approximately 47 per cent among males and 32 per cent among females—than is shown for any other group. The death rates from this class of cancers were 29.6 per 100,000 for males and 30.7 for females.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY OCCUPATION.

[From U. S. census bureau report.]

Based upon 94,269 deaths of male and 102,467 deaths of female industrial policyholders, 35 years of age and over, as recorded in 1911, 1912 and 1913 by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, tuberculosis caused the death of 20.5 per cent of the former and 14.4 per cent of the latter, while organic diseases of the heart were responsible for 12 per cent of the deaths of males and 14.8 per cent of the deaths of females. The average age of men dying from tuberculosis was 37.1 years and of women 34.1 years. Of males the lowest average age at

death, 31.1 years, was among those who died from typhoid fever, and of females the lowest average age at death, 29 years, was among those who died at childbirth. By occupation, the lowest average age at death was 36.5 years among bookkeepers and office assistants, and the highest average age was 58.5 years among farmers and farm laborers.

Tuberculosis was responsible for the largest number of deaths among clerks, bookkeepers and office assistants (35 per cent); compositors and printers (34.1 per cent); gas fitters and steam fitters (31.6 per cent); longshoremen and stevedores (29.2 per cent); teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs (28.2 per cent); saloonkeepers and bartenders (26 per cent); machinists (25 per cent); cigarmakers and tobacco workers (24.1 per cent); textile mill workers (22 per cent); iron molders (21.9 per cent); painters, paperhangers and varnishers (21.9 per cent); masons and bricklayers (19 per cent); bakers (18.3 per cent); laborers (16.4 per cent); blacksmiths (14 per cent). Accidental violence was responsible for the largest number of deaths among railway engineers and trainmen (42.3 per cent); railway track and yard workers (20.8 per cent); and coal miners (20.4 per cent); while the largest number of farmers and farm laborers (16.4 per cent) died from organic diseases of the heart, due to the facts that the prevalence of these diseases increases with age and that the average age at death of those in this group is higher than in any other group.

Similarly, among women the largest number of housewives and housekeepers (15.2 per cent) died from organic diseases of the heart for the same reasons stated above, while tuberculosis took the largest proportion of clerks, bookkeepers and office assistants (42.4 per cent); clerks and saleswomen (38.7 per cent); textile mill workers (35.5 per cent); dressmakers and garment workers (27.3 per cent), and domestic servants (15.9 per cent). The average age at death was 26.1 years among clerks, bookkeepers and office assistants, and 53.3 years among housewives and housekeepers.

RACE RIOTS IN EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

On May 28, 1917, a delegation numbering more than 500 persons called upon the mayor of East St. Louis, Ill., and demanded that the influx of southern negroes, of whom about 8,000 had arrived within the last two years, be stopped. The speeches made on that occasion were inflammatory and at least one orator advocated mob violence. Immediately after this meeting negroes were attacked in the streets of East St. Louis, and in the course of that day and the succeeding day nearly fifty negroes and a dozen white men had been injured. Following this and through the month of June agitators were busy stirring up ill feeling between the whites and the blacks, and on July 1 and 2 there was a reign of mob violence in which nearly 100 persons were killed and 245 buildings burned. These are the figures given in the report of the grand jury which subsequently investigated the outbreak. It was, in the language of that report, "one of the worst race riots in history—a reign of murder, brutality, arson and other crimes of such a character as to challenge belief."

Indictments were returned Aug. 14 by the grand jury, after five weeks of investigation, against 105 persons, of whom eighty-two were white and twenty-three negroes. The indictments and the crimes charged were as follows:

Nine indictments for murder, naming thirty-three persons.

Eleven indictments for conspiracy, naming sixty-four persons.

Five indictments for arson, naming twenty-seven persons.

Thirteen indictments for rioting, naming sixty-nine persons.

Twenty-six indictments for assault to murder, naming sixty-three persons.

One indictment for malicious mischief, naming four persons.

Two indictments for burglary, naming four persons.

One indictment for burning for purpose of defrauding, naming one person.

Among those indicted for murder were three police officers and Dr. Leroy Bundy, a well known negro agitator. Included among those indicted for conspiracy were Cornelius Hickey, police lieutenant, and Richard Brockway, a railroad inspector. The grand jury expressed the belief that the riots were deliberately planned and that the city officials had been inactive in enforcing the law or were "overawed by cowardly inclinations." It recommended the establishment of a permanent state constabulary force of 1,000 or more trained policemen, partly mounted, to be on constant guard against outbreaks of this kind.

RACE RIOTS IN CHESTER, PA.

Four men were shot and sixty were arrested as the result of race riots between blacks and whites in Chester, Pa., July 25. On the following evening the rioting was renewed, two white men and a negro being killed and about twenty persons being injured. The disturbances, which were caused by the influx of negroes from the south, were stopped by state troops.

LOSS OF THE KRISTIANIAFJORD.

The Norwegian-American line steamer Kristianfjord, a 10,665-ton vessel, with passengers from New York for Norway, went on the rocks near Cape Race, N. E., in a fog July 15, 1917. The sea was moderate and the passengers, numbering about 900, were safely landed and brought to St. John's. It was at first thought that the ship might be saved, but a storm came up before she could be floated and dashed her in pieces.

UNITED STATES LIFE TABLES.

[Computed by the bureau of the census.]

Based on the estimated population July 1, 1910, shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, of the original registration states and on the Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana and reported deaths in 1909, 1910 and 1911. Original Michigan and the District of Columbia. registration states include Maine, New Hamp

BOTH SEXES, ONE YEAR INTERVALS.

Age interval.*	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§	Age interval.*	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§	Age interval.*	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§
Years.			Years.	Years.			Years.	Years.			Years.
0-1.....	100,000	11,462	51.49	36-37.....	72,539	605	31.16	72-73.....	29,759	2,065	8.22
1-2.....	88,538	2,446	57.11	37-38.....	71,924	617	30.42	73-74.....	27,694	2,072	7.79
2-3.....	86,092	1,062	57.72	38-39.....	71,317	631	29.68	74-75.....	25,632	2,070	7.38
3-4.....	85,030	665	57.44	39-40.....	70,680	644	28.94	75-76.....	23,552	2,057	6.99
4-5.....	84,364	477	56.89	40-41.....	70,042	658	28.20	76-77.....	21,495	2,028	6.61
5-6.....	83,887	300	56.21	41-42.....	69,384	674	27.46	77-78.....	19,486	1,981	6.25
6-7.....	83,497	327	55.47	42-43.....	68,710	693	26.73	78-79.....	17,486	1,920	5.90
7-8.....	83,170	274	54.69	43-44.....	68,017	716	25.99	79-80.....	15,566	1,854	5.56
8-9.....	82,896	234	53.87	44-45.....	67,301	740	25.26	80-81.....	13,712	1,786	5.25
9-10.....	82,662	204	53.02	45-46.....	66,561	766	24.54	81-82.....	11,926	1,696	4.96
10-11.....	82,458	187	52.15	46-47.....	65,795	795	23.82	82-83.....	10,230	1,565	4.67
11-12.....	82,271	180	51.26	47-48.....	65,000	821	23.10	83-84.....	8,665	1,409	4.45
12-13.....	82,091	182	50.37	48-49.....	64,179	846	22.39	84-85.....	7,256	1,255	4.22
13-14.....	81,909	193	49.49	49-50.....	63,333	873	21.69	85-86.....	6,001	1,103	4.00
14-15.....	81,716	210	48.60	50-51.....	62,460	897	20.98	86-87.....	4,898	954	3.79
15-16.....	81,506	232	47.73	51-52.....	61,563	929	20.28	87-88.....	3,944	816	3.58
16-17.....	81,274	256	46.86	52-53.....	60,634	970	19.58	88-89.....	3,128	689	3.39
17-18.....	81,018	285	46.01	53-54.....	59,664	1,025	18.89	89-90.....	2,439	571	3.20
18-19.....	80,733	315	45.17	54-55.....	58,639	1,094	18.21	90-91.....	1,868	466	3.03
19-20.....	80,418	344	44.34	55-56.....	57,555	1,153	17.55	91-92.....	1,402	371	2.87
20-21.....	80,074	375	43.53	56-57.....	56,402	1,225	16.90	92-93.....	1,031	289	2.59
21-22.....	79,699	398	42.73	57-58.....	55,177	1,289	16.26	93-94.....	742	219	2.47
22-23.....	79,301	412	41.94	58-59.....	53,888	1,346	15.64	94-95.....	523	162	2.29
23-24.....	78,889	418	41.16	59-60.....	52,542	1,404	15.03	95-96.....	361	117	2.35
24-25.....	78,471	425	40.38	60-61.....	51,138	1,462	14.42	96-97.....	244	83	2.24
25-26.....	78,046	432	39.60	61-62.....	49,676	1,521	13.83	97-98.....	161	57	2.14
26-27.....	77,614	440	38.81	62-63.....	48,155	1,587	13.26	98-99.....	104	39	2.04
27-28.....	77,174	451	38.03	63-64.....	46,568	1,656	12.69	99-100.....	65	25	1.95
28-29.....	76,723	465	37.25	64-65.....	44,912	1,718	12.14	100-101.....	40	16	1.85
29-30.....	76,258	479	36.48	65-66.....	43,194	1,773	11.60	101-102.....	24	10	1.76
30-31.....	75,779	493	35.70	66-67.....	41,421	1,826	11.08	102-103.....	8	6	1.67
31-32.....	75,286	511	34.93	67-68.....	39,595	1,877	10.57	103-104.....	4	4	1.59
32-33.....	74,775	530	34.17	68-69.....	37,718	1,928	10.07	104-105.....	2	2	1.50
33-34.....	74,245	550	33.41	69-70.....	35,790	1,974	9.58	105-106.....	2	1	1.41
34-35.....	73,695	568	32.66	70-71.....	33,816	2,013	9.11	106-107.....	1	1	1.33
35-36.....	73,127	583	31.90	71-72.....	31,803	2,044	8.66				

INFANT MORTALITY, ONE MONTH INTERVALS.

Age interval.*	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§	Age interval.*	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§	Age interval.*	No. living.†	No. dying.‡	Exp't'n of life.§
Months.			Years.	Months.			Years.	Months.			Years.
0-1.....	100,000	4,377	51.49	4-5.....	82,748	705	55.17	8-9.....	90,236	492	56.33
1-2.....	95,628	1,131	53.76	5-6.....	82,043	635	55.51	9-10.....	89,804	456	56.56
2-3.....	94,492	945	54.52	6-7.....	81,408	579	55.81	10-11.....	89,348	421	56.76
3-4.....	93,549	801	54.78	7-8.....	80,829	533	56.08	11-12.....	88,927	389	56.95

EXPECTATION OF LIFE* BY SEX.

Age interval.*	White males.†	White females.‡	Age interval.*	White males.†	White females.‡	Age interval.*	White males.†	White females.‡	Age interval.*	White males.†	White females.‡
Years.			Years.			Years.			Years.		
0-1.....	50.23	53.62	27-28.....	37.21	39.31	54-55.....	17.68	18.87	81-82.....	4.81	5.05
1-2.....	56.26	58.69	28-29.....	36.43	38.52	55-56.....	17.03	18.18	82-83.....	4.56	4.78
2-3.....	56.88	59.24	29-30.....	35.65	37.74	56-57.....	16.39	17.50	83-84.....	4.32	4.53
3-4.....	56.60	58.92	30-31.....	34.87	36.96	57-58.....	15.77	16.84	84-85.....	4.10	4.29
4-5.....	56.05	58.35	31-32.....	34.10	36.18	58-59.....	15.16	16.19	85-86.....	3.88	4.06
5-6.....	55.37	57.67	32-33.....	33.33	35.40	59-60.....	14.57	15.55	86-87.....	3.68	3.83
6-7.....	54.68	56.93	33-34.....	32.55	34.61	60-61.....	13.97	14.92	87-88.....	3.49	3.61
7-8.....	53.85	56.14	34-35.....	31.82	33.86	61-62.....	13.43	14.31	88-89.....	3.31	3.40
8-9.....	53.03	55.31	35-36.....	31.08	33.09	62-63.....	12.85	13.70	89-90.....	3.15	3.19
9-10.....	52.19	54.45	36-37.....	30.34	32.33	63-64.....	12.31	13.11	90-91.....	2.99	3.00
10-11.....	51.32	53.57	37-38.....	29.61	31.56	64-65.....	11.77	12.53	91-92.....	2.84	2.83
11-12.....	50.44	52.68	38-39.....	28.88	30.80	65-66.....	11.25	11.97	92-93.....	2.70	2.67
12-13.....	49.56	51.79	39-40.....	28.16	30.03	66-67.....	10.75	11.42	93-94.....	2.57	2.52
13-14.....	48.67	50.89	40-41.....	27.43	29.26	67-68.....	10.25	10.89	94-95.....	2.44	2.39
14-15.....	47.79	50.00	41-42.....	26.71	28.50	68-69.....	9.77	10.37	95-96.....	2.31	2.27
15-16.....	46.91	49.12	42-43.....	25.99	27.73	69-70.....	9.29	9.86	96-97.....	2.19	2.15
16-17.....	46.04	48.25	43-44.....	25.27	26.97	70-71.....	8.83	9.38	97-98.....	2.06	2.06
17-18.....	45.18	47.39	44-45.....	24.56	26.21	71-72.....	8.39	8.91	98-99.....	1.93	1.94
18-19.....	44.34	46.54	45-46.....	23.86	25.45	72-73.....	7.95	8.46	99-100.....	1.80	1.84
19-20.....	43.52	45.71	46-47.....	23.16	24.70	73-74.....	7.53	8.03	100-101.....	1.68	1.74
20-21.....	42.71	44.88	47-48.....	22.46	23.96	74-75.....	7.13	7.61	101-102.....	1.56	1.65
21-22.....	41.92	44.07	48-49.....	21.77	23.21	75-76.....	6.75	7.20	102-103.....	1.45	1.55
22-23.....	41.13	43.26	49-50.....	21.08	22.48	76-77.....	6.38	6.80	103-104.....	1.34	1.46
23-24.....	40.36	42.47	50-51.....	20.39	21.74	77-78.....	6.04	6.41	104-105.....	1.25	1.37
24-25.....	39.57	41.67	51-52.....	19.70	21.02	78-79.....	5.71	6.04	105-106.....	1.15	1.29
25-26.....	38.79	40.88	52-53.....	19.02	20.29	79-80.....	5.39	5.69	106-107.....	1.05	1.21
26-27.....	38.00	40.09	53-54.....	18.35	19.58	80-81.....	5.09	5.35			

NEGRO EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age				Age				Age				Age				
int'val.	Males.	Females.	Years.	int'val.	Males.	Females.	Years.	int'val.	Males.	Females.	Years.	int'val.	Males.	Females.	Years.	
0-1	34.05	37.67	28-29	28.55	30.94	56-57	12.36	14.50	83-84	4.64	5.40	101-102	1.97	2.29	109-110	1.08
1-2	42.53	45.15	29-30	27.94	30.27	57-58	12.93	14.05	84-85	4.64	5.23	102-103	1.81	2.05		
2-3	44.55	46.95	30-31	27.33	29.61	58-59	12.50	13.62	85-86	4.48	5.09	103-104	1.66	1.89		
3-4	45.01	47.12	31-32	26.74	28.96	59-60	12.08	13.20	86-87	4.36	4.97	104-105	1.53	1.73		
4-5	44.78	46.87	32-33	26.16	28.33	60-61	11.67	12.78	87-88	4.26	4.86	105-106	1.40	1.59		
5-6	44.25	46.42	33-34	25.58	27.70	61-62	11.27	12.37	88-89	4.18	4.76	106-107	1.27	1.43		
6-7	43.62	45.81	34-35	25.00	27.07	62-63	10.88	11.96	89-90	4.10	4.64	107-108	1.16	1.32		
7-8	42.94	45.13	35-36	24.42	26.44	63-64	10.49	11.56	90-91	4.01	4.50	108-109	1.02	1.20		
8-9	42.20	44.39	36-37	23.84	25.81	64-65	10.11	11.18	91-92	3.89	4.34					
9-10	41.44	43.62	37-38	23.26	25.18	65-66	9.74	10.82	92-93	3.75	4.14					
10-11	40.65	42.84	38-39	22.69	24.56	66-67	9.38	10.49	93-94	3.57	3.92					
11-12	39.85	42.06	39-40	22.12	23.94	67-68	9.02	10.17	94-95	3.37	3.69					
12-13	39.05	41.29	40-41	21.57	23.34	68-69	8.67	9.86	95-96	3.15	3.45					
13-14	38.27	40.56	41-42	21.02	22.75	69-70	8.33	9.54	96-97	2.93	3.22					
14-15	37.51	39.85	42-43	20.48	22.16	70-71	8.00	9.22	97-98	2.72	2.99					
15-16	36.77	39.13	43-44	19.94	21.58	71-72	7.69	8.89	98-99	2.51	2.78					
16-17	36.05	38.55	44-45	19.39	21.00	72-73	7.39	8.55	99-100	2.32	2.58					
17-18	35.37	37.95	45-46	18.85	20.43	73-74	7.11	8.21	100-101	2.14	2.39					
18-19	34.71	37.35	46-47	18.30	19.86	74-75	6.84	7.88	101-102	1.97	2.21					
19-20	34.08	36.75	47-48	17.75	19.30	75-76	6.58	7.55	102-103	1.81	2.05					
20-21	33.46	36.14	48-49	17.22	18.75	76-77	6.33	7.22	103-104	1.66	1.89					
21-22	32.86	35.53	49-50	16.71	18.20	77-78	6.15	6.91	104-105	1.53	1.73					
22-23	32.26	34.90	50-51	16.21	17.65	78-79	5.96	6.61	105-106	1.40	1.59					
23-24	31.67	34.27	51-52	15.72	17.10	79-80	5.76	6.32	106-107	1.27	1.43					
24-25	31.06	33.63	52-53	15.23	16.55	80-81	5.53	6.05	107-108	1.16	1.32					
25-26	30.44	32.97	53-54	14.75	16.01	81-82	5.29	5.81	108-109	1.02	1.20					
26-27	29.81	32.29	54-55	14.28	15.48	82-83	5.06	5.59	109-110	0.87	1.00					
27-28	29.18	31.61	55-56	13.82	14.98											

*Period of lifetime between two exact ages. †Number of 100,000 persons born alive living at beginning of age interval. ‡Number of 100,000 born alive dying in age interval. §Average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.

AMERICAN TABLE OF MORTALITY.

Used by insurance companies in computing expectation of life.

Age.	No. living.	No. Exp't'n dying.	of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. Exp't'n dying.	of life.	Age.	No. living.	No. Exp't'n dying.	of life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.91
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.43
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,081	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,333	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	5	5	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

POTASH PRODUCTION IN 1916.

The total production of potash salts and potash products in the United States in 1916 was close to 10,000 tons, with a net value at the shipping point of at least \$3,500,000, according to the geological survey. This was ten times the value reported in 1915, and it was expected that the production for 1917 would show an even greater rate of increase. Potash comes from mineral and organic sources, such as natural salts or brines, alunite and silicate rocks, kelp and pearlsh. The production from organic sources is about half that from mineral sources. The largest output in 1916 came from the Nebraska alkaline lakes.

NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

In the extreme northwestern section of San Bernardino county, California, near the Death Valley country, a new field of potash production was developed in 1917. Two coast companies began operations at Seales Marsh with a plant capable of producing about 1,000 tons a month of muriate of potash, 30 per cent or better pure potash. The product is used mainly for fertilizing purposes, and before the war was imported mainly from Germany. The price since August, 1914, has risen from \$40 a ton to about \$400.

DISTANCES BETWEEN AMERICAN CITIES.

By the shortest usually traveled railroad routes. Compiled from the war department's official table of distances.

FROM	New York.	Chicago.	Phila- delphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Cleveland.	Buffalo.	San Fran- cisco.	Pitts- burgh.	Cincin- nati.	Milwau- kee.	New Or- leans.	Wash- ington.	Minneap- olis.
To	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.	Mls.
Albany.....	145	832	236	1,028	202	383	480	297	3,106	567	724	917	1,517	1,142	1,252
Atlanta.....	876	733	785	611	1,106	688	736	919	2,805	805	492	818	496	648	1,158
Baltimore.....	188	802	97	934	418	.....	474	308	3,076	334	593	887	1,184	40	1,222
Boston.....	217	1,034	321	1,230	.....	418	682	499	3,076	674	926	1,119	1,062	458	1,454
Buffalo.....	442	525	416	731	499	388	183	.....	2,799	270	427	610	1,256	438	945
Chicago.....	912	.....	821	284	1,034	802	357	525	2,374	468	298	85	912	790	420
Cincinnati.....	757	298	606	341	926	593	244	427	2,572	315	.....	389	829	553	718
Cleveland.....	584	357	493	548	892	474	.....	183	2,631	135	244	442	1,073	437	777
Columbus, O.....	637	314	546	428	820	511	138	321	2,588	193	116	309	935	471	734
Denver.....	1,934	1,022	1,843	916	2,050	1,850	1,379	1,837	1,371	1,490	1,257	1,107	1,347	1,810	884
Detroit.....	693	272	669	488	750	649	173	251	2,546	321	263	387	1,092	655	692
Duluth.....	1,391	479	1,300	728	1,513	1,281	701	1,004	2,238	947	777	422	1,447	1,269	162
El Paso.....	2,310	1,465	2,129	1,245	2,414	2,179	1,703	1,915	2,887	1,866	1,586	1,550	1,195	2,139	1,521
Galveston.....	1,792	1,144	1,691	860	2,012	1,594	1,408	1,591	2,157	1,451	1,157	1,229	410	1,654	1,340
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	821	178	815	462	878	796	332	370	2,432	402	308	263	1,090	704	598
Helena.....	2,452	1,540	2,361	1,549	2,574	2,342	1,897	2,095	1,250	2,008	1,838	1,455	2,152	2,328	1,119
Indianapolis.....	825	183	734	240	965	704	283	466	2,457	381	111	265	888	1,044	603
Jacksonville, Fla.....	983	1,097	892	975	1,218	795	1,085	1,193	1,908	1,057	841	1,182	616	755	1,157
Kansas City.....	1,342	458	1,251	277	1,460	1,211	755	967	1,981	988	618	543	880	1,171	573
Los Angeles.....	3,149	2,265	3,058	2,084	3,273	3,018	2,562	2,774	475	2,705	2,425	2,350	2,007	2,978	2,701
Louisville.....	871	304	780	274	1,040	703	358	541	2,468	427	114	389	778	663	724
Memphis.....	1,157	527	1,066	311	1,387	969	738	921	2,469	807	494	612	996	929	897
Milwaukee.....	997	85	906	369	1,119	887	442	610	2,359	553	389	.....	997	875	935
Minneapolis.....	1,332	420	1,241	586	1,454	1,222	777	945	2,096	888	718	835	1,285	1,210	.....
Mobile.....	1,281	929	1,140	647	1,461	1,043	1,021	1,212	2,625	1,098	785	1,014	1,411	1,008	1,233
Montreal.....	388	841	475	1,051	350	574	623	434	3,115	704	828	1,028	1,551	614	1,245
Newark, N. J.....	9	903	82	1,085	226	179	575	405	3,177	435	748	988	1,363	219	1,233
New Haven.....	76	980	167	1,141	140	264	628	445	3,254	520	833	1,065	1,448	304	1,400
New Orleans.....	1,372	912	1,281	699	1,602	1,184	1,073	1,256	2,482	1,142	829	997	.....	1,144	1,285
New York.....	.....	912	91	1,065	217	188	584	442	3,186	444	757	997	1,372	228	1,332
Ogden.....	2,496	1,494	2,315	1,414	2,528	2,296	1,851	2,019	780	1,962	1,792	1,579	1,891	2,384	1,316
Omaha.....	1,405	493	1,314	413	1,827	1,295	1,750	1,018	1,781	961	791	578	1,080	1,293	891
Philadelphia.....	91	821	.....	974	321	97	493	416	3,095	353	666	906	1,281	137	1,241
Pittsburgh.....	444	468	553	621	674	534	135	270	2,492	.....	813	553	1,142	302	998
Portland, Ore.....	852	1,149	496	1,945	115	533	797	514	3,423	789	1,041	1,234	1,717	573	1,249
Portland, Ore.....	3,204	2,232	3,113	2,212	3,326	3,030	2,649	2,817	772	2,760	2,540	2,378	2,746	3,082	2,042
Providence.....	190	1,034	621	1,343	402	718	795	499	3,308	534	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Quebec.....	590	1,013	621	1,343	402	718	795	499	3,308	534	926	1,119	1,562	418	1,454
Richmond, Va.....	343	879	252	918	573	155	553	553	3,153	417	681	964	1,046	115	1,299
Rochester, N. Y.....	373	603	361	799	430	354	251	68	2,737	338	495	688	1,324	394	1,023
St. Joseph, Mo.....	1,392	470	1,301	327	1,474	1,261	875	1,058	1,867	948	668	555	941	1,221	486
St. Louis.....	1,065	284	974	.....	1,230	934	548	731	2,194	621	841	369	699	894	586
St. Paul.....	1,322	410	1,231	576	1,444	1,212	767	935	2,086	878	708	325	1,275	1,200	101
San Antonio.....	1,943	1,204	1,852	750	2,150	1,755	1,468	1,651	1,911	1,541	1,217	1,289	571	1,715	1,320
San Francisco.....	3,186	2,274	3,046	2,234	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	.....	2,742	2,572	2,350	2,482	3,084	2,086
Seattle.....	3,151	2,235	3,049	2,234	3,308	3,076	2,631	2,799	.....	2,742	2,572	2,350	2,482	3,084	2,086
Spokane.....	2,812	1,900	2,721	1,832	2,934	2,702	2,257	2,425	1,205	2,368	2,198	1,815	2,585	2,090	1,479
Springfield, Mass.....	139	955	230	1,131	99	327	583	400	3,209	583	827	1,020	1,511	867	1,355
Tampa, Fla.....	1,195	1,309	1,104	1,187	1,425	1,007	1,297	1,405	3,180	1,269	1,053	1,394	828	967	1,279
Toledo.....	705	244	615	437	795	595	113	295	2,518	261	203	329	1,032	595	1,694
Washington.....	228	790	137	894	458	40	437	438	3,064	302	553	875	1,144	.....	1,210

DISTANCES BETWEEN GREAT SEAPORTS.

TO PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN PORTS.		From—	North- ern.	South- ern.
Distances in nautical miles traversed by full powered steamships in traveling from Boston.		Baltimore (the basin) to—	3,606	3,716
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to London.		London	3,363	3,491
Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre by northern and southern routes. Computed by United States hydrographic office.		Liverpool	3,282	3,445
		Glasgow	3,651	3,761
		Antwerp	3,913	4,023
		Hamburg	3,913	4,023
		Havre	3,457	3,567
From—				
Boston (Boston Lightship) to—				
London		North- ern.	South- ern.	
		3,139	3,258	
Liverpool		2,896	3,033	
Glasgow		2,815	2,987	
Antwerp		3,184	3,303	
Hamburg		3,446	3,565	
Havre		2,990	3,109	
New York (the Battery) to—London		3,313	3,423	
Liverpool		3,070	3,198	
Glasgow		2,989	3,152	
Antwerp		3,358	3,468	
Hamburg		3,620	3,730	
Havre		3,164	3,274	
Philadelphia (Market street wharf) to—				
London		3,456	3,566	
Liverpool		3,213	3,341	
Glasgow		3,132	3,295	
Antwerp		3,501	3,611	
Hamburg		3,763	3,873	
Havre		3,307	3,417	
FROM OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.		From—	North- ern.	South- ern.
Glasgow (Greenock) to—				
Montreal by south of Cape Race....		North- ern.	South- ern.	
		2,864	2,964	
St. John, New Brunswick.....		2,776	2,830	
Boston (navy yard).....		2,951	3,099	
New York (the Battery).....		3,204	3,259	
Philadelphia.....		3,258	3,406	
Baltimore.....		3,135	3,283	
Newport News.....		4,486	4,582	
New Orleans.....		4,662	4,703	
Galveston.....		3,059	3,059	
Southampton to—Montreal		2,817	2,923	
St. John, New Brunswick.....		2,920	3,027	
Boston (navy yard).....		3,095	3,192	
New York (the Battery).....		3,248	3,345	
Philadelphia.....		3,402	3,499	
Baltimore.....		3,402	3,499	

From—	North- ern.	South- ern.	all-water routes. [From "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," by O. P. Austin of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]
Southampton to—			
Newport News.....	3,279	3,376	New York.....
New Orleans.....	4,620	4,625	New Orleans.....
Galveston.....	4,796	4,801	San Francisco.....
Bremen to—			Port. New York. Orleans. Francisco. send.
Montreal.....	3,534	3,534	Aden.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,292	3,398	Antwerp.....
Boston (navy yard).....	3,395	3,502	Batavia.....
New York (the Battery).....	3,570	3,667	Bombay.....
Philadelphia.....	3,723	3,820	Brest.....
Baltimore.....	3,877	3,974	Buenos Aires.....
Newport News.....	3,754	3,851	Calcutta.....
New Orleans.....	5,095	5,100	Callao.....
Galveston.....	5,271	5,276	Cape Town.....
Rotterdam to—			Colombo.....
Montreal.....	3,293	3,293	Colon.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,051	3,157	Gibraltar.....
Boston (navy yard).....	3,154	3,261	Hamburg.....
New York (the Battery).....	3,329	3,426	Havana.....
Philadelphia.....	3,482	3,579	Havre.....
Baltimore.....	3,636	3,733	Hongkong.....
Newport News.....	3,513	3,610	Honolulu.....
New Orleans.....	4,854	4,859	Liverpool.....
Galveston.....	5,030	5,035	Manila.....
Copenhagen (via English channel) to—			Marseilles.....
Montreal.....	3,834	3,834	Melbourne.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,592	3,698	Naples.....
Boston (navy yard).....	3,695	3,802	New Orleans.....
New York (the Battery).....	3,870	3,967	New York.....
Philadelphia.....	4,023	4,120	Nome.....
Baltimore.....	4,177	4,274	Odessa.....
Newport News.....	4,054	4,151	Pernambuco.....
New Orleans.....	5,395	5,400	Petrograd.....
Galveston.....	5,571	5,576	Port Said.....
Marseilles to—			Port Townsend.....
Montreal.....	3,873	3,873	Punta Arenas.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,605	3,620	Panama.....
Boston (navy yard).....	3,708	3,724	Rio de Janeiro.....
New York (the Battery).....	3,883	3,889	San Francisco.....
Philadelphia.....	4,036	4,042	San Juan, P. R.....
Genoa to—Montreal.....	4,040	4,040	Singapore.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	3,772	3,787	Sitka.....
Boston (navy yard).....	3,875	3,891	Shanghai.....
New York (the Battery).....	4,050	4,056	Tehuantepec.....
			Valparaiso.....
			Vladivostok.....
			Wellington.....
			Yokohama.....
			*Via Panama canal. †Approximately. ‡Eastern end railroad. §Western end.

GENERAL TABLE.

Nautical miles from New York, New Orleans,
San Francisco and Port Townsend by shortest

MARITAL CONDITION OF WOMAN WORKERS.

[From U. S. census bureau report.]

The following table shows the number and the proportion of the gainfully occupied women 16 years of age and over in each marital class at each of the censuses 1910, 1900 and 1890:			In the following statement the number of women 16 years of age and over in each marital class engaged in gainful occupations is compared with the total number of the same marital class 16 years of age and over at each of the censuses 1910, 1900 and 1890:		
Marital condition.	Number.	Per cent.	Marital condition.	Total.	Num. Per cent.
1910—Single and unknown.....	4,401,000	59.2	1910—Single and unknown.....	8,153,316	4,401,000 54.0
Married.....	1,890,626	25.4	Married.....	17,674,396	1,890,626 10.7
Widowed and divorced.....	1,147,060	15.4	Widowed and divorced.....	3,360,863	1,147,060 34.1
Total.....	7,438,686	100.0	Total.....	29,188,575	7,438,686 25.5
1900—Single and unknown.....	3,143,712	65.0	1900—Single and unknown.....	6,843,140	3,143,712 45.9
Married.....	769,477	15.9	Married.....	13,810,057	769,477 5.6
Widowed and divorced.....	920,441	19.0	Widowed and divorced.....	2,832,362	920,441 32.5
Total.....	4,833,630	100.0	Total.....	23,485,559	4,833,630 20.6
1890—Single and unknown.....	2,415,689	67.2	1890—Single and unknown.....	5,606,406	2,415,689 43.1
Married.....	515,260	14.3	Married.....	11,124,785	515,260 4.6
Widowed and divorced.....	565,486	18.5	Widowed and divorced.....	2,226,481	565,486 29.9
Total.....	3,596,615	100.0	Total.....	18,957,672	3,596,615 19.0

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Name.	Elected.	Name.	Elected.
Haussonville, Comte de, b. 1843.	1888	Lamy, Etienne, b. 1845.....	1905
Freycinet, Charles de, b. 1828.	1890	Ribot, Alexandre, b. 1842.....	1905
Loti-Viaud, Pierre, b. 1850.	1891	Barres, Maurice, b. 1862.....	1906
Lavisse, Ernest, b. 1842.....	1892	Donnay, Maurice, b. 1866.....	1907
Bourget, Paul, b. 1852.....	1894	Richepin, Jean, b. 1849.....	1908
France, Anatole, b. 1844.....	1896	Doumic, Rene, b. 1860.....	1909
Hanotaux, Gabriel, b. 1853.....	1897	Prevost, Marcel, b. 1862.....	1909
Lavedan, Henri, b. 1859.....	1898	Alcard, Jean, b. 1848.....	1909
Deschanel, Paul, b. 1856.....	1899	Brieux, Eugene, b. 1858.....	1909
Rostand, Edmond, b. 1868.....	1901	Poincare, Raymond, b. 1859.	1909
Bazin, Rene, b. 1853.....	1903	Duchesne, Mgr., b. 1848.....	1910
Masson, Frederick, b. 1847.....	1903	Regnier, Henri de, b. 1864.	1911

The Academie Francaise, or French academy, was instituted in 1635. It is a part of the Institute of France and its particular function is to conserve the French language, foster literature and encourage genius.

THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Passed by the first congress and approved July 2, 1890.

Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories and any state or states or the District of Columbia or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any state or states or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. The several Circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent or restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition

setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

Sec. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

Sec. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 1 of this act and being in the course of transportation from one state to another or to a foreign country shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state or the laws of any foreign country.

THE MONROE AND DRAGO DOCTRINES.

The "Monroe doctrine" was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to congress Dec. 2, 1823. Referring to steps taken to arrange the respective rights of Russia, Great Britain and the United States on the northwest coast of this continent, the president went on to say:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

DRAGO DOCTRINE.

When in the winter of 1902-03 Germany, Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Ven-

ezuela in attempt to make the latter country settle up its debts Dr. L. F. Drago, a noted jurist of Argentina, maintained that force cannot be used by one power to collect money owing to its citizens by another power. Prominence was given to the contention by the fact that it was officially upheld by Argentina and favored by other South American republics. The principle embodied has become generally known as the "Drago doctrine."

LODGE RESOLUTION.

In connection with the reported attempt of Japan to obtain land for the establishment of a naval base in Magdalena bay, on the western coast of Mexico, the senate of the United States adopted the following resolution Aug. 2, 1912:

"Resolved, That when any harbor or other place in the American continents is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

LONG RUSSIAN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The railway bridge over the Amur river at Khabarovsk, Siberia, is 7,593 miles long and cost \$9,270,000. It was opened for traffic Nov. 13, 1916, its completion marking also the completion of the Amur railroad from Kuenga to Khabarovsk, a distance of 1,247 miles.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From report of federal census bureau.]

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE STATISTICS BY STATES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MARRIAGES.						DIVORCES.				
	Annual average 1886 to 1902.			Annual average 1888 to 1892.			Number 1887 to 1906.	Annual average per 100,000 pop- ulation.			
	Number, 1887-1906.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.	Number	Per 10,000 Pop.			1900.	1890.	1880.	1870
Alabama.....	372,625	20,227	111	15,727	104	22,807	69	54	27	10	
Arkansas.....	310,767	16,902	129	13,217	117	29,541	136	100	53	24	
California.....	189,539	9,561	64	7,167	59	25,170	108	84	24	53	
Colorado.....	98,877	5,457	101	4,261	103	15,844	158	197	138	60	
Connecticut.....	186,984	7,034	77	6,216	83	9,224	50	66	61	84	
Delaware.....	25,374	1,322	72	983	58	887	16	18	10	7	
District of Columbia.....	50,244	3,114	112	1,512	66	2,325	58	34	31	20	
Florida.....	114,486	6,176	117	4,314	110	7,586	79	57	53	63	
Georgia.....	401,286	21,640	98	16,541	90	10,401	26	24	14	10	
Idaho.....	23,390	1,359	84	705	80	5,206	120	93	58	67	
Illinois.....	861,717	44,858	93	33,421	100	52,391	100	75	88	61	
Indiana.....	493,540	26,451	105	22,453	102	60,721	142	104	70	69	
Indian Territory.....	67,412	4,847	124	736	41	6,751	113	33			
Iowa.....	366,350	19,298	86	16,474	56	34,874	93	67	60	49	
Kansas.....	275,062	14,112	90	12,795	90	28,904	100	84	44	41	
Kentucky.....	359,783	19,526	91	15,399	83	30,641	84	55	35	28	
Louisiana.....	243,881	13,421	97	10,150	91	9,785	41	29	10	5	
Maine.....	86,592	5,519	79	5,726	87	14,194	117	88	78	61	
Maryland.....	195,875	10,740	70	7,916	76	7,920	40	24	12	12	
Massachusetts.....	468,267	24,117	86	21,031	84	22,940	47	32	30	25	
Michigan.....	494,086	23,008	95	18,726	89	42,371	104	72	72	47	
Minnesota.....	242,147	13,118	75	10,275	78	15,646	55	41	27	21	
Mississippi.....	313,500	17,574	113	11,778	91	19,993	74	48	30	12	
Missouri.....	579,807	30,340	98	25,700	90	54,766	103	71	40	29	
Montana.....	36,362	2,188	90	1,294	91	6,454	167	139*	125	73	
Nebraska.....	170,820	8,825	83	8,387	78	16,711	52	71	43	28	
Nevada.....	7,073	527	124	288	50	1,045	111	97	106	99	
New Hampshire.....	77,764	3,916	95	3,720	93	8,617	112	100	85	53	
New Jersey.....	355,809	15,042	80	15,740	109	7,441	23	18	13	9	
New Mexico.....	25,625	1,307	64	1,018	64	2,437	73	46	1	1	
New York.....	1,205,615	63,063	87	49,584	83	29,125	23	16	10	16	
North Carolina.....	313,725	17,142	91	13,674	81	7,047	24	12	6	3	
North Dakota.....	44,022	2,454	77	1,339	70	4,317	89	47	46		
Ohio.....	727,408	37,979	91	32,084	90	63,982	91	64	48	37	
Oklahoma.....	45,415	3,326	83	947	44	7,669	129	46			
Oregon.....	67,475	3,499	85	2,801	88	10,145	134	108	92	80	
Pennsylvania.....	896,533	48,088	76	39,059	74	39,686	33	21	13	8	
Rhode Island.....	72,836	3,726	87	3,214	93	6,953	47	32	30	25	
South Carolina.....	54,732	3,024	61	2,128	51	7,108	95	45	43	25	
South Dakota.....	396,990	20,975	104	17,432	99	30,447	89	62	38	24	
Tennessee.....	620,445	34,965	115	23,894	107	62,655	131	82	49	21	
Texas.....	51,259	2,789	101	2,127	101	4,670	72	74	114	62	
Vermont.....	58,472	2,977	87	2,807	84	4,740	75	49	47	50	
Virginia.....	295,377	16,386	88	12,818	77	12,129	38	22	11	6	
Washington.....	87,182	7,747	92	2,975	55	16,219	184	109	75	83	
West Virginia.....	170,810	9,532	99	6,692	88	10,308	64	41	25	18	
Wisconsin.....	397,583	16,802	81	16,009	95	22,867	65	51	41	38	
Wyoming.....	13,509	829	91	426	68	1,772	118	85	111	99	
Total.....	12,832,044					945,625					

*No record kept. †For the five years of which the year stated is the median year.

Note—See also "Population by Marital Condition" this volume.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

Chairman—William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.
 Joseph G. Cannon, Danville, Ill.
 George P. Wetmore, Newport, R. I.
 Samuel W. McCall, Winchester, Mass.
 Speaker Champ Clark, Washington, D. C.
 Senator Thomas S. Martin, Washington, D. C.
 Special Resident Commissioner—Joseph C. S. Blackburn.
 Secretary—Henry A. Vale, 2415 20th street, Washington, D. C.
 Executive and Disbursing Officer—Col. William W. Harts, U. S. A.
 The Lincoln Memorial commission was created by an act of congress approved Feb. 9, 1911, to devise and construct a memorial of Abraham Lincoln in the city of Washington, D. C. A design submitted by Henry Bacon, a New York architect, was formally accepted by congress Feb. 9, 1913. The memorial, which will stand in Potomac park, is to be a colonnaded edifice containing a statue of Abraham Lincoln, a memorial of the Gettysburg speech, a memorial of the second inaugural address and a symbol of the union of the states. Its cost is limited to \$2,000,000. Ground was broken Feb. 12, 1914. The salary of the special resident commissioner is \$5,000 a year.

POETS LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

John Dryden, 1670-1689.	Colley Cibber, 1730-1757.	William Wordsworth, 1843-1850.
Thomas Shadwell, 1689-1692.	William Whitehead, 1753-1785.	Alfred Tennyson, 1850-1892.
Nahum Tate, 1692-1715.	Thomas Warton, 1758-1790.	Alfred Austin, 1896-1913.
Nicholas Rowe, 1715-1718.	Henry James Pye, 1790-1813.	Robert Bridges, 1913.
Laurence Eusden, 1718-1730.	Robert Southey, 1813-1843.	

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

Summary of the laws in effect in the various states.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Residence required.	Consanguinity.	Cruelty.	Desertion.	Drunkenness.	Fraud or force.	Imprisonment.	Incapacity.	Insanity.	Neglect.	Want of Age.	Adultery.
Alabama.....	1 to 3 y.		Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..		2 yrs....	Yes....				
Alaska.....	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	1 yr..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
Arizona.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	Void..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	1 yr..	Void..	Yes..
Arkansas.....	1 yr..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
California.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
Colorado.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Void..	Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
Connecticut.....	3 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Delaware.....	2 yrs..		Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs..	Void..	2 yrs....	Void..	Void..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
District of Columbia.....	3 yrs..					Yes..		Yes..	Yes..		Yes..	
Florida.....	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..			Yes..				
Georgia.....	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..		Yes..
Hawaii.....	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..		7 yrs..	Void..	Void..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
Idaho.....	6 mos..		Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Yes..	Felony..		Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Illinois.....	1 yr..		Yes..	2 yrs.	2 yrs..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..				
Indiana.....	2 yrs..		Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	No..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	2 yrs..	Void..	Yes..
Iowa.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony..	Void..	Void..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
Kansas.....	1 yr..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Kentucky.....	1 yr..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Louisiana.....			Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..		Felony..			Yes..		
Maine.....	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Maryland.....	2 yrs..			3 yrs.				Yes..				
Massachusetts.....	3 to 5 y.		Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..		Felony..	Yes..		Yes..		
Michigan.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Void..	3 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Minnesota.....	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Void..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Mississippi.....	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..
Missouri.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..
Montana.....	1 yr..		Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Nebraska.....	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	Yes..	Void..	3 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Nevada.....	6 mos..	Yes..	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
New Hampshire.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs..	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
New Jersey.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
New Mexico.....	1 yr..		Yes..	Yes..	Hab'l..		Felony..	Yes..		Yes..		
New York.....	Actual.											Yes..
North Carolina.....	2 yrs..	Void.	Yes..	10 yrs.	No..	No..		Yes..	No..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
North Dakota.....	1 yr..		Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Void..	Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Ohio.....	1 yr..		Yes..	3 yrs.	3 yrs..		Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Oklahoma.....	1 yr..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Oregon.....		No..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	2 yrs.	No..	Yes..	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Rhode Island.....	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	5 yrs.	Hab'l..	Yes..	Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..
South Carolina.....												
South Dakota.....	1 yr..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	Void..	Felony..	Yes..	No..	No..	Void..	Yes..
Tennessee.....	2 yrs..		Yes..	2 yrs.	Hab'l..		Felony..	Yes..		Yes..		Yes..
Texas.....	6 mos..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..		Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..		
Utah.....	1 yr..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	Yes..	No..	Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..		
Vermont.....	2 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No..		3 yrs..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Virginia.....	1 yr..	No..	Yes..	3 yrs.	No..		Felony..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..
Washington.....	1 yr..		Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..		Felony..	Yes..	Yes..			
West Virginia.....	1 yr..	Yes..	Yes..	3 yrs.	Yes..	Yes..	Felony..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..
Wisconsin.....	2 yrs..	No..	Yes..	1 yr..	1 yr..	No..	3 yrs..	Void..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..
Wyoming.....	1 yr..	Void.	Yes..	1 yr..	Hab'l..	Void..	Felony..	Yes..	Void..	Yes..	Void..	

*Marriages may be annulled for causes making them void from the beginning.

†No divorce allowed, but marriages may be annulled.

NOTE.—The above table presents only the principal causes for divorce in the various states. The words "Yes" and "No" are not always to be taken without qualification, but as being applicable under certain conditions. The word "Void" may indicate that a marriage may be absolutely void for the cause named, that it may be voidable or that it may be annulled by court proceedings. Bigamy, it may be added, is a cause for divorce or annulment of marriage in practically all of the states.

DEATH OF WILLIAM F. CODY.

William F. Cody, scout, plainsman and showman, widely known as "Buffalo Bill," died in Denver, Col., Jan. 10, 1917, at the age of 71. A native of Iowa, he sought the plains at an early age and became one of the famous band of pony express riders who carried mail to and beyond the Rocky mountains. In the civil war he served as scout and guide and also as a member of the 7th Kansas cavalry. Later he became a hunter on the plains, supplying the early railroad builders with buffalo meat. It was in this way that he gained his sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill." He took part in a great many Indian battles and was personally known to all

the leading army officers in the Indian wars. In the later years of his life he was at the head of a "wild west show."

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES CRUISER MILWAUKEE.

While trying to salvage the submarine H-3, which went ashore Dec. 14, the United States protected cruiser Milwaukee was itself driven ashore on the Samoa beach near Eureka, Cal., Jan. 13, 1917. The disaster was caused in part by a strong shoreward current and in part by the weight of a steel hawser, the other end of which had been attached to the submarine. The navy tug Ironclads and the monitor Cheyenne came near meeting the same fate as the Milwaukee, as both had lines to the cruiser while were trying to hold it away from the surf. All the men aboard the Milwaukee were brought ashore by the coast guard by means of surf boats and a breeches buoy. A heavy sea was running and the cruiser was gradually pounded to pieces. The loss to the government was estimated at \$7,000,000. The Milwaukee was of 9,700 tons displacement, 424 feet long, 66 feet beam and 25½ feet draft. The ship was built at San Francisco in 1904-1906.

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE LAWS.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	License re- quired.	MARRIAGE PROHIBITED BETWEEN—							*MINIMUM AGE.		†PARENT' CONSENT.	
		First cons- ins.	White and colored.	Step rela- tives.	Epileptics.	Feeble- minded.	Imbeciles.	Men.	Women.	Men under.	Women under.	
Alabama.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	17	14	21	18	
Alaska.....	No..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	21	18	+	+	
Arizona.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	18	14	21	18	
Arkansas.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	17	14	21	18	
California.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	15	21	18	
Colorado.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	21	13	+	+	
Connecticut.....	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	+	+	
Delaware.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	+	+	Yes..	21	18	21	18	
District of Columbia.....	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	16	14	21	19	
Florida.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	+	+	21	21	
Georgia.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	17	14	+	18	
Hawaii.....	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	+	+	+	18	15	20	18	
Idaho.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	+	+	18	18	
Illinois.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	16	18	16	
Indiana.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	16	21	18	
Iowa.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	16	14	21	18	
Kansas.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	17	15	21	18	
Kentucky.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	14	12	21	18	
Louisiana.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	+	+	+	14	12	21	21	
Maine.....	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	21	18	21	18	
Maryland.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	+	+	+	+	+	21	18	
Massachusetts.....	Yes..	No..	No..	+	+	+	+	+	+	21	18	
Michigan.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	18	16	+	18	
Minnesota.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	15	18	15	
Mississippi.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	21	18	21	18	
Missouri.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	+	No..	No..	No..	+	+	21	18	
Montana.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	+	18	16	21	18	
Nebraska.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	16	21	18	
Nevada.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	18	16	18	16	
New Hampshire.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	+	+	+	14	13	18	16	
New Jersey.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	21	18	
New Mexico.....	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	No..	18	15	21	18	
New York.....	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	+	+	+	18	18	+	+	
North Carolina.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	16	14	18	18	
North Dakota.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	+	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	15	21	18	
Ohio.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	18	16	21	18	
Oklahoma.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	15	21	18	
Oregon.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	16	21	18	
Pennsylvania.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	21	21	21	21	
Rhode Island.....	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	+	+	21	16	
South Carolina.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	14	18	18	
South Dakota.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	18	15	21	18	
Tennessee.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	+	+	+	+	+	16	16	
Texas.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	+	+	+	16	14	21	18	
Utah.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	16	18	21	18	
Vermont.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	21	18	21	18	
Virginia.....	Yes..	No..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	14	12	21	21	
Washington.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	18	16	18	16	
West Virginia.....	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	18	15	21	18	
Wisconsin.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	No..	No..	No..	Yes..	18	15	21	18	
Wyoming.....	Yes..	Yes..	No..	Yes..	+	+	+	18	16	21	21	

*At which marriage is legal. †Age below which parental consent is necessary. ‡No specific provision; common law usually applies. §Prohibited when either of parties is incapable of entering into a civil contract.

UNITED STATES STEEL NET EARNINGS

From annual report of United States Steel corporation, Jan. 30, 1917.

Month.	1916.	1915.	1914.
January.....	\$18,794,912	\$1,687,150	\$4,941,337
February.....	19,196,396	3,638,578	5,655,611
March.....	22,722,316	7,132,081	7,397,433
First quarter...	60,713,624	12,457,809	17,994,381
April.....	25,423,676	7,286,409	6,320,879
May.....	27,554,809	9,320,576	6,845,823
June.....	28,147,473	11,343,070	6,690,394
Second quarter..	81,126,048	27,950,055	20,487,596
July.....	25,650,006	12,048,213	7,475,993
August.....	29,746,003	12,869,099	7,584,926
September.....	30,420,153	13,793,327	7,215,083
Third quarter...	85,817,087	38,710,644	22,276,092
October.....	40,000,000	16,563,854	5,580,533
November.....	35,000,000	16,990,068	2,798,388
December.....	30,968,347	17,722,682	2,666,714
Fourth quarter..	105,968,347	51,277,504	10,935,635
Total.....	\$333,625,086	\$130,396,012	\$71,663,615

FORTYMILE GOLD DISTRICT.

The earliest placer mining in the Alaska part of the Yukon river was done on the bars of Fortymile river in 1886, and during the next two years hundreds of miners came to the scene of the discovery. This event opened up inland Alaska and led to the discovery of the famous Klondike placers, on the Canadian side of the boundary, some ten years later. More than \$200,000,000 worth of gold has been taken out of the Klondike and the Alaska Yukon placer camps in the thirty years since Fortymile was discovered. Of this about \$6,500,000 worth of gold has come from the Fortymile district.

LARGEST TELESCOPES IN THE WORLD.

The largest reflecting telescope in the world is that at the Canadian government laboratory on Little Sanich hill, six miles from Victoria, B. C., the objective having a measurement of seventy-two inches. The largest refracting telescope is that at the Yerkes observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. It has an object glass measuring forty inches. The glass for the Canadian telescope was made in Belgium and polished in Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPYRIGHT LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, in force July 1, 1909, as amended by the act approved Aug. 24, 1912, provides that any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of the law, shall have the exclusive right (a) to print, reprint, publish, copy and vend the copyrighted work; (b) to translate the copyrighted work or make any other version of it if it be a literary work; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work; to finish it if it be a model or design for a work of art; (c) to deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work if it be a lecture, sermon, address or similar production; (d) to perform the copyrighted work publicly if it be a drama or, if it be a dramatic work and not reproduced in copies for sale, to vend the manuscript or any record thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record thereof by which it may in any manner be exhibited, performed or produced, and to exhibit, perform or produce it in any manner whatsoever; (e) to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the public performance or performance for profit and to make any arrangement or setting of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be read or reproduced.

So far as it secures copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work the law includes only compositions published after the act went into effect; it does not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the country of which he is a citizen or subject grants similar rights to American citizens. Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the part of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make a similar use of the work upon the payment to the owner of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured. The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the reproduction occurs.

The works for which copyright may be secured include all the writings of an author.

The application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

- (a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations.
- (b) Periodicals, including newspapers.
- (c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery.
- (d) Dramatic or dramatic-musical compositions.
- (e) Musical compositions.
- (f) Maps.
- (g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
- (h) Reproductions of a work of art.
- (i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
- (j) Photographs.
- (k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.
- (l) Motion picture photo plays.
- (m) Motion pictures other than photo plays.

These specifications do not, however, limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in the law nor does any error in classification invalidate the copyright protection secured.

Copyright extends to the work of a foreign author or proprietor only in case he is domiciled in the United States at the time of the first publication of his work or if the country of which he is a citizen grants similar copyright protection to citizens of the United States.

Any person entitled thereto by the law may secure copyright for his work by publication thereof with the notice of copyright required by the act, and such notice shall be affixed to each copy published or offered for sale in the United

States. Such person may obtain registration of his claim to copyright by complying with the provisions of the act, including the deposit of copies, whereupon the register of copyrights shall issue to him a certificate as provided for in the law. Copyright may also be had of the works of an author of which copies are not reproduced for sale by the deposit with claim of copyright of one complete copy, if it be a lecture or similar production, or a dramatic or musical composition; of a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act, if the work be a motion picture photo play; of a photographic print if it be a photograph; of a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture, if the work be a motion picture other than a photo play, or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof if it be a work of art or a plastic work or drawing.

After copyright has been secured there must be deposited in the copyright office in Washington, D. C., two complete copies of the best edition thereof, which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the act, or if such work be contained in a periodical for which contribution special registration is requested one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution. Failure to deposit the copies within a given time after notice from the register of copyrights makes the proprietor of the copyright liable to a fine of \$100 and twice the retail price of the work, and the copyright becomes void.

The text of all books and periodicals specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, except the original text of a book of foreign origin in a language other than English, must in order to secure protection be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand, machinery or other process, and the printing of the text and the binding of the books must also be done within the United States. An affidavit of such manufacture is required.

The notice of copyright required consists either of the word "copyright" or the abbreviation "copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical or dramatic work, the notice must also include the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works specified in paragraphs (f) to (k) inclusive (given above) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the copyright proprietor, provided his name appears elsewhere on the copies. In the case of a book or other printed publication the notice shall be applied on the title page or on the page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a musical work upon its title page or the first page of music.

Where the copyright proprietor has sought to comply with the law with respect to notice, the omission of such notice by mistake from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice.

In the case of a book in English published abroad before publication in this country, the deposit in the copyright office within thirty days of one copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright, secures for the author or owner an ad interim copyright for thirty days after such deposit is made.

The copyright secured by the act endures for twenty-eight years from the date of the first publication. In the case of any posthumous work, periodical, encyclopedic or other composite work upon which the copyright was originally secured by the proprietor thereof, or of any work

copyrighted by a corporate body, or by an employer for whom such work is made for hire, the proprietor of such copyright shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright in such work for the further term of twenty-eight years when application for such renewal shall have been made within one year prior to the expiration of the original term. In the case of any other copyrighted work, including a contribution by an individual author to a periodical or to a cyclopedic or other composite work when such contribution has been separately copyrighted, the author of such work, if living, or the heirs, executors or next of kin, if the author be dead, shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for a further term of twenty-eight years. In default of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall end at the expiration of twenty-eight years.

If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor such damages as the copyright proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages or profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts as hereinafter stated (in numbered paragraphs), but in the case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$200 nor be less than \$50, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of \$250 and shall not be regarded as a penalty. In the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing, the damages shall not exceed \$100 in the case of the infringement under like circumstances of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatic-musical work the entire sum recoverable shall not exceed \$5,000 nor be less than \$250.

1. In the case of a painting, statue or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees.

2. In the case of any work enumerated in the list (given above) of works for which copyright may be asked, except a painting, statue or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy.

3. In the case of a lecture, sermon or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery.

4. In the case of dramatic or dramatic-musical or a choral or orchestral composition, \$100 for the first and \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance; in the case of other musical compositions, \$10 for every infringing performance.

(c) To deliver up on oath all articles alleged to infringe a copyright.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order.

(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement by the unauthorized manufacture, use or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover in lieu of profits and damages a royalty as provided in the act.

Any person who shall willfully and for profit infringe any copyright, or willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall

be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court. It is provided, however, that nothing in the act shall prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs or vocal societies, provided the performance is for charitable or educational purposes and not for profit.

Any person who shall fraudulently place a copyright notice upon any uncopyrighted article, or shall fraudulently remove or alter the notice upon any copyrighted article, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Any person who shall knowingly sell or issue any article bearing a notice of United States copyright which has not been copyrighted in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

During the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation of any piratical copies thereof or of any copies not produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions of the copyright law, or of any plates of the same not made from type set in this country, or any copies produced by lithographic or photo-engraving process not performed within the United States, is prohibited. Except as to piratical copies this does not apply:

(a) To works in raised characters for the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright owner, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor under the following circumstances:

1. When imported, not more than one copy at a time, for individual use and not for sale, but such privilege of importation shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States;

2. When imported by or for the use of the United States;

3. When imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, university or free public library in the United States;

4. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions or libraries, or form parts of the library or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale.

No criminal actions shall be maintained under the copyright law unless the same be begun within three years after the cause of action arose.

Copyright may be assigned, mortgaged or bequeathed by will.

There shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress a register of copyrights at a salary of \$4,000 a year and an assistant register at \$3,000 a year.

These with their subordinate assistants shall perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights. The register of copyrights shall keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of the law, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of any work under the provisions of the act he shall make entry thereof.

In the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office.

The register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal; Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded, For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents, For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright or license, or for any copy of such certificate or license, duly certified, if not over 300 words in length, \$1; if more than 300 and less than 1,000, \$2; if more than 1,000 words in length, \$1 additional for each 1,000 words or fraction thereof over 300 words, For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in the act, 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words and an additional

25 cents for each additional 100 words, For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, \$1, For recording the extension or renewal of the copyright, 50 cents, For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article in addition to the fee for recording the instrument of assignment, For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour consumed in making such search, Only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

For copyright blanks and additional information as to copyright regulations address the register of copyrights, Library of congress, Washington, D. C.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

[Condensed from rules of practice

Business with the patent office should be transacted in writing. All office letters must be sent in the name of the "commissioner of patents." On the propriety of making an application for a patent the inventor must judge for himself. The office is open to him and its records and models may be inspected either by himself or by any attorney or expert he may call to his aid. Pending applications are preserved in secrecy, but after a patent has issued the model, specification, drawings and all documents relating to the case are subject to general inspection, and copies, except of the model, are furnished at rates specified hereinafter.

An applicant may prosecute his own case, but he is advised, unless familiar with such matters, to employ a competent patent attorney, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims.

A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not patented in a country foreign to the United States, on an application filed by him or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months before his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

In the case of the death of the inventor, the application will be made by and the patent issue to his executor or administrator.

Applications for patents must be made to the commissioner of patents and must be signed by the inventor or in case of his death by his executor or administrator. A complete application comprises the first fee of \$15, a petition, specification and oath, all of which must be in the English language, and drawings when required. Papers for permanent record must be legibly written or printed in permanent ink. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year. The petition must be addressed to the commissioner of patents and must state the name, residence and postoffice address of the petitioner, designate by title the invention sought to be patented, contain a reference to the specification for a full disclosure of such invention and must be signed by the inventor.

The specification is a written description of the invention or discovery and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the same, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention or discovery appertains,

in the United States patent office.]

or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same. In case of a mere improvement the specification must particularly point out the parts to which the improvement relates, distinguishing clearly between what is old and what is claimed as new. The following order of arrangement should be observed in framing the specification: (a) Preamble stating the name and residence of the applicant and the title of the invention. (b) General statement of the object and nature of the invention. (c) Brief description of the several views of the drawing (if the invention admit of such illustration). (d) Detailed description. (e) Claim or claims. (f) Signature of applicant.

Two or more independent inventions cannot be claimed in one application; but where several distinct inventions are dependent upon each other and mutually contribute to produce a single result they may be claimed in one application. The applicant, if the inventor, must make oath or affirmation that he does verily believe himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used before his invention or discovery thereof, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides and whether he is a sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his invention or more than two years prior to his application, or patented in any foreign country on an application filed by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned, and if no application for patent has been filed in any foreign country he shall so state. This oath must be subscribed to by the affiant.

The oath or affirmation may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by any official authorized to administer oaths in the country in which the applicant may be.

Drawings must be made upon pure white paper of a thickness corresponding to a two-sheet or three-sheet Bristol board. The surface of

the paper must be calendered and smooth. India ink alone must be used to secure perfectly black and solid lines. The size of the sheet on which a drawing is made must be exactly ten by fifteen inches. One inch from its edges a single marginal line is to be drawn, leaving the "sight" precisely eight by thirteen inches. Within this margin all work and signatures must be included.

A model will be required or admitted as a part of the application only when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.

A design patent may be obtained by any person who has invented any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention thereof, or more than two years prior to his application, and not caused to be patented by him in a foreign country on an application filed more than four months before his application in this country and not in public use or on sale in this country for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had, the same as in cases of inventions or discoveries.

Patents for designs are granted for three and one-half years, seven years or fourteen years as the applicant may elect. The proceedings in applications for patents for designs are substantially the same as in applications for other patents. The design must be represented by a drawing made to conform to the rules laid down for drawings of mechanical inventions.

A reissue is granted when the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through accident or mistake.

[For rules as to interferences, reconsideration of cases, appeals, hearings, motions, testimony, briefs and other technical or legal data, inventors are referred to the "Rules of practice," which may be obtained free from the United States patent office.]

Every patent shall issue within a period of three months from the date of the payment of the final fee. A patent will not be antedated. Every patent will contain a short title of the invention or discovery indicating its nature and object, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories.

Under the law passed by congress Feb. 20, 1905, and effective April 1, 1905, citizens of the United States, or foreigners living in countries affording similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several states, or with Indian tribes, by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the patent office an application therefor in writing, addressed to the commissioner of patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark as may be required by the commissioner of patents. Second, by paying into the treasury of the United States the sum of \$10 and otherwise complying with the require-

ments of the law and such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

On filing each original application.....	\$15.00
On issuing each original patent.....	20.00
In design cases—For 3 years and 6 months.....	10.00
For 7 years.....	15.00
For 14 years.....	30.00
On every application for reissue.....	30.00
On filing each disclaimer.....	10.00
On appeal from the primary examiner.....	10.00
On appeal from examiners in chief to commissioner.....	20.00
For certified copies of patents if in print—	
For specification and drawing, per copy.....	.05
For the certificate.....	.25
For the grant.....	.50
For certifying to a duplicate of a model.....	.50
For manuscript copies of records, for every 100 words or fraction thereof.....	1.00
If certified, for the certificate additional.....	.25
For 20-coupon orders.....	1.00
For 100 coupons in stamp book.....	5.00
For unclassified copies of specifications, etc.....	.05
For drawings, if in print.....	.05
For copies of drawings not in print, the reasonable cost of making them.....	
For photo prints of drawings, for each sheet of drawings—Size 10x15 in., per copy.....	.25
Size 8x12½ inches, per copy.....	.15
For recording documents of 300 words or under.....	1.00
Of over 300 and under 1,000 words.....	2.00
For each additional 1,000 words or fraction thereof.....	1.00
For abstracts of title to patents or inventions—For the search, one hour or less, and certificate.....	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof.....	.50
For each brief from division of assignments, 200 words or less.....	.20
Each additional 100 words or fraction thereof.....	1.00
For searching titles or records, one hour or less.....	.50
Each additional hour or fraction thereof.....	.50
For assistance to attorneys, 1 hour or less.....	1.00
Each additional hour or fraction thereof.....	1.00
For copies of matter in any foreign language, for every 100 words or a fraction thereof.....	.10
For translation, for every 100 words or fraction thereof.....	.50
For Official Gazette, per year.....	5.00

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

Yr. Applications.	Issues.	Yr. Applications.	Issues.		
1904.....	52,143	30,934	1911.....	67,370	34,084
1905.....	54,971	30,539	1912.....	70,976	37,731
1906.....	56,482	31,965	1913.....	70,367	35,788
1907.....	57,679	36,620	1914.....	70,404	41,850
1908.....	60,142	33,682	1915.....	70,069	44,934
1909.....	64,408	37,421	1916.....	71,033	45,927
1910.....	63,293	35,930			

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

ments of the law and such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner of patents.

The application must be accompanied by a written declaration to the effect that the applicant believes himself to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered and that no other person or corporation has the right to use it; that such trade-mark is in use and that the description and drawing presented are correct. Trade-marks consisting of or comprising immoral or scandalous matter, the coat of arms, flag or other insignia of the United States or of any state or foreign nation cannot be registered. Fees for renewal of trade-marks and for filing opposition to registration are \$10 each; for appeals from examiners to the commissioner of patents, \$15 each.

Further information may be had by applying to the commissioner of patents, Washington, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED.

1911.....	4,205	1914.....	6,817
1912.....	5,020	1915.....	6,292
1913.....	5,065	1916.....	6,791

NATIONAL DEBTS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

[From report of bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.]

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total debt in United States currency.	Rates of interest. Per ct.	Interest and other annual charges (budget estimate).	Revenue.	Expenditure.	PER CAPITA OF—			
							Debt.	Interest.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Argentina.....	1915	\$798,837,000	4 - 6	\$36,787,000	\$106,798,000	\$149,174,000	101.31	\$4.66	\$13.54	\$18.92
Australian Com'nw'th. States.....	1916	417,115,000	3½-4½	8,437,000	118,163,000	286,702,000	84.57	.....	23.96	58.15
New Zealand.....	1915	1,545,596,000	3 - 4½	59,183,000	228,815,000	236,489,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	1916	333,550,000	3 - 4	15,528,000	70,601,000	60,798,000	483.88	14.09	64.01	55.12
Austria.....	1915	1,043,675,000	3 - 5	47,990,000	160,487,000	160,487,000	19.93	3.92	3.07	3.06
Hungary.....	1915	1,515,371,000	3 - 4	63,851,000	702,581,000	702,581,000	48.97	2.03	22.69	22.69
Hungary.....	1916	1,338,348,000	3 - 4½	64,268,000	459,694,000	459,612,000	62.51	3.00	21.47	21.47
Belgium.....	1914	825,518,000	2½-3	41,978,000	155,812,000	155,704,000	107.80	5.48	20.35	20.33
Belgian Congo.....	1914	54,741,000	3 - 4	1,490,000	5,877,000	12,174,000	3.65	0.09	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	1915	19,737,000	3 - 6	1,944,000	6,613,000	8,362,000	6.83	.67	2.29	2.89
Brazil.....	1916	1,083,122,000	4 - 8	40,121,000	161,330,000	177,670,000	44.03	1.68	6.56	7.22
Bulgaria.....	1915	223,056,000	4½-6	14,851,000	53,148,000	53,146,000	46.93	3.10	11.18	11.18
Canada.....	1915	700,474,000	2½-4	21,049,000	133,073,000	135,523,000	86.75	2.39	16.48	16.78
Central Amer.-Costa Rica.....	1916	17,450,000	4 - 5	737,000	3,517,000	3,608,000	41.55	1.73	8.37	8.59
Guatemala.....	1914	16,652,000	4 - 8	208,000	2,987,000	1,767,000	7.86	.10	.....	.....
Honduras.....	1915	125,492,000	5 - 10	142,000	2,670,000	2,573,000	223.30	.....	4.75	4.75
Nicaragua.....	1916	13,787,000	6	536,000	2,205,000	2,204,000	19.58	1.27	3.13	3.13
Panama.....	1916	290,000	.....	.....	5,311,000	5,823,000	.86	.....	15.78	17.28
Salvador.....	1915	11,157,000	2 - 6	1,509,000	4,250,000	5,291,000	8.90	1.20	3.89	4.22
Chile.....	1915	221,711,000	4½-5	13,578,000	45,457,000	48,604,000	61.64	3.77	12.64	13.51
China.....	1916	1,066,649,000	4 - 5	73,447,000	241,091,000	252,532,000	3.17	.20	.....	.....
Colombia.....	1915	28,758,000	3 - 6	2,975,000	20,319,000	17,611,000	4.68	.59	4.01	3.47
Cuba.....	1916	69,204,000	4½-5	4,458,000	41,829,000	40,268,000	27.49	1.77	16.62	16.00
Denmark.....	1915	106,226,000	3 - 4	4,246,000	32,637,000	41,843,000	36.41	1.47	11.28	14.48
Dominican Republic.....	1916	21,743,000	5 - 6	1,560,000	4,488,000	4,407,000	30.13	2.15	6.16	6.08
Ecuador.....	1916	23,615,000	4 - 10	1,585,000	8,774,000	8,774,000	15.74	1.04	5.85	5.85
Egypt.....	1916	457,591,000	3 - 4	22,730,000	72,339,000	78,594,000	37.60	1.87	5.99	6.46
France.....	1915	6,347,540,000	2½-3	252,171,000	749,606,000	4,288,562,000	159.89	6.35	18.88	106.76
Algeria.....	1915	34,787,000	3½	4,004,000	32,830,000	32,817,000	6.25	7.22	5.90	5.90
Tunis.....	1914	68,986,000	3 - 3½	2,989,000	12,238,000	12,157,000	35.55	1.54	6.31	6.27
Indo-China.....	1913	47,461,000	2½-3½	2,153,000	29,444,000	29,444,000	2.79	.13	1.73	1.73
Colonies, n. e. s.....	1911	59,553,000	3 - 4	2,335,000	26,413,000	25,319,000	2.04	.09	1.05	1.00
German empire.....	1916	6,191,544,000	3 - 5	308,172,000	810,052,000	3,180,971,000	91.31	4.47	13.27	46.91
States.....	1916	3,854,735,000	3 - 4	169,859,000	1,551,493,000	1,532,714,000	56.64	2.50	22.88	22.52
Colonies.....	1914	32,410,000	.....	2,506,000	14,237,000	35,375,000	2.48	.12	.....	.....
Greece.....	1915	258,219,000	2½-5	12,291,000	44,671,000	134,963,000	53.56	2.55	9.27	27.98
Haiti.....	1915	30,373,000	2½-5	4,029,000	5,724,000	6,164,000	12.15	1.61	2.29	2.47
India, British.....	1916	1,495,919,000	3 - 3½	49,267,000	402,062,000	411,738,000	4.75	1.16	1.28	1.31
Italy.....	1915	3,043,926,000	3 - 5	113,920,000	763,701,000	1,151,752,000	84.27	3.43	21.14	31.33
Japan.....	1917	1,239,639,000	4 - 5	59,083,000	299,267,000	299,267,000	22.51	1.07	5.43	5.43
Formosa.....	1917	.....	.....	.....	19,910,000	19,910,000	.....	.....	5.41	5.41
Chosen.....	1917	32,852,000	6 - 8½	2,496,000	24,538,000	29,805,000	1.96	.15	1.46	1.77
Liberia.....	1914	1,710,000	5	198,000	535,000	535,000	1.14	.13	.....	.....
Luxemburg.....	1916	2,021,000	3 - 3½	239,000	3,676,000	5,483,000	4.40	.17	13.56	21.93
Mexico.....	1915	221,713,000	3 - 6	15,581,000	72,687,000	75,798,000	14.87	1.00	4.69	4.89
Montenegro.....	1914	1,218,000	5	61,000	1,900,000	2,455,000	2.36	.12	3.68	4.76
Netherlands.....	1916	617,292,000	2½-3	22,683,000	90,331,000	109,607,000	97.36	3.58	14.25	17.29
East Indies.....	1916	.....	.....	.....	130,158,000	147,662,000	.....	.....	3.43	3.89
West Indies, etc.....	1916	.....	.....	.....	3,033,000	3,508,000	.....	.....	20.22	23.92
Norway.....	1916	95,782,000	3 - 3½	4,747,000	45,335,000	48,516,000	38.51	1.91	18.29	19.51
Paraguay.....	1915	11,423,000	3 - 7	478,000	2,401,000	1,824,000	14.29	.60	3.00	2.28
Peru.....	1916	44,112,000	1 - 6	542,000	13,076,000	14,211,000	7.61	.09	2.25	2.45
Portugal.....	1916	970,213,000	8	35,685,000	64,287,000	95,738,000	162.78	5.99	14.14	16.07
Colonies.....	1914	316,693,000	4 - 5	17,582,000	106,413,000	93,744,000	42.18	2.34	14.17	12.49
Roumania.....	1915	8,649,425,000	3 - 6	298,896,000	1,482,376,000	6,034,255,000	49.39	1.71	8.46	34.49
Russia.....	1914	33,039,000	3 - 4½	1,549,000	32,751,000	35,896,000	10.19	.48	10.11	11.08
Serbia.....	1914	22,232,000	2 - 5	873,000	41,364,000	41,364,000	27.31	1.05	8.95	8.95
Siam.....	1916	30,452,000	4½	1,411,000	26,094,000	26,081,000	3.74	.17	3.20	3.20
Spain.....	1916	1,816,301,000	4 - 5	84,504,000	256,107,000	293,009,000	89.23	4.15	12.58	13.89
Sweden.....	1916	186,484,000	3 - 4	10,161,000	82,998,000	107,883,000	32.85	1.79	16.37	16.91
Switzerland.....	1916	98,627,000	3	4,888,000	29,707,000	36,875,000	25.38	1.26	7.64	9.49
Turkey.....	1915	843,296,000	3½-5	71,913,000	167,311,000	201,461,000	39.64	3.38	5.04	9.47
Union of South Africa.....	1915	734,420,000	3 - 4	23,986,000	60,207,000	79,959,000	113.54	6.31	10.70	12.37
United Kingdom.....	1916	5,673,374,000	2½-3½	293,202,000	1,638,877,000	7,587,642,000	122.25	6.32	35.32	193.50
British colonies (n. e. s.).....	1915	234,209,000	3 - 4	11,620,000	118,935,000	143,237,000	5.50	.27	2.79	3.36
United States.....	1916	989,220,000	2 - 4	22,900,000	1,153,045,000	1,072,894,000	9.55	.22	11.13	13.04
Philippine Islands.....	1915	16,125,000	4	713,000	13,480,000	12,922,000	1.83	.08	1.56	1.46
Uruguay.....	1916	145,943,000	3½-5	8,900,000	28,749,000	28,651,000	110.90	6.76	21.85	21.77
Venezuela.....	1916	33,124,000	3	1,685,000	7,642,000	7,642,000	11.76	.60	2.71	2.71
Total.....		56,904,079,000		2,471,350,000	1380,953,000	3058,725,000				

ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In case of the removal, death, resignation or disability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. The rest of the order of succession is: Secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, at-

torney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce. The acting president, in case congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1915		1916		1917	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Articles imported.						
Aluminum, crude.....lbs.	13,765,172	\$2,346,287	8,200,528	\$1,826,632	1,904,000	\$558,897
Manufactures of.....		653,015		150,440		43,151
Animals.....lbs.	22,279,081	18,649,079		18,649,079		16,602,851
Antimony—Ore.....lbs.	2,123,968	38,485		9,012,895		1,038,985
Matte, regulus.....lbs.	13,968,513	1,357,339	23,611,206	7,091,423	17,638,290	2,187,063
Art works.....	18,475,577	20,831,531		20,831,531		23,399,966
Asbestos, unmanufact'd, tons	68,086	1,513,630	98,970	2,625,003	115,718	3,944,823
Asphaltum and bitumen, tons	83,123	491,251	130,234	702,137	161,901	902,716
Beads and bead ornaments.....		1,075,981		830,962		1,607,387
Bones, etc., unmanufactured.....		911,473		807,242		987,544
Brass for remanufacture, lbs.	7,172,637	663,070	34,705,644	4,501,389	52,273,104	8,735,797
Breadstuffs.....	20,256,791	23,957,668		23,957,668		58,883,124
Bristles.....lbs.	4,062,060	3,613,084	3,613,084	3,627,042	4,155,999	4,483,947
Bronze, manufactures of.....		456,176		203,356		562,728
Brushes, dusters, hair pencils.....		1,644,189		1,292,810		2,209,976
Buttons and parts of.....		1,004,794		783,902		1,206,859
Cars, etc.—Automobiles.....No.	322	525,303	1,474	801,911	106	188,280
Parts of.....		847,109		371,642		239,969
Chemicals, drugs, dyes—		79,249,970		109,106,634		124,770,575
Argols.....lbs.	28,624,554	3,094,380	34,721,043	5,306,246	23,925,808	3,834,832
Quinia, sulphate of.....oz.	1,829,732	453,348	1,791,738	1,118,056	1,264,357	483,131
Colors or dyes.....lbs.		5,851,887		3,340,592		3,161,371
Cresote oil.....gals.	37,828,646	2,593,681	40,498,392	3,206,780	29,078,038	2,184,569
Tanning extracts.....lbs.	126,641,515	3,879,424	86,973,203	5,815,648	62,309,588	5,351,523
Glycerin.....lbs.	17,620,309	2,186,755	10,621,403	2,232,494	4,122,410	1,297,195
Gums.....		11,842,654		14,826,537		21,510,283
Indigo.....lbs.	7,975,709	1,596,978	6,599,583	8,235,670	1,776,105	3,419,873
Nitrate of soda.....tons	577,122	16,355,701	1,071,718	32,129,397	1,261,659	44,231,240
Clays or earth.....tons	306,054	1,983,812	288,235	1,705,995	260,537	1,542,019
Clocks and parts of.....		705,555		234,796		70,929
Watches and parts of.....		3,039,651		3,862,728		5,762,781
Coal, bituminous.....tons	1,429,608	4,150,785	1,618,539	4,841,157	1,282,790	4,142,951
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....lbs.	192,306,634	22,893,241	243,231,939	35,143,865	338,653,876	39,834,279
Prepared.....		584,915		660,377		553,139
Coffee.....tons	1,118,690,564	106,765,644	1,201,104,465	115,485,970	319,870,802	138,184,004
Copper—Ore.....tons	339,564	8,548,401	448,211	15,959,269	442,391	19,788,974
Concentrates.....tons				3,804,674		152,092
Pigs, ingots, bars, etc., lbs.				28,171		3,947,651
Cork, unmanufactured.....	152,443,247	20,358,174	272,539,570	52,857,055	359,419,151	93,703,230
Manufactures of.....		2,024,059		3,134,884		2,158,447
Cotton, unmanufactured, lbs.	183,204,579	23,208,960	232,801,062	40,150,342	147,061,635	40,429,526
Manufactures of.....		46,205,123		47,511,870		56,181,684
Diamonds, uncut.....		3,358,180		11,443,129		11,717,175
Cut, but not set.....		8,452,117		20,567,222		21,855,735
Total diamonds, precious stones, etc.....		15,134,496		45,101,936		47,270,689
Drywoods.....tons	69,420	939,356	159,221	3,906,367	131,689	4,236,576
Earthen, stone and china ware		8,681,472		5,837,206		5,989,964
Eggs of poultry.....doz.	3,046,631	438,760	732,566	110,638	1,110,322	268,296
Electric lamps.....		585,995		711,006		239,767
Explosives.....		492,060		1,320,738		8,696,476
Feathers, natural and artificial.....		5,566,276		4,831,467		3,455,577
Fertilizers.....		10,348,006		6,327,495		4,769,734
Fibers, unmanufact'd.....tons	357,079	40,420,017	482,216	59,460,062	408,618	67,709,758
Manufactures of.....		61,567,669		68,444,065		78,355,185
Fish.....		13,898,249		17,455,266		22,637,476
Fruits and nuts.....		43,901,195		44,416,307		25,315,942
Furs, undressed.....		7,768,348		16,891,699		21,553,375
Manufactures of.....		2,758,140		3,208,183		4,655,812
Gelatin, unmanufactured, lbs.	2,714,229	816,521	1,600,235	501,509	1,114,667	859,076
Glass and glassware.....		4,592,359		2,249,001		2,224,544
Glue and glue size.....lbs.	8,705,147	824,136	3,008,485	217,033	6,265,597	928,000
Gold and silver, manuf's of.....		1,098,737		1,746,585		3,025,684
Grease and oils.....lbs.	30,293,657	1,596,582	25,118,033	1,544,021		1,978,037
Hair, unmanufactured.....lbs.	12,225,325	2,550,937	16,847,261	3,451,058	14,350,138	3,644,783
Hats, bonnets, and materials for.....		10,127,429		11,175,490		12,810,523
Hay.....	20,187	228,906	49,184	679,412	53,147	628,021
Hides and skins.....lbs.	538,317,733	104,177,106	743,669,860	158,861,376	700,207,497	216,363,609
Hide cuttings, raw glue stock		1,510,609		972,106	33,639,707	1,452,273
Household goods, etc.....		6,956,376		5,719,861		5,555,164
India rubber, unmanufactured.....		87,124,679		159,858,096		194,638,303
Manufactures of.....		802,122		455,895		782,929
Iron—Ore.....tons	1,193,114	3,823,843	1,425,717	4,618,601	1,149,958	3,986,742
Iron and steel, manufs. of.....		22,712,660		23,393,250		27,899,820
Ivory, animal and vegetable.....		1,179,856		2,130,136		2,856,060
Lead and manufactures of, lbs.	83,269,140	2,601,548	86,832,575	3,736,010	95,218,109	5,583,823
Leather and manufactures of.....		20,171,196		19,019,526		27,393,513
Manganese ore and oxide, tons	206,859	1,494,985	492,860	5,358,093	656,085	10,845,986
Mating and mats.....sq. yds.	18,949,582	1,574,404	14,008,198	1,326,571	14,950,807	1,834,070
Meat and dairy products.....		43,046,850		24,757,512		18,540,841
Metals and manuf's of n. e. s.		3,965,471		2,809,933		2,971,854
Musical instruments.....		1,262,140		566,315		526,807
Nickel ore and matte.....tons		5,074,783	56,987	9,520,705	60,132	9,970,967

Articles imported.	1915		1916		1917	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Oilcloths.....sq. yds.	2,648,148	\$1,199,662	1,077,465	\$529,969	456,323	\$263,000
Oils of all kinds.....	.....	35,725,051	.....	48,091,993	.....	67,677,316
Paints, pigments and colors.....	.....	1,959,108	.....	4,000,166	.....	1,533,278
Paper stock, crude.....	.....	4,817,583	.....	4,954,566	.....	5,515,015
Paper and manufactures of.....	.....	25,818,920	.....	25,924,089	.....	34,715,305
Printing paper.....lbs.	670,101,061	13,119,912	878,913,722	16,794,159	984,490,813	23,709,375
Perfumes, etc.....	.....	2,473,144	.....	3,105,906	.....	3,806,689
Photographic films and plates.....	.....	1,768,488	.....	1,420,310	.....	1,596,220
Pipes and smokers' articles.....	.....	1,354,397	.....	1,371,162	.....	4,012,060
Plants, trees and shrubs.....	.....	3,748,666	.....	3,686,348	.....	3,955,709
Platinum and manuf's of.....	.....	1,630,602	.....	4,256,519	.....	2,118,442
Plumbago.....tons	17,068	1,387,873	31,047	4,298,530	42,239	9,678,160
Seeds.....	.....	23,084,820	.....	33,571,697	.....	35,879,665
Shells, unmanufactured.....	.....	1,328,673	.....	2,229,842	.....	2,457,930
Silk, unmanufactured.....	.....	83,130,557	.....	124,333,655	.....	160,571,808
Manufactures of.....	.....	25,042,670	.....	31,911,856	.....	40,322,840
Artificial manufactures of.....	.....	3,587,170	.....	3,102,089	.....	1,523,939
Soap.....	.....	60,084,304	.....	614,203	.....	911,505
Spice.....lbs.	.....	5,926,972	.....	8,946,622	.....	7,744,143
Spirits—Malted liquors.....gals.	.....	3,351,104	.....	1,456,893	.....	1,400,496
Distilled spirits.....gals.	3,289,737	5,570,322	3,953,499	7,321,569	3,115,483	7,792,591
Wines.....	.....	6,247,183	.....	7,996,984	.....	8,485,745
Mineral waters.....	.....	720,316	.....	640,183	.....	890,297
Stone and manufactures of.....	.....	1,670,358	.....	1,500,283	.....	1,176,510
Sugar—Molasses.....gals.	70,839,623	1,963,505	85,716,673	3,775,894	110,237,888	10,946,571
Sugar.....lbs.	5,420,981,867	173,992,603	5,633,161,749	208,769,399	332,745,334	230,945,694
Sulphur ore.....tons	844,659	4,107,249	1,875,041	7,121,614	935,609	5,855,913
Tanning materials.....	.....	1,343,066	.....	2,349,553	.....	2,366,621
Tea.....lbs.	96,987,942	17,512,619	109,865,935	20,599,857	103,364,410	19,265,264
Tin.....lbs.	94,864,623	30,777,617	143,984,269	50,876,901	137,576,360	54,996,098
Tobacco—Leaf.....lbs.	45,764,728	27,156,665	42,943,027	17,372,126	42,194,411	20,182,984
Manufactures of.....	.....	4,501,511	.....	4,950,667	.....	6,817,896
Toys.....	.....	8,085,363	.....	3,217,044	.....	1,442,167
Vegetables.....	.....	9,329,732	.....	10,811,393	.....	29,150,889
Wood and manufactures of.....	.....	60,734,755	.....	64,559,815	.....	93,295,052
Pulp.....tons	.....	19,381,111	507,045	16,867,850	699,475	42,461,994
Wool, unmanufactured.....lbs.	308,083,429	68,242,568	534,828,022	142,420,734	372,372,218	131,377,170
Manufactures of.....	.....	29,791,356	.....	15,657,537	.....	18,862,463
Zinc—Ore and calamine tons	79,814	1,818,140	291,264	10,425,111	324,767	7,596,920
In blocks and manuf's of.....	.....	272,672	.....	522,709	.....	190,989
Total value mdsce. { free	.....	1,033,526,675	.....	1,492,663,786	.....	1,848,840,520
{ dut.	.....	604,643,065	.....	705,219,724	.....	810,514,665
Total value imports.*.....	.....	1,674,169,740	.....	2,197,883,510	.....	2,659,355,185

*Including articles not specified in above table.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Articles exported.	1915		1916		1917	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Abrasive.....	.....	\$1,802,248	.....	\$3,338,338	.....	\$6,069,115
Agricultural implements.....	.....	10,304,978	.....	17,611,297	.....	26,552,826
Aluminum and manufa's of.....	.....	3,245,799	.....	5,644,349	.....	20,299,982
Animals—Cattle.....No.	5,484	700,847	21,666	2,383,765	13,387	949,506
Hogs.....No.	7,799	98,087	22,048	238,718	21,936	347,951
Horses.....No.	289,340	64,046,534	357,553	73,531,146	278,674	59,525,329
Mules.....No.	65,788	12,726,145	111,915	22,946,132	136,689	27,800,854
Sheep.....No.	47,213	182,278	52,278	231,535	58,752	367,477
Total animals, including fowls.....	.....	77,953,686	.....	99,662,813	.....	89,382,954
Art works.....	.....	298,321	.....	404,529	.....	396,868
Asbestos, manufactures of.....	.....	535,027	.....	1,019,083	.....	1,509,429
Asphaltum, unmanufact'd, tons	28,553	616,240	42,754	830,496	34,423	712,051
Manufactures of.....	.....	400,154	.....	150,290	.....	554,665
Athletic and sporting goods.....	.....	576,442	.....	720,728	.....	969,737
Brass and manufactures of.....	.....	20,544,549	.....	164,876,044	.....	383,291,964
Breadstuffs—Barley.....bu.	26,754,522	18,184,079	27,473,160	20,663,552	16,381,077	19,027,032
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	11,687,452	702,509	11,433,410	787,567	11,743,095	1,115,359
Corn.....bu.	48,786,291	39,339,064	38,217,012	30,780,887	64,720,742	72,497,204
Cornmeal.....brls.	470,503	1,923,214	419,979	1,601,258	508,113	2,757,326
Oatmeal.....lbs.	68,034,978	2,406,068	54,748,747	1,885,622	110,911,469	4,491,303
Oats.....bu.	97,169,551	57,479,964	95,921,620	47,993,096	88,944,401	55,034,381
Rye.....bu.	12,544,888	14,733,409	14,532,437	15,374,499	13,260,043	21,694,666
Wheat.....bu.	259,642,533	333,552,226	173,274,015	215,532,681	149,837,427	298,179,725
Wheat flour.....brls.	16,182,765	94,869,343	15,520,669	87,347,805	11,942,505	93,202,069
Total breadstuffs (all kinds).....	.....	573,823,676	.....	435,696,629	.....	589,234,737
Cars, etc.—Aeroplanes and parts of.....	.....	1,541,446	.....	7,002,005	135	1,001,542
Automobiles.....No.	37,836	60,254,635	77,496	97,464,281	80,811	90,958,243
Parts of.....	.....	7,853,183	.....	22,536,485	.....	3,226,556
Steam railroad cars.....	.....	1,707,830	.....	24,119,536	.....	27,284,932
Other railroad cars.....	.....	1,705,965	.....	2,541,479	.....	2,466,714
Motorcycles.....No.	8,166	1,494,176	17,500	3,369,613	16,653	3,409,118

Articles exported.	No.	-1915-		-1916-		-1917-	
		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wagons		9,066	\$1,118,868	11,153	\$1,018,290	10,165	\$704,621
Total cars, etc. (all kinds)			85,108,341		167,742,608		166,504,339
Celluloid and manuf's of....			722,850		2,328,142		3,112,441
Cement, hydraulic.....brls.	2,361,451		3,241,686	2,740,596	3,780,564	2,345,854	4,111,560
Chemicals.....brls.			46,380,986		124,362,167		187,846,351
Clocks and watches.....			2,574,809		4,118,264		4,276,390
Coal.....tons	18,095,183		55,906,140	22,632,867	65,985,275	24,269,186	83,119,233
Coke.....tons	602,473		2,304,475		3,779,445	1,170,824	6,280,952
Cocoa and chocolate.....			1,934,166		1,668,657		3,451,518
Coffee—Green or raw.....lbs.	49,177,146		6,841,575	35,421,530	5,369,753	49,970,581	6,412,486
Roasted or prepared.....lbs.	2,421,664		461,030	1,851,100	378,268	2,151,226	436,519
Confectionery.....brls.			1,222,794		1,904,101		2,102,847
Copper, ore.....tons	16,147		220,147	91,201	603,878	87,664	1,454,601
Manufactures of.....			3,319,230		173,946,226		322,284,174
Cotton, unmanufactured, bales	8,426,297		376,217,972	5,955,834	374,186,247	5,947,165	543,100,542
Manufactures of.....			71,973,497		112,053,127		136,253,858
Dental goods.....			1,382,928		2,065,629		2,227,657
Earthen, stone and china ware	20,784,424		5,008,764		3,607,824		6,162,021
Eggs.....doz.			19,771,757	26,396,206	6,134,441	24,946,424	7,570,411
Electrical machinery.....			2,764,433		30,254,023		52,158,773
Explosives—Cartridges.....			17,714,205		37,083,488		65,108,542
Dynamite.....lbs.	7,712,999		924,079	20,104,804	3,893,675	16,254,201	7,438,143
Gunpowder.....lbs.	7,686,480		5,091,542	212,821,076	173,736,374	404,675,124	330,667,167
All other.....			17,746,362		252,368,391		403,525,585
Total explosives.....			41,476,188		467,081,923		802,789,437
Fertilizers.....tons	358,588		3,870,887	424,981	5,343,497	416,339	6,971,011
Fibers.....			12,268,556		21,577,276		27,343,572
Fish.....			12,870,790		19,983,545		19,875,614
Fruits and nuts.....			34,933,117		36,965,328		39,394,197
Furs and fur skins.....			3,794,459		9,238,736		15,729,160
Glass and glassware.....			5,558,717		12,321,338		13,556,517
Glucose and grape sugar, lbs.	158,462,508		3,885,233	186,336,182	4,734,961	215,029,315	7,361,231
Jewelry.....			834,387		1,168,127		1,226,826
Grease, lubricating.....			2,384,395		3,994,436		2,811,998
Soap stock and other.....			4,266,097		3,156,588		3,405,152
Hair and manufactures of.....			1,579,041		2,458,328		1,784,411
Hay.....tons	105,508		1,980,297	178,336	3,267,028	85,529	1,685,836
Hides and skins other than furs.....lbs.	24,923,180		4,685,724	7,122,019	3,875,251	10,066,035	4,014,718
Hops.....lbs.	16,210,443		3,848,020	22,409,818	4,388,929	4,874,876	775,621
Household and personal effects			4,292,504		4,190,875		5,521,014
India rubber, manuf's of.....			14,767,513		35,180,096		31,110,394
Instruments, scientific, etc.....			2,431,088		5,868,155		6,018,803
Iron ore.....tons	407,057		1,277,563	924,020	2,796,606	1,024,287	3,284,629
Iron and steel and manufactures of.....			225,888,358		621,209,453		1,129,341,616
Firearms.....			9,474,947		13,065,485		95,470,009
Lamps, chandeliers, etc.....			3,222,747		3,155,444		3,994,333
Lead, manufactures of.....			1,117,875		13,787,774		16,563,290
Leather and manufactures of			120,727,156		146,613,815		153,711,912
Meat and dairy products—							
Beef, canned.....lbs.	75,274,608	11,974,673	50,416,690	9,353,450	67,576,725	16,966,030	
Beef, fresh.....lbs.	170,440,934	21,731,633	231,215,075	28,898,115	197,181,101	26,277,271	
Beef, cured.....lbs.	81,874,743	3,382,670	38,060,682	4,034,195	58,693,667	6,728,359	
Oleo oil.....lbs.	80,481,946	9,341,183	102,645,914	12,519,115	67,113,421	11,087,505	
Oleomargarine.....lbs.	5,252,183	617,035	5,426,221	6,040,480	5,851,267	901,659	
Tallow.....lbs.	20,239,988	1,386,445	16,288,743	1,326,472	15,256,844	1,805,743	
Bacon.....lbs.	346,718,227	47,826,129	579,808,786	78,615,616	667,156,061	117,221,683	
Hams, cured.....lbs.	203,701,114	29,049,931	282,208,611	40,808,022	266,655,581	50,474,041	
Lard.....lbs.	475,531,908	52,440,132	427,011,338	47,634,376	444,787,521	77,012,830	
Neutral lard.....lbs.	26,021,054	3,022,321	34,426,590	4,050,397	17,548,259	3,164,172	
Pork, canned.....lbs.	4,644,418	745,928	9,610,732	1,815,586	5,898,126	1,645,605	
Pork, pickled.....lbs.	45,655,574	4,911,307	63,460,713	6,752,356	47,001,621	6,942,186	
Pork, fresh.....lbs.	3,908,193	473,801	63,005,524	7,523,408	50,429,275	8,875,013	
Lard, compounds.....lbs.	69,980,614	6,045,752	52,483,311	5,147,434	56,279,393	8,269,844	
Mutton.....lbs.	3,877,413	448,221	5,552,918	696,882	3,195,576	481,526	
Mutton and game.....		1,187,771		1,561,398		1,327,348	
Sausage, canned.....		307,726	6,340,088	1,269,365	6,294,950	1,311,320	
All other.....lbs.	5,133,525	845,661	8,590,236	1,732,231	9,124,471	2,441,510	
Sausage casings.....lbs.	30,818,551	4,859,815	14,708,938	2,867,631	6,117,560	1,741,959	
Steatin.....lbs.	12,750,907	1,308,665	13,062,247	1,461,661	12,936,357	1,798,317	
Butter.....lbs.	9,850,704	2,392,480	13,503,279	3,592,415	26,835,092	8,749,170	
Cheese.....lbs.	54,069,917	8,247,174	44,394,251	7,430,089	66,087,213	15,244,364	
Milk, condensed.....lbs.	37,235,627	3,066,642	155,734,322	12,404,384	259,102,213	25,129,983	
Total meat and dairy products.....		220,052,990		291,057,602		404,143,751	
Motor boats.....No.	164		273,516	264	800,231	231	917,507
Musical instruments.....			11,128,715		3,454,064		4,141,781
Naval stores (rosin, tar, etc.)			11,223,230		13,503,807		15,607,311
Nickel, oxide and matte, lbs.	29,599,612		11,110,699		9,876,403		12,270,854
Oil, cake and meal.....lbs.	2,057,786,452		28,879,051	1,746,710,630	21,481,304	1,724,434,593	31,286,840
Oil—Animal.....gals.			832,096		547,074		803,086
Mineral.....gals.	2,187,340,610		133,693,275	2,443,478,083	186,423,230	749,438,434	230,953,149
Vegetable.....			25,831,745		27,167,220		26,280,019
Paints, pigments and colors..			7,387,609		11,417,814		15,118,146

Articles exported.	-1915-		-1916-		-1917-	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Paper stock (except wood pulp).....lbs.	26,398,801	\$440,290	24,155,376	\$454,113	28,590,921	\$691,392
Paper and manufactures of...	19,848,358	29,111,004	29,111,004	43,161,701	43,161,701	66,021,811
Paraffin and paraffin wax, lbs.	330,374,056	10,589,843	360,650,114	12,873,250	348,743,906	3,618,604
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.	1,715,059	2,903,063	2,903,063	3,648,317	3,648,317	14,321,578
Photographs, etc.	1,563,109	2,138,437	2,138,437	3,165,142	3,165,142	726,461
Photographic goods.....	8,276,291	15,986,066	15,986,066	4,061,723	4,061,723	7,202,639
Roofing felt, etc.	880,944	1,552,535	1,552,535	6,291,741	6,291,741	1,443,030
Salt.....lbs.	165,619,366	616,132	165,627,901	600,648	194,109,856	726,461
Seeds.....	3,861,064	3,538,508	3,538,508	4,061,723	4,061,723	7,202,639
Silk, manufactures of.....	2,745,396	5,204,813	5,204,813	6,291,741	6,291,741	1,443,030
Soap.....	4,858,289	6,319,758	6,319,758	18,500,493	18,500,493	933,427
Spirits—Malt liquors.....	1,082,112	28,288,904	28,288,904	4,721,567	4,721,567	1,882,841
Distilled.....gals.	1,982,019	1,133,274	1,133,274	4,090,150	4,090,150	77,090,608
Wines.....gals.	819,310	5,576,914	5,576,914	2,998,809	2,998,809	5,411,028
Starch.....lbs.	107,036,638	2,939,455	210,185,192	5,411,028	5,411,028	59,954,239
Stone, including marble.....	1,265,516	1,439,044	1,439,044	15,552,544	15,552,544	1,806,174
Sugar, etc.—Molasses.....gals.	1,148,741	4,877,369	4,877,369	22,290,710	22,290,710	62,817,451
Sirup.....gals.	11,439,133	1,653,495	10,031,693	18,423,556	18,423,556	68,108,586
Sugar, refined.....lbs.	549,007,405	25,615,016	1,630,150,863	79,390,147	248,840,336	77,090,608
Surgical appliances.....	4,418,303	3,166,718	3,166,718	2,998,809	2,998,809	5,411,028
Tin, manufactures of.....	1,786,038	2,849,968	2,849,968	59,954,239	59,954,239	15,552,544
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	44,493,829	441,569,581	441,569,581	53,163,595	411,598,416	59,954,239
Manufactures of.....	6,468,688	6,944,147	6,944,147	15,552,544	15,552,544	1,806,174
Toys.....	929,884	2,030,089	2,030,089	22,290,710	22,290,710	62,817,451
Vegetables.....	10,813,151	15,952,412	15,952,412	18,423,556	18,423,556	68,108,586
Wood and manufactures of.....	49,943,537	60,707,229	60,707,229	53,983,655	45,987,155	15,552,544
Wool, manufactures of.....	27,327,451	53,983,655	53,983,655	18,423,556	18,423,556	68,108,586
Zinc, manufactures of.....	21,243,986	45,987,155	45,987,155	6,230,769,295	6,230,769,295	68,036,795
Total domestic mdse.....	2,716,178,465	4,272,397,774	4,272,397,774	6,230,769,295	6,230,769,295	68,036,795
Total foreign mdse.....	62,410,875	61,261,091	61,261,091	6,293,806,090	6,293,806,090	6,293,806,090
Grand total.....	2,768,589,340	4,333,658,865	4,333,658,865			

*Including articles not specified in above table.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

IMPORTS.	-1915-		-1916-		-1917-	
	Quantities.	Per cent.	Quantities.	Per cent.	Quantities.	Per cent.
Free of duty—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$506,611,830	49.02	\$851,888,721	57.07	\$1,009,933,349	54.58
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	196,762,824	19.04	217,203,290	14.55	268,597,470	14.52
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	51,073,388	4.94	36,230,492	2.43	40,610,720	2.20
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	161,780,841	15.65	255,617,750	17.12	359,518,511	19.45
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	106,875,997	10.34	120,257,025	8.06	161,205,424	8.72
Miscellaneous.....	10,421,795	1.01	11,450,072	.77	9,815,046	.53
Total free of duty.....	1,033,526,675	100.00	1,492,647,350	100.00	1,848,840,520	100.00
Dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	68,745,314	10.73	96,936,779	13.74	100,571,691	12.41
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	27,166,740	4.23	34,683,456	4.92	66,975,572	8.26
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	234,651,703	36.63	274,707,689	38.96	302,869,667	37.36
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	228,000,631	35.75	310,239,387	44.36	415,806,385	54.29
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	5,682,996	.89	6,054,912	.86	6,839,995	.72
Miscellaneous.....	640,643,065	100.00	705,236,160	100.00	810,514,665	100.00
Total dutiable.....	640,643,065	100.00	705,236,160	100.00	810,514,665	100.00
Free and dutiable—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	575,357,144	34.38	948,825,500	43.17	1,109,665,040	41.73
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	223,929,564	13.38	251,886,746	11.46	335,573,042	12.62
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	285,725,091	17.07	310,998,181	14.14	343,474,387	12.91
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	237,176,522	14.17	356,887,137	16.24	475,325,346	17.87
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	335,876,628	20.04	311,870,962	14.19	379,662,329	14.28
Miscellaneous.....	16,104,791	.96	17,504,994	.80	15,655,041	.59
Total imports of merchandise.....	1,674,169,740	100.00	2,197,883,510	100.00	2,659,355,185	100.00
Per cent of free.....	61.70		67.91		69.52	
Duties collected from customs.....	209,268,109		211,866,222		225,981,934	
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption.....	12.69		9.72		8.47	
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month.....						
EXPORTS.						
Domestic—Crude materials for use in mfg.....	510,455,540	18.79	535,952,043	12.55	732,388,652	11.75
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals.....	506,993,179	18.67	330,638,102	8.81	532,017,592	8.54
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	454,575,404	16.73	599,059,151	14.02	739,037,884	11.86
Manufactures for further use in mfg.....	355,362,329	13.10	657,923,305	15.40	1,191,787,957	19.13
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	807,465,511	29.73	1,998,298,249	46.77	2,943,923,212	47.25
Miscellaneous.....	80,826,502	2.98	100,306,729	2.35	91,613,998	1.47
Total domestic.....	2,716,178,465	100.00	4,272,177,579	100.00	6,230,769,295	100.00
Total foreign.....	52,410,875		61,305,306		68,036,795	
Total exports.....	2,768,589,340		4,333,482,885		6,298,806,090	
Excess of exports.....	1,094,419,600		2,135,599,375		3,634,450,905	
Total imports and exports.....	4,442,759,080		6,581,366,395		8,953,161,275	

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Oct. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1917.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDS. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1790.	\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,794,844			\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,794,844
1791.	29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959			29,200,000	19,012,041	10,187,959
1792.	31,500,000	20,758,088	10,746,902			31,500,000	20,758,088	10,746,902
1793.	31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428			31,100,000	26,109,572	4,990,428
1794.	34,000,000	33,048,725	1,556,275			34,000,000	33,048,725	1,556,275
1795.	69,756,268	47,984,572	21,766,396			69,756,268	47,984,572	21,766,396
1796.	81,426,164	58,574,625	22,851,539			81,426,164	58,574,625	22,851,539
1797.	75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696			75,379,406	51,294,710	24,084,696
1798.	68,551,700	61,527,411	7,224,289			68,551,700	61,527,411	7,224,289
1799.	79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626			79,069,148	78,665,522	403,626
1800.	91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988			91,252,768	70,971,780	20,280,988
1801.	111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998			111,363,511	93,020,513	18,342,998
1802.	76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189			76,333,333	71,957,144	4,376,189
1803.	64,686,686	55,800,033	8,886,653			64,686,686	55,800,033	8,886,653
1804.	85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926			85,000,000	77,699,074	7,300,926
1805.	120,600,000	95,546,021	25,053,979			120,600,000	95,546,021	25,053,979
1806.	129,410,000	101,536,968	27,873,032			129,410,000	101,536,968	27,873,032
1807.	138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850			138,500,000	108,343,150	30,156,850
1808.	56,900,000	22,430,960	34,559,040			56,900,000	22,430,960	34,559,040
1809.	59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767			59,400,000	52,203,233	7,196,767
1810.	85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030			85,400,000	66,757,970	18,642,030
1811.	53,400,000	61,316,832	7,916,832			53,400,000	61,316,832	7,916,832
1812.	77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764			77,030,000	38,527,236	38,502,764
1813.	22,005,000	27,856,017	5,851,017			22,005,000	27,856,017	5,851,017
1814.	12,607,442	12,607,442	0			12,607,442	12,607,442	0
1815.	113,047,574	52,557,533	60,490,041			113,047,574	52,557,533	60,490,041
1816.	147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948			147,103,000	81,920,052	65,182,948
1817.	99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431			99,250,000	87,671,569	11,578,431
1818.	121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867			121,750,000	93,281,133	28,468,867
1819.	87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479			87,125,000	70,142,521	16,982,479
1820.	74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331			74,450,000	69,691,669	4,758,331
1821.	54,520,334	54,596,323	75,989	\$8,064,890	\$10,478,059	62,585,724	65,074,382	2,488,658
1822.	79,971,695	61,350,101	18,521,594	3,369,840	10,810,180	83,241,541	72,160,281	11,081,260
1823.	12,451,371	4,155,328	5,087,696	6,372,987	7,579,267	17,579,267	14,699,080	2,880,287
1824.	72,169,173	58,972,108	8,197,065	3,378,970	7,014,552	80,548,142	75,986,557	4,561,585
1825.	90,189,810	90,783,930	5,894,023	1,150,765	8,797,055	96,340,075	99,585,388	3,195,333
1826.	78,093,511	72,830,188	5,263,323	6,880,906	4,704,563	84,974,477	77,535,752	7,438,725
1827.	71,332,088	74,309,947	2,977,859	8,151,130	8,014,880	79,484,088	82,324,887	2,840,799
1828.	81,020,083	64,021,210	16,998,873	7,489,741	8,243,476	88,509,824	72,264,636	16,245,188
1829.	67,088,916	67,434,651	345,736	7,403,612	4,924,020	74,492,527	72,358,671	2,133,856
1830.	122,702,466	71,670,735	8,949,779	8,155,964	2,178,773	107,876,920	73,849,508	2,972,688
1831.	95,985,179	72,236,632	23,748,547	7,305,945	9,014,931	103,191,124	81,310,583	21,880,541
1832.	101,121,762	81,520,003	19,601,759	5,907,504	6,566,540	107,028,266	87,176,943	19,851,323
1833.	101,047,943	67,528,732	33,519,211	7,010,038	2,611,701	108,118,311	70,140,453	37,977,858
1834.	118,000,700	102,281,215	6,719,485	17,911,632	2,076,758	126,321,332	104,358,973	21,962,359
1835.	136,764,265	115,215,802	21,548,463	13,131,444	6,477,775	149,896,742	121,693,577	28,203,165
1836.	176,579,154	124,338,704	52,240,450	13,400,881	4,324,336	189,980,465	128,068,040	61,912,425
1837.	180,427,808	111,443,127	68,984,681	10,516,414	5,976,249	190,989,217	117,419,376	73,569,841
1838.	95,970,288	104,978,570	9,008,282	17,747,116	3,508,046	113,717,404	108,486,616	5,230,788
1839.	156,490,956	112,251,673	44,239,283	5,595,176	8,776,743	162,092,132	121,028,416	41,063,716
1840.	98,268,706	123,668,932	25,400,226	8,882,813	8,417,014	107,141,519	132,085,946	24,944,427
1841.	122,957,544	111,817,471	11,140,073	4,988,633	10,094,332	127,946,177	121,951,809	6,094,374
1842.	96,075,911	97,971,959	3,895,942	4,087,016	4,813,539	100,162,057	104,691,534	4,529,447
1843.	42,486,404	82,325,669	40,322,225	2,020,335	1,620,791	44,733,739	84,346,800	39,592,681
1844.	102,904,496	105,456,836	3,442,220	5,454,214	10,483,055	111,200,046	115,930,046	2,755,011
1845.	118,184,332	106,040,111	12,144,221	8,006,495	11,070,242	126,154,544	114,646,606	11,507,938
1846.	117,914,065	109,583,248	8,330,817	8,777,732	3,805,268	121,691,737	113,458,516	8,203,281
1847.	122,434,349	136,741,598	34,317,249	24,121,289	1,907,024	146,545,588	138,648,622	12,106,966
1848.	148,638,634	138,190,515	10,448,119	6,360,284	15,841,616	164,998,928	154,032,131	9,966,797
1849.	141,206,190	140,351,172	855,018	6,651,240	5,404,648	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,619
1850.	173,509,526	144,375,726	29,133,800	4,628,792	7,522,994	178,138,318	151,888,720	26,249,598
1851.	207,771,429	158,915,254	21,856,170	5,453,503	29,472,752	216,224,362	181,388,011	34,836,351
1852.	210,440,338	166,984,231	40,456,107	5,305,044	42,674,155	212,945,442	209,668,906	3,276,536
1853.	263,777,265	203,488,232	60,289,033	4,211,832	27,456,875	268,975,047	230,970,137	37,004,910
1854.	267,803,784	237,043,764	30,760,020	6,738,687	41,281,504	274,585,291	278,325,268	3,737,113
1855.	267,808,708	218,909,638	48,899,070	3,659,812	56,247,343	261,468,520	275,158,486	13,689,322
1856.	310,432,310	281,219,423	29,212,887	4,207,632	45,745,485	314,689,942	326,944,908	12,324,996
1857.	348,428,342	329,823,760	54,604,582	12,461,739	69,136,922	360,980,141	362,980,682	2,070,541
1858.	368,338,654	272,011,274	8,672,620	19,274,496	52,638,147	382,613,150	324,644,421	42,937,721
1859.	381,333,341	292,902,051	38,431,290	7,494,789	38,827,411	388,768,180	356,789,462	31,978,718
1860.	363,616,119	338,576,057	20,040,062	8,550,135	66,546,239	392,166,254	400,122,246	37,956,042
1861.	289,310,542	219,558,859	69,756,709	46,339,611	29,791,080	335,650,153	249,344,915	86,305,240
1862.	189,356,577	190,670,501	1,313,244	16,415,032	36,887,640	226,772,729	227,553,141	21,786,422
1863.	243,935,815	263,964,447	39,571,398	9,384,105	64,156,611	253,019,920	268,131,058	15,201,138
1864.	316,447,289	159,337,983	157,009,306	13,115,612	10,386,541	329,571,829	264,282,829	65,289,000
1865.	238,745,000	166,029,308	72,116,277	9,810,072	67,443,226	248,555,652	213,672,529	14,883,122
1866.	434,812,063	348,859,522	85,952,544	10,700,092	36,004,071	445,512,138	434,903,593	10,608,565
1867.	367,761,096	294,506,141	101,254,955	22,070,475	40,898,372	417,891,571	355,374,513	62,457,058
1868.	357,434,440	281,952,890	75,481,551	14,188,368	93,784,102	371,624,808	375,737,001	4,112,198
1869.	417,506,879	296,117,697	131,389,682	19,807,876	57,139,380	437,314,255	343,256,077	94,058,178
1870.	435,958,408	339,771,768	96,186,640	26,419,179	58,155,499	492,377,587	450,927,434	11,450,153
1871.	520,223,684	442,820,178	77,403,506	21,270,024	98,441,988	541,493,708	541,262,106	231,542
1872.	626,595,077	444,177,586	182,417,491	13,743,089	79,877,594	640,586,766	524,055,120	116,285,646

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—CONTINUED.

FISCAL YEAR.*	MERCHANDISE.			SPECIE.		MDSE. AND SPECIE COMBINED.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).	Imports, gold and silver.	Exports, gold and silver.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Excess of imports (roman) or exports (italics).
1873.	\$442,136,210	\$322,479,922	\$119,656,288	\$21,480,397	\$84,608,574	\$663,617,147	\$607,088,496	\$56,528,651
1874.	567,406,342	591,233,040	23,826,698	28,544,906	66,630,405	626,915,248	652,913,445	27,997,803
1875.	539,005,436	513,442,711	19,562,725	20,900,717	92,132,142	563,906,153	506,574,853	51,686,700
1876.	460,741,190	440,384,671	79,436,487	15,936,681	56,506,302	476,677,871	596,890,973	120,213,102
1877.	451,323,126	602,475,220	151,152,094	40,774,414	56,102,257	492,037,540	658,637,457	166,539,917
1878.	437,051,532	634,385,736	257,334,204	26,531,314	33,740,125	466,372,846	738,036,821	261,733,045
1879.	410,399,445	710,439,441	294,661,666	20,266,000	24,947,441	466,072,775	753,438,282	269,365,107
1880.	667,954,746	835,338,558	167,683,812	93,034,310	17,142,919	760,989,056	852,781,577	91,792,521
1881.	842,634,628	902,347,347	259,712,718	110,575,497	19,406,847	753,240,125	921,784,193	168,544,068
1882.	724,639,574	750,542,257	25,902,683	42,472,390	49,417,479	767,111,964	799,956,736	32,847,772
1883.	723,180,914	923,899,402	100,658,488	28,489,391	31,820,383	751,670,305	855,658,795	103,989,490
1884.	697,697,693	740,513,609	72,815,916	37,426,202	67,133,983	759,123,955	807,646,992	102,523,037
1885.	567,327,329	742,189,755	164,662,426	43,242,323	42,281,525	620,769,652	784,421,280	163,651,628
1886.	635,456,136	679,524,930	44,068,694	38,585,656	72,463,410	674,029,792	751,988,240	77,958,448
1887.	632,319,768	716,183,811	83,864,043	60,170,732	59,987,691	752,490,569	822,180,902	308,688
1888.	685,357,111	690,954,507	28,002,007	50,387,086	46,414,183	735,245,169	742,368,680	40,926,410
1889.	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	28,963,073	96,641,533	774,094,725	839,402,908	64,948,183
1890.	789,310,409	857,828,684	68,518,275	33,976,326	52,148,420	823,286,735	909,977,104	86,690,369
1891.	844,916,196	884,480,810	39,564,614	36,358,447	108,953,642	981,175,643	986,434,462	112,258,099
1892.	827,402,462	1,080,278,148	252,875,686	69,654,540	80,005,886	897,057,002	1,113,284,034	216,227,032
1893.	866,400,922	847,665,194	18,735,728	44,267,633	149,418,163	910,768,555	997,088,357	86,314,802
1894.	654,994,622	892,140,572	237,145,950	85,735,671	127,429,326	740,730,293	1,019,589,898	278,859,605
1895.	731,969,965	807,538,165	75,568,200	56,535,939	113,763,767	788,565,904	921,301,932	132,736,028
1896.	779,724,674	882,006,498	102,282,264	62,502,251	172,951,617	842,026,925	1,055,558,556	213,531,630
1897.	764,730,412	1,050,955,556	286,265,144	115,545,007	102,308,218	880,278,419	1,153,301,774	273,023,355
1898.	615,049,654	1,231,482,330	615,432,676	15,919,455	70,611,637	747,369,108	1,301,938,960	554,624,851
1899.	697,148,489	1,227,023,302	529,874,813	119,629,659	93,841,141	816,778,143	1,320,864,143	504,066,295
1900.	849,941,184	1,384,483,082	544,541,898	79,829,486	104,979,034	929,770,670	1,499,462,116	569,691,446
1901.	823,172,166	1,487,764,991	664,592,826	102,437,708	117,470,357	925,609,873	1,605,235,948	679,625,476
1902.	903,320,948	1,381,719,401	478,398,453	80,253,508	98,301,340	983,574,456	1,480,020,741	496,436,285
1903.	1,023,719,237	1,420,141,679	394,422,442	69,145,518	91,340,864	1,094,864,755	1,520,482,538	425,617,778
1904.	991,087,371	1,460,827,271	469,739,900	126,824,132	130,932,688	1,171,911,559	1,591,759,959	419,848,406
1905.	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,696	401,048,595	81,153,826	141,442,896	1,198,646,897	1,690,004,502	491,357,605
1906.	1,226,583,949	1,743,864,500	517,300,657	140,064,207	103,442,654	1,367,228,113	1,847,307,154	520,079,041
1907.	1,484,421,421	1,890,853,078	406,431,657	157,456,873	108,138,249	1,591,575,268	1,988,889,327	397,311,059
1908.	1,194,341,792	1,890,773,346	696,431,554	192,995,418	100,354,126	1,387,389,545	2,101,991,127	714,601,682
1909.	1,311,920,224	1,663,011,104	351,090,880	87,968,799	147,214,610	1,399,879,023	1,810,225,714	410,346,691
1910.	1,566,947,440	1,744,984,720	188,037,280	88,567,090	173,890,076	1,645,504,529	1,918,734,796	273,230,267
1911.	1,527,226,106	2,049,520,190	522,094,084	119,544,262	87,259,611	1,646,770,367	2,136,579,810	489,809,443
1912.	1,653,354,934	2,204,322,409	550,967,475	95,986,719	122,219,013	1,749,341,653	2,326,541,422	577,199,767
1913.	1,812,978,234	2,465,884,149	652,905,915	110,462,541	149,376,933	1,923,440,775	2,615,261,082	691,820,307
1914.	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148	470,653,491	96,865,263	167,003,521	1,990,730,920	2,531,582,700	540,791,780
1915.	1,674,169,740	2,376,689,340	1,094,419,600	200,679,078	197,166,333	1,874,848,818	2,965,755,675	1,090,906,857
1916.	2,137,883,510	4,333,656,865	2,195,773,355	528,163,676	150,011,071	2,726,407,180	4,483,699,930	1,757,032,750
1917.	2,659,355,180	6,233,906,900	3,574,551,720	1,012,179,589	70,201,150	671,534,774	6,664,007,246	2,992,472,472

*Fiscal year ended Sept. 30 prior to 1843; since that date ended June 30.

NOTE.—Merchandise and specie are combined in the columns at right of table for the purpose of

showing the total inward and outward movement of values by years.

DUTIES COLLECTED ON IMPORTS.

On principal articles or groups of articles imported into the United States for consumption.

Articles.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Animals	\$766,693	\$100,205	\$144,069
Breadstuffs	4,322,693	1,821,523	2,038,637
Chemicals	7,339,974	6,565,493	4,398,465
Cotton*	31,103,067	19,946,728	19,411,963
Earthenware	5,654,839	4,152,336	2,841,916
Fibers*	15,270,118	10,454,561	10,454,561
Fish	1,390,412	955,100	671,903
Fruits and nuts	7,132,519	5,569,199	5,158,386
Furs*	1,599,229	772,345	892,770
Glass*	2,776,678	1,360,753	630,579
Iron and steel	6,001,111	3,392,414	2,540,742
Leather*	4,070,880	2,748,541	1,765,080
Malt liquors	1,915,609	962,766	782,069
Meat, dairy products	2,911,562	1,943,066	1,506,769
Oils	2,675,827	2,520,013	2,676,767
Paper	397,159	281,316	262,130
Paints*	2,982,890	1,992,959	1,258,981
Silk*	16,703,693	11,292,067	14,743,551
Spirits, distilled	10,780,058	7,637,196	9,678,488
Sugar	61,861,426	49,825,673	55,795,563
Tobacco*	26,891,273	24,876,596	27,870,596
Toys	3,181,815	2,764,388	1,154,645
Vegetables	2,577,982	1,551,902	1,297,202
Wines	6,509,450	4,505,083	4,825,346
Wood*	1,793,378	729,313	673,582
Wool*	2,589,235	217,441	365,587
Wool*	14,387,241	9,701,772	5,776,935

*Including manufactures of. †Manufactured.

TONNAGE.

	1916.	1917.
Entered—American	17,927,674	18,724,710
Foreign	33,622,223	31,788,569
Total	51,549,897	50,643,279
Cleared—American	17,902,063	19,145,754
Foreign	34,520,940	32,924,316
Total	52,423,003	52,070,070

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Gold—Imports	\$171,568,755	\$494,009,301	\$377,176,026
Exports	146,224,148	90,249,548	291,921,225
Silver—Imports	29,110,323	34,154,375	35,003,563
Exports	50,942,187	59,791,523	78,279,931

ACCIDENT TO WHALEBACK STEAMER CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Sixteen lives were lost by a peculiar accident to the whaleback excursion steamer Christopher Columbus in the river at Milwaukee, Wis., June 30, 1917. The craft was starting on its return trip to Chicago when it became unmanageable and ran into the river bank, where it struck one of the supports of a large steel water tank on top of a tower 100 feet high. The tank fell and hit the Columbus, carrying away part of the pilot house and the two upper decks and flooding the ship with water. There were some 400 excursionists and pupils in Chicago summer schools. In addition to the sixteen killed a number of other persons were severely injured.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Europe—Austria-Hungary	\$9,794,418	\$1,430,935	\$225,452	\$1,238,669	\$146,302	.....
Azores and Madeira islands.	531,538	793,449	1,442,006	91,812	293,495	\$385,832
Belgium	10,222,860	1,478,579	1,029,261	20,662,315	21,848,114	37,348,319
Bulgaria	280,345	95,395	725	12,490	44,223	.....
Denmark	3,160,699	8,421,921	2,001,963	79,824,478	55,872,312	56,728,524
Finland	143,491	36,838	8,308	329,030	420,493	578,932
France	77,158,740	102,077,620	108,069,706	369,397,170	628,851,988	1,011,520,095
Germany	91,372,710	13,945,743	1,524,693	28,863,354	288,800	2,199,449
Gibraltar	3,774	7,045	63,134	3,499,975	4,399,827	7,939,273
Greece	4,226,003	9,138,934	7,423,465	23,499,646	31,039,672	20,860,645
Iceland and Faroe islands.	83,866	56,273	444,359	183,140	261,447	1,402,681
Italy	54,973,726	57,432,436	46,374,368	184,819,688	269,246,105	360,529,625
Malta, Gozo, etc.	21,237	64,695	77,115	1,258,857	1,334,228	489,637
Netherlands	32,518,900	38,534,509	31,842,144	143,267,019	97,476,293	109,504,109
Norway	10,688,864	8,351,714	7,108,311	39,074,701	53,645,293	82,017,054
Portugal	5,121,939	7,171,295	8,933,878	5,080,037	15,325,193	13,681,623
Roumania	97,881	20,079	1,285	391,001	112,437	.....
Russia in Europe	2,512,381	3,613,986	5,446,095	37,471,380	178,694,800	428,284,663
Serbia, Montenegro, Albania	411,423	50	.....	99,195	383,434	3,540
Spain	18,027,492	27,864,130	36,862,571	38,112,969	52,836,721	76,992,669
Sweden	11,661,337	11,846,881	23,642,433	78,273,813	51,979,745	45,116,443
Switzerland	19,335,483	21,775,413	20,252,954	2,785,788	8,082,516	22,325,779
Turkey in Europe	5,673,373	151,606	21,591	640,201	41,421	.....
United kingdom—England...	214,801,285	261,883,661	256,729,573	835,588,279	1,417,797,944	1,867,786,833
Scotland	23,214,941	26,448,964	29,688,632	53,612,156	66,129,661	152,548,154
Ireland	18,335,449	20,110,598	21,256,648	22,594,519	42,757,497	27,210,856
Total united kingdom.....	256,351,675	308,443,223	307,674,853	911,794,954	1,526,685,102	2,047,545,943
Total Europe	614,354,645	616,252,749	610,470,670	1,971,434,687	2,999,305,097	4,325,443,735
North America—Bermuda.....	500,912	708,860	947,969	1,485,950	2,227,231	2,723,162
British Honduras.....	1,343,300	1,246,957	1,386,079	1,382,596	1,595,714	1,910,509
Canada	159,571,712	204,018,227	320,949,492	300,686,812	468,784,793	787,529,729
Central American states:						
Costa Rica	3,545,167	4,335,415	5,620,145	2,413,318	3,568,206	3,914,244
Guatemala	6,558,546	8,724,728	10,057,330	2,769,270	3,848,030	5,391,348
Honduras	2,593,524	2,978,473	4,687,155	5,004,443	4,609,415	5,697,620
Nicaragua	2,301,310	2,394,824	3,026,058	2,087,678	3,169,104	4,533,763
Panama	4,383,136	6,336,399	7,585,331	19,209,053	29,460,311	28,788,916
Salvador	1,947,382	2,129,868	5,010,855	2,101,966	3,045,840	4,402,433
Total Central Am. states..	21,234,665	25,899,607	35,986,874	33,585,728	41,703,906	52,728,324
Greenland	91,840	82,750	163,475	.....	2,203	2,300
Mexico	77,612,691	97,676,544	112,138,677	34,164,447	47,945,519	78,659,893
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	55	.....	.....	72,065	125,258	153,801
Newfoundland and Labrador.	1,391,668	1,866,688	2,993,430	5,352,628	7,123,841	9,936,870
West Indies—British West						
Indies—Barbados	386,743	395,318	621,389	1,281,700	1,650,207	2,345,129
Jamaica	5,561,585	4,767,025	4,239,940	4,564,703	6,484,207	8,074,445
Trinidad and Tobago.....	5,535,558	7,009,834	8,223,613	3,257,188	4,372,516	6,234,165
Other British	1,768,476	2,232,577	3,674,524	2,776,000	3,723,109	5,190,462
Total Brit. West Indies.	13,252,362	14,404,754	16,759,466	11,879,591	16,230,039	21,844,201
Cuba	185,706,901	228,977,567	253,395,410	75,530,382	127,198,578	178,883,248
Danish West Indies (Vir-						
gin islands of U. S.)...	350,822	63,496	1,259,607	703,354	850,377	1,416,342
Dominican Republic	9,826,397	13,456,633	14,892,299	5,680,299	7,627,503	13,795,068
Dutch West Indies	598,972	844,738	900,275	1,110,533	1,569,604	1,978,067
French West Indies	55,163	88,496	104,953	2,256,669	3,497,129	5,530,279
Haiti	1,542,336	2,560,340	4,234,531	3,184,613	6,542,797	7,359,391
Total West Indies	211,333,453	260,396,090	291,546,541	100,345,501	163,516,209	230,806,596
Total North America.....	473,079,796	591,895,543	766,112,537	477,075,727	733,024,674	1,164,451,184
South America—Argentina ...	73,776,258	112,512,420	152,612,411	32,549,606	66,378,366	82,382,884
Bolivia	290	204,904	44,161	550,600	1,314,676	2,900,545
Brazil	99,178,728	132,663,984	151,638,245	25,629,555	40,572,197	56,761,252
Chile	27,689,780	64,154,859	113,789,130	11,377,181	24,239,826	44,573,185
Colombia	18,953,023	21,458,029	28,965,920	6,675,564	11,666,932	14,906,782
Ecuador	4,478,757	5,848,290	10,667,783	2,845,913	3,360,738	6,079,896
Falkland islands.....	1	95	.....	668	100	34,926
Guiana—British	353,397	261,290	976,451	1,841,037	2,189,794	3,815,102
Dutch	686,509	607,681	1,648,537	583,092	713,064	1,241,845
French	28,159	62,514	64	421,297	693,617	625,713
Paraguay	28,126	53,337	66,003	40,205	73,452	174,793
Peru	12,596,648	24,326,689	36,379,016	5,873,474	9,526,230	18,885,174
Uruguay	10,492,649	14,475,478	30,406,532	5,171,323	10,287,384	14,292,135
Venezuela	13,227,233	14,942,448	15,018,567	5,764,442	9,088,998	12,885,222
Total South America.....	261,489,563	391,562,018	542,212,820	99,323,957	180,175,374	259,559,458
Asia—Aden	1,190,205	2,600,559	2,125,086	1,587,676	1,184,107	1,359,420
China	40,156,139	71,655,045	105,905,581	16,402,475	25,131,459	37,806,388
China, leased territory:						
British .....	.....	.....	10,648	.....	25,813	342
French .....	.....	.....	.....	316,547	375,427	203,187
German	221,685	41,187	105,330	.....	317	244,060

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Japanese	\$451,886	\$709,046	\$6,000,595	\$821,776	\$729,337	\$4,061,753
Total China	40,829,710	72,405,278	112,022,104	17,540,798	26,253,353	41,815,730
Chosen	8,753	64,487	301,223	1,188,444	675,454	2,108,690
East Indies—						
British—British India	51,982,703	71,745,626	102,106,682	11,696,094	19,297,016	28,373,145
Straits Settlements	24,989,878	82,114,598	89,984,946	4,585,765	4,585,231	7,739,918
Other British	10,204,656	28,563,122	25,518,428	438,875	814,625	977,367
Total British	87,177,237	177,423,346	217,610,056	15,980,734	24,696,872	37,090,430
Dutch East Indies	9,245,784	27,716,589	62,011,236	2,771,779	7,401,026	21,194,275
French East Indies	.....	60,030	.....	18,911	17,235	117,060
Portuguese East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	75,296
Hongkong	2,044,589	5,401,174	7,512,396	3,185,315	12,008,975	14,071,232
Japan	98,882,638	147,644,228	208,127,478	41,517,780	74,470,931	130,472,189
Persia	641,081	583,456	1,027,659	1,352,279	13,495	420,230
Russia in Asia	881,659	2,302,858	4,018,169	23,553,151	131,111,792	130,300,542
Siam	242,391	237,250	109,442	619,707	774,956	1,127,709
Turkey in Asia	6,555,334	712,879	313,999	353,919	748	167,515
Other Asia	70,722	29,330	38,615	.....	1,800	490
Total Asia	247,770,108	437,181,464	615,217,463	114,470,493	278,610,881	380,320,718
Oceania—						
British Oceania—Australia	23,705,010	54,174,324	12,718,788	43,620,676	58,830,510	65,204,003
New Zealand	3,539,029	10,379,117	6,155,783	8,865,973	15,172,016	16,839,466
Other British	263,989	648,530	1,301,458	225,193	215,123	375,901
Total British Oceania	27,508,028	65,201,971	20,176,029	52,211,842	74,217,649	82,419,370
French Oceania	938,968	2,346,263	2,067,039	676,180	996,639	1,056,464
German Oceania	55,387	445,508	649,064	121,383	140,568	262,818
Philippine islands	24,020,169	28,232,249	42,436,247	24,755,320	23,421,172	27,545,476
Total Oceania	52,522,552	96,225,991	65,328,379	77,764,725	98,775,828	111,284,128
Africa—Abyssinia	157	.....	.....	.....	252	145
Belgian Congo	130,524	72,859	35,154	289,471	42,288	107,942
British Africa—West	394,751	6,439,412	9,578,160	2,924,575	4,552,749	6,996,454
South	4,947,311	19,823,862	15,512,157	14,727,964	22,237,400	23,960,719
East	748,795	496,696	203,350	618,546	1,619,228	1,737,928
Total British Africa	6,090,857	26,759,970	25,293,667	18,271,085	28,399,377	32,695,101
Canary islands	116,227	130,631	219,307	985,411	832,214	754,483
Egypt	17,371,992	33,254,943	29,728,445	2,879,241	7,764,358	11,935,425
French Africa	652,253	2,011,222	1,318,157	2,490,204	2,376,364	2,948,584
German Africa	.....	.....	417,079	103,662	68,783	3,292
Italian Africa	66,651	169,192	230,382	121,344	155,137	92,499
Liberia	37,173	89,900	1,000	152,648	36,855	103,315
Madagascar	45,733	104,566	136,432	67,269	35,286	97,454
Morocco	60,674	313,666	159,870	69,732	365,736	307,163
Portuguese Africa	380,835	1,856,341	2,423,437	3,089,460	3,087,822	3,594,385
Spanish Africa	.....	2,455	386	10,224	17,059	107,119
Total Africa	24,953,081	64,765,745	60,013,316	28,519,751	43,591,031	52,746,867
Grand total	1,674,169,740	2,197,883,510	2,659,355,185	2,768,589,340	4,333,482,885	6,293,806,090

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY CONTINENTS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

EXPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1910	\$1,135,914,551	\$385,520,069	\$93,246,820	\$111,751,900	\$18,551,380	\$1,744,984,720
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	151,483,241	23,607,107	2,049,320,199
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	189,398,148	24,043,424	2,204,322,409
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	29,088,917	2,465,884,149
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,143
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,218	28,519,751	2,768,589,580
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	130,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917	4,325,443,735	1,164,451,184	259,559,458	491,604,846	52,746,867	6,293,806,090

IMPORTS.

Year.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
1910	\$806,270,280	\$306,767,486	\$196,164,786	\$230,255,139	\$17,489,739	\$1,556,947,400
1911	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	243,724,182	27,213,620	1,527,226,105
1912	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	261,932,365	22,585,888	1,653,264,934
1913	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	314,038,218	26,425,344	1,813,008,234
1914	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	329,096,884	19,149,476	1,893,926,657
1915	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,565	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,545,842	60,013,316	2,659,355,185

PRODUCTION OF FUEL BRIQUETS.

The production of fuel briquets in the United States in 1916 was 295,155 net tons, valued at \$1,445,662, an increase compared with 1915 of 73,613 tons, or 33 per cent. in quantity, and \$409,946, or 40 per cent. in value. The production in 1916 was the greatest recorded, exceeding that of 1914, the previous high record, by 44,530 tons. This increase in the production of fuel briquets in 1916 was attributed to the improvement in

trade conditions arising from the unusual demand for coal and to a greater general appreciation of the value of briquets for use as household fuel. During the last two years the production of many of the plants has been so much improved that it gives off less of the heavy, tarry smoke that domestic consumers have found so objectionable.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

	Fiscal years ended June 30.									
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
African (black) ..	4,626	4,307	4,966	6,721	6,759	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971
Armenian	3,299	3,108	5,508	3,092	5,222	9,353	7,785	932	564	1,221
Bohemian*	10,164	6,850	8,462	9,223	8,439	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327
Bulgarian†	18,246	6,214	15,130	10,222	10,657	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134
Chinese	1,263	1,841	1,770	1,307	1,608	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843
Croatian‡	20,472	20,181	39,562	18,982	24,366	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305
Cuban	3,323	3,380	3,331	3,914	3,155	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428
Dalmatian§	3,747	1,888	4,911	4,400	3,672	4,520	5,149	305	114	94
Dutch and Flem..	9,526	8,114	13,012	13,862	10,935	14,507	12,666	6,675	6,448	5,393
East Indian.....	1,710	337	1,782	517	165	188	172	82	80	69
English	49,056	39,021	53,498	57,258	49,689	55,522	51,746	38,746	36,168	32,246
Finnish	6,746	11,687	15,736	9,779	6,641	12,756	12,805	12,805	5,649	5,900
French	12,881	19,423	21,107	18,132	18,382	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405
German	73,038	58,534	71,380	66,471	65,343	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682
Greek	28,808	20,262	39,135	37,021	31,568	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919
Hebrew	109,387	57,551	84,280	81,223	80,595	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342
Irish	36,427	31,185	38,332	40,246	33,922	33,293	33,293	28,503	20,686	17,462
Italian (north) ..	24,700	25,150	30,780	30,312	26,443	43,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796
Italian (south) ..	110,547	165,243	192,673	159,638	135,830	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154
Japanese	16,418	3,275	2,798	4,575	6,172	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925
Korean	26	11	19	8	33	64	152	146	154	194
Lithuanian	13,720	15,254	22,714	17,027	14,078	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479
Magyar	24,378	28,704	27,302	19,996	23,599	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434
Mexican	5,682	15,591	17,760	18,784	22,001	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438
Pacific Islander..	2	7	61	12	3	11	1	5	5	10
Polish	68,105	77,565	128,348	71,446	85,163	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109
Portuguese	6,809	4,606	7,657	7,469	9,403	13,566	9,647	4,376	12,208	10,194
Roumanian	9,629	8,041	14,199	5,311	8,329	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522
Russian	17,111	10,038	17,294	18,721	22,568	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711
Ruthenian	12,361	15,808	27,907	17,724	21,965	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211
Scandinavian	32,789	34,996	52,037	45,859	31,601	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596
Scottish	17,014	16,446	24,612	25,625	20,293	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350
Slovak	16,170	22,536	32,416	21,415	25,281	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244
Spanish	6,636	4,939	5,837	3,068	9,070	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019
Spanish-Am.	1,063	890	900	1,153	1,342	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587
Syrian	5,520	3,668	6,317	5,444	5,525	9,210	10,023	1,767	676	976
Turkish	2,327	2,283	2,283	918	1,336	2,015	2,692	273	216	454
Welsh	2,504	1,699	2,244	2,248	2,239	2,820	2,558	1,830	943	793
West Indian|| ..	1,110	1,024	1,150	1,141	1,132	1,171	1,296	822	988	1,369
Other peoples....	1,580	1,537	3,330	3,323	3,660	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097
Total	782,870	751,786	1,041,570	878,587	838,172	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. §Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian. ||Except Cuban.

IMMIGRATION BY MONTHS.

Fiscal year 1917.			
July	25,035	February	19,238
August	29,975	March	15,512
September	36,398	April	20,523
October	37,056	May	10,487
November	34,437	June	11,095
December	30,902		
January	24,745	Total	295,403

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1897.....	263	1904.....	779	1911.....	2,788
1898.....	193	1905.....	845	1912.....	2,895
1899.....	263	1906.....	876	1913.....	3,461
1900.....	356	1907.....	995	1914.....	4,737
1901.....	363	1908.....	2,069	1915.....	2,670
1902.....	465	1909.....	2,124	1916.....	2,906
1903.....	547	1910.....	2,695	1917.....	1,918

IMMIGRATION SINCE 1879.

Years ended June 30.					
1879.....	177,826	1892.....	623,084	1905.....	1,026,499
1880.....	457,257	1893.....	502,917	1906.....	1,100,735
1881.....	669,431	1894.....	285,631	1907.....	1,285,349
1882.....	782,992	1895.....	293,536	1908.....	782,870
1883.....	608,322	1896.....	343,267	1909.....	751,786
1884.....	618,592	1897.....	230,832	1910.....	1,041,570
1885.....	395,346	1898.....	229,299	1911.....	878,587
1886.....	334,203	1899.....	311,715	1912.....	838,172
1887.....	490,109	1900.....	448,572	1913.....	1,197,892
1888.....	546,889	1901.....	487,918	1914.....	1,218,480
1889.....	444,427	1902.....	648,743	1915.....	326,700
1890.....	455,302	1903.....	857,046	1916.....	298,826
1891.....	560,319	1904.....	815,361	1917.....	295,403

The total recorded immigration into the United States since the organization of the government is 32,948,353 persons.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS (1917).

Alabama	290	Nevada	381
Alaska	580	New Hampshire	4,302
Arizona	5,433	New Jersey	8,554
Arkansas	90	New Mexico	912
California	16,354	New York	54,639
Colorado	977	North Carolina	132
Connecticut	7,389	North Dakota	1,848
Delaware	194	Ohio	6,908
Dist. of Columbia	772	Oklahoma	252
Florida	4,369	Oregon	1,878
Georgia	192	Pennsylvania	14,603
Hawaii	3,607	Philippine Islands ..	20
Idaho	1,016	Porto Rico	630
Illinois	10,690	Rhode Island	4,486
Indiana	1,195	South Carolina	67
Iowa	1,335	South Dakota	426
Kansas	630	Tennessee	175
Kentucky	105	Texas	9,088
Louisiana	1,270	Utah	965
Maine	8,878	Vermont	2,193
Maryland	911	Virginia	1,326
Massachusetts	29,606	Virgin Islands.....	3
Michigan	26,407	Washington	11,842
Minnesota	6,412	West Virginia	1,635
Mississippi	71	Wisconsin	2,297
Missouri	1,320	Wyoming	309
Montana	4,690		
Nebraska	619	Total	295,403

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1917).

	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	U.S. citizens.	Aliens de-arred.	Total.
Male	174,477	44,734	87,664	9,858	316,733
Female	120,926	22,740	39,756	6,170	189,592
Total	295,403	67,474	127,420	16,028	506,325

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT (1917).

	Emigrant Nonemigrant U.S. Aliens		citizens, Total.	
Male	48,427	52,341	85,441	186,209
Female	17,850	27,761	40,570	86,181
Total	66,277	80,102	126,011	272,390

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Bureau of census report, 1917.]

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1870-1914.

	1914.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.
Establishments.....	275,793	268,491	207,514	1355,415	1253,552	1252,148
Salaried employees...	964,217	790,267	364,120	461,009		
Wage earners*.....	7,036,337	6,615,046	4,712,763	4,251,613	2,732,595	2,053,996
Capital.....	\$22,790,980,000	\$18,423,270,000	\$8,975,256,000	\$6,525,156,486	\$2,790,272,606	\$2,118,208,769
Expenses.....	\$19,735,338,000	\$18,454,090,000	\$9,870,125,000	\$8,076,485,640		
Salaries.....	\$1,287,917,000	\$938,575,000	\$380,771,000	\$391,988,208		
Wages.....	\$4,079,332,000	\$3,427,038,000	\$2,008,361,000	\$1,891,225,321	\$947,953,795	\$775,584,343
Materials.....	\$14,368,089,000	\$12,142,791,000	\$6,575,851,000	\$5,162,044,076	\$3,396,823,549	\$2,448,427,242
Miscellaneous.....	\$1,945,686,000	\$905,442,000	\$861,225,035			
Value of products†.....	\$24,246,323,000	\$20,672,652,000	\$11,406,927,000	\$9,372,437,283	\$5,369,579,191	\$4,232,325,442

*Average number. †Gross value at factory. ‡Included neighborhood hand and building trades; not included in 1900 and 1910.

NOTE—The years are census years. The statistics are for the preceding calendar year in each case.

PER CENT INCREASE BY DECADES.

Decade.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.	Value added.
1849-1859.....	14.1	89.4	37.0	60.0	85.8	85.0	84.1
1859-1869.....	79.6	67.8	56.6	63.8	93.0	79.5	63.3
1869-1879.....	0.7	64.7	33.0	52.8	90.6	74.5	41.4
1879-1889.....	40.0	133.8	55.6	99.5	52.0	74.5	113.4
1889-1899.....	44.1	50.4	24.8	22.7	42.3	38.7	34.3
1899-1909.....	29.4	105.3	40.4	70.6	84.6	81.2	76.6
1909-1914*.....	2.7	23.7	6.4	19.0	18.3	17.3	15.8

*Five year period.

RANK OF LEADING INDUSTRIES IN 1914.

Industry.	Rank according to—
	*Men. †Materials. ‡Products.
Slaughtering, meat packing.....	19 1 1
Iron and steel.....	5 3 2
Flour and grist mills.....	42 2 3
Foundries, machine shops.....	3 6 4
Lumber and timber.....	1 11 5
Cotton goods.....	2 4 6
Cars.....	4 17 7
Automobiles.....	22 0 8
Boots and shoes.....	6 8 9
Newspapers, periodicals.....	15 12 11
Bread, bakery products.....	13 12 10
Clothing, women's.....	8 15 12
Clothing, men's.....	7 18 13
Copper, smelting, refining.....	74 5 14
Liquors, malt.....	24 30 15
Petroleum, refining.....	59 7 16
Woolen, worsted goods.....	9 16 17
Leather.....	25 10 18
Electrical machinery.....	14 23 19
Paper and wood pulp.....	21 19 20
Blast furnaces.....	50 13 21
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	10 29 22
Planing mill products.....	20 21 23
Book, job printing.....	16 39 24
Sugar refining.....	101 14 25
Furniture.....	12 33 26
Hosiery, knit goods.....	11 26 27
Silk goods.....	17 27 28
Butter.....	87 20 29
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	31 32 30
Gas.....	38 43 31
Food preparations, n. e. s.....	70 25 32
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	65 22 33
Liquors, distilled.....	155 68 34
Cars§.....	27 23 35
Tobacco, chewing, smoking.....	58 44 36
Lead, smelting, refining.....	137 24 37
Confectionery.....	28 38 38
Agricultural implements.....	38 45 39
Brass, bronze, copper.....	41 35 40
Structural ironwork.....	35 42 41
Chemicals.....	46 40 42
Fertilizers.....	62 36 43
Coffee, spice, roasting.....	126 34 44
Canning, preserving.....	30 37 45
Brick, tile, terra cotta.....	18 65 46
Automobile bodies, parts.....	34 49 47
Soap.....	86 41 48
Glass.....	23 63 49
Millinery, lace goods.....	37 51 50

*Wage earners. †Cost of. ‡Value of. §Cars and general shop construction by steam railroad companies.

INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS (1914).

Group.	Capital.	Product.
Food.....	\$2,174,387,000	\$4,816,709,000
Textiles.....	2,810,843,000	3,414,615,000
Iron and steel.....	4,281,993,000	3,223,144,000
Lumber.....	1,723,456,000	1,599,710,000
Leather.....	743,347,000	1,104,595,000
Paper and printing.....	1,433,176,000	1,456,046,000
Liquors, beverages.....	1,015,715,000	772,080,000
Chemicals.....	3,034,209,000	2,001,634,000
Stone, clay, glass.....	987,323,000	614,162,000
Metals (not iron and steel).....	1,013,632,000	1,417,042,000
Tobacco.....	303,840,000	490,165,000
Vehicles, land transport.....	803,496,000	1,034,497,000
Railroad repair shops.....	417,706,000	552,618,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,047,842,000	1,749,418,000

All industries.....\$22,790,980,000 24,246,435,000

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Capital.	Product.
Aeroplanes and parts.....	\$401,000	\$790,000
Agricultural implements.....	338,532,000	164,087,000
Ammunition.....	37,454,000	30,840,000
Artificial flowers.....	3,349,000	7,614,000
Artificial silk.....	1,003,000	1,498,000
Artists' materials.....	2,947,000	3,238,000
Asbestos products.....	3,520,000	2,814,000
Belting, hose, rubber.....	22,437,000	23,561,000
Boots, shoes, rubber.....	46,051,000	53,822,000
Brooms.....	8,706,000	14,085,000
Brushes.....	14,233,000	17,894,000
Buttons.....	19,075,000	20,712,000
Combs, hairpins.....	2,959,000	5,478,000
Dairy, poultry, apiary supplies.....	21,281,000	18,950,000
Dental goods.....	10,949,000	16,160,000
Electrical machinery.....	355,725,000	335,170,000
Enameling.....	2,128,000	2,166,000
Engravers' materials.....	352,000	768,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.....	11,879,000	17,659,000
Feathers, plumes.....	5,386,000	11,451,000
Fire extinguishers, chem.....	675,000	1,298,000
Fireworks.....	2,162,000	2,296,000
Foundry supplies.....	2,814,000	2,013,000
Fuel, manufactured.....	1,771,000	863,000
Fur goods.....	29,677,000	43,659,000
Furs, dressed.....	2,430,000	1,724,000
Graphite, refined.....	3,059,000	3,335,000
Hair work.....	2,543,000	3,383,000
Hand stamps.....	2,273,000	3,383,000
Hat, cap materials.....	6,417,000	6,929,000
Hats, straw.....	12,589,000	25,444,000
Housefurnishing goods.....	19,014,000	26,453,000
Ice, manufacture.....	174,309,000	60,336,000
Instruments, scientific, etc.....	16,742,000	17,495,000
Ivory, shell, bone work.....	1,160,000	1,896,000
Japaning.....	261,000	381,000
Jewelry, instrument, cases.....	2,187,000	3,621,000
Lapidary work.....	3,613,000	5,260,000
Mattresses, spring beds.....	24,922,000	39,717,000
Models, patterns (not paper).....	5,534,000	8,605,000
Muchage and paste.....	3,550,000	5,685,000
Musical instruments.....	3,388,000	3,625,000

Industry.	Capital.	Product.	State.	Capital.	Product.
Musical instruments, organs	\$8,042,000	\$6,297,000	Wisconsin	\$754,287,000	\$695,172,000
Musical instruments, pianos	101,746,000	62,775,000	Wyoming	29,270,000	11,224,000
Piano, organ materials	21,201,000	19,876,000	Total, 1914	22,790,980,000	24,246,435,000
Optical goods	17,011,000	18,188,000	Total, 1909	18,428,270,000	20,672,052,000
Paving materials	57,432,000	35,678,000	Total, 1904	12,675,581,000	14,793,903,000
Pencils, lead	10,670,000	8,328,000			
Pens, fountain, stylographic	3,270,000	6,875,000			
Photographs	33,771,000	27,116,000			
Photographic apparatus	4,897,000	4,273,000			
Materials	31,991,000	34,768,000			
Pipes, tobacco	3,232,000	4,220,000			
Roofing materials	23,645,000	27,978,000			
Rubber goods, n. e. s.	199,189,000	223,611,000			
Sand and emery paper	5,279,000	4,328,000			
Shipbuilding, iron, steel	132,712,000	66,217,000			
Shipbuilding, wood	22,548,000	22,465,000			
Signs, adv. novelties	23,288,000	24,792,000			
Soda water apparatus	10,419,000	8,751,000			
Sporting goods	8,469,000	13,235,000			
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	13,186,000	21,903,000			
Steam packing	17,708,000	14,213,000			
Stencils, brands	863,000	1,103,000			
Surgical appliances	11,883,000	14,920,000			
Theatrical scenery	266,000	327,000			
Toys and games	10,484,000	13,757,000			
Umbrellas and canes	9,649,000	13,813,000			
Washing machines, etc.	7,298,000	7,600,000			
Whips	3,050,000	3,162,000			
Windmills	6,426,000	5,497,000			
Window shades	11,526,000	17,444,000			
All other	3,481,000	1,104,000			
Total	2,047,842,000	1,749,418,000			

MANUFACTURES BY STATES (1914).

State.	Capital.	Product.
Alabama	\$227,505,000	\$178,798,000
Arizona	40,800,000	64,090,000
Arkansas	77,162,000	83,940,000
California	736,106,000	712,801,000
Colorado	181,776,000	136,899,000
Connecticut	320,194,000	545,472,000
Delaware	69,394,000	56,035,000
District of Columbia	40,810,000	28,978,000
Florida	83,319,000	81,112,000
Georgia	258,326,000	253,271,000
Idaho	44,961,000	28,454,000
Illinois	1,943,836,000	2,247,323,000
Indiana	668,863,000	730,795,000
Iowa	233,128,000	310,750,000
Kansas	163,790,000	323,234,000
Kentucky	193,423,000	230,249,000
Louisiana	261,635,000	255,313,000
Maine	233,844,000	200,450,000
Maryland	293,211,000	377,749,000
Massachusetts	1,396,722,000	1,641,373,000
Michigan	869,143,000	1,086,163,000
Minnesota	354,434,000	493,354,000
Mississippi	81,006,000	79,550,000
Missouri	622,548,000	637,952,000
Montana	79,246,000	84,446,000
Nebraska	121,008,000	221,616,000
Nevada	13,591,000	16,053,000
New Hampshire	156,749,000	182,844,000
New Jersey	1,352,382,000	1,406,633,000
New Mexico	3,984,000	9,320,000
New York	3,334,273,000	3,814,661,000
North Carolina	253,842,000	289,412,000
North Dakota	14,213,000	21,147,000
Ohio	1,677,552,000	1,782,808,000
Oklahoma	65,478,000	102,006,000
Oregon	139,500,000	109,762,000
Pennsylvania	3,149,411,000	2,832,350,000
Rhode Island	308,445,900	279,546,000
South Carolina	203,211,000	138,891,000
South Dakota	15,060,000	24,139,000
Tennessee	211,423,000	212,071,000
Texas	283,544,000	361,279,000
Utah	71,843,000	87,112,000
Vermont	79,847,000	76,991,000
Virginia	261,501,000	264,039,000
Washington	277,715,000	245,326,000
West Virginia	175,995,000	193,512,000
City.	Capital.	Product.
Akron, O.	\$111,313,000	\$122,292,000
Albany, N. Y.	26,560,000	25,211,000
Atlanta, Ga.	36,084,000	41,279,000
Baltimore, Md.	177,301,000	215,172,000
Battle Creek, Mich.	19,893,000	23,248,000
Bayonne, N. J.	92,752,000	98,234,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	18,237,000	18,360,000
Birmingham, Ala.	55,844,000	43,144,000
Boston, Mass.	215,177,000	284,802,000
Bridgeport, Conn.	81,483,000	85,126,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	243,290,000	247,516,000
Camden, N. J.	101,461,000	71,824,000
Cambridge, Mass.	48,996,000	57,484,000
Canton, O.	37,986,000	43,713,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	20,322,000	34,989,000
Chester, Pa.	25,148,000	21,021,000
Chicago, Ill.	1,190,069,000	1,483,498,000
Chicopee, Mass.	23,501,000	28,869,000
Cincinnati, O.	157,468,000	210,860,000
Cleveland, O.	312,909,000	352,418,000
Columbus, O.	52,098,000	57,608,000
Dallas, Tex.	23,489,000	31,065,000
Dayton, O.	71,541,000	71,071,000
Denver, Col.	44,679,000	46,982,000
Detroit, Mich.	293,493,000	400,348,000
Duluth, Minn.	19,617,000	19,729,000
East Chicago, Ind.	38,706,000	41,624,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	28,322,000	26,905,000
Elizabeth, N. J.	32,244,000	31,228,000
Elie, Pa.	38,530,000	29,447,000
Evansville, Ind.	24,666,000	31,427,000
Fall River, Mass.	89,290,000	64,663,000
Fitchburg, Mass.	24,881,000	23,983,000
Flint, Mich.	27,151,000	53,375,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	31,167,000	30,205,000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46,843,000	49,732,000
Hammond, Ind.	24,042,000	20,584,000
Hartford, Conn.	53,825,000	42,831,000
Hoboken, N. J.	19,771,000	23,461,000
Holyoke, Mass.	51,668,000	44,041,000
Houston, Tex.	25,443,000	25,868,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	87,569,000	139,700,000
Jersey City, N. J.	150,783,000	164,528,000
Johnstown, Pa.	36,707,000	60,974,000
Joliet, Ill.	28,928,000	30,091,000
Kalamazoo, Mich.	18,529,000	20,214,000
Kansas City, Kas.	56,012,000	159,700,000
Kansas City, Mo.	53,341,000	60,953,000
Kenosha, Wis.	26,530,000	23,341,000
Lansing, Mich.	23,174,000	26,994,000
Lawrence, Mass.	99,640,000	73,178,000
Lorain, O.	38,360,000	29,110,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	101,681,000	103,458,000
Louisville, Ky.	89,957,000	105,223,000
Lowell, Mass.	68,715,000	50,049,000
Lynn, Mass.	44,253,000	69,793,000
Manchester, N. H.	33,469,000	50,800,000
McKeesport, Pa.	42,482,000	32,743,000
Memphis, Tenn.	44,435,000	33,133,000
Meriden, Conn.	19,757,000	16,746,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	240,780,000	232,555,000
Minneapolis, Minn.	109,040,000	187,854,000
Moline, Ill.	24,179,000	19,125,000
Nashville, Tenn.	28,966,000	33,276,000
Newark, N. J.	214,169,000	210,901,000
New Bedford, Mass.	88,244,000	65,575,000
New Castle, Pa.	26,872,000	38,385,000
New Haven, Conn.	65,746,000	57,752,000
New Orleans, La.	53,989,000	60,814,000
New York, N. Y.	1,026,104,000	2,292,832,000
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	64,221,000	44,817,000
Omaha, Neb.	51,264,000	66,438,000
Oakland, Cal.	36,411,000	28,522,000
Passaic, N. J.	48,659,000	53,268,000
Patterson, N. J.	74,161,000	73,439,000
Pawtucket, R. I.	50,854,000	42,029,000
Peoria, Ill.	32,509,000	64,659,900

City.	Capital.	Product.
Perth Amboy, N. J.	\$61,814,000	\$148,960,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	772,696,000	784,500,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	309,217,000	246,694,000
Portland, Ore.	43,670,000	55,697,000
Providence, R. I.	119,673,000	115,335,000
Racine, Wis.	67,655,000	43,632,000
Reading, Pa.	45,334,000	59,232,000
Richmond, Va.	59,940,000	62,491,000
Rochester, N. Y.	127,485,000	140,637,000
Rockford, Ill.	33,853,000	26,371,000
St. Paul, Minn.	76,790,000	68,682,000
St. Louis, Mo.	314,728,000	360,480,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.	19,247,000	16,663,000
Schenectady, N. Y.	57,388,000	49,763,000
Scranton, Pa.	25,152,000	28,722,000
San Francisco, Cal.	145,622,000	162,300,000
Seattle, Wash.	61,317,000	64,475,000
Sheboygan, Wis.	21,481,000	17,509,000
Sioux City, Iowa.	22,610,000	49,479,000
Somerville, Mass.	20,896,000	43,971,000
South Bend, Ind.	21,512,000	31,180,000
South Bethlehem, Pa.	68,793,000	40,179,000
South Omaha, Neb.	26,648,000	106,025,000
Spokane, Wash.	18,891,000	16,636,000
Springfield, Mass.	45,753,000	44,429,000
Springfield, O.	32,401,000	27,722,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	63,820,000	52,164,000
Tacoma, Wash.	28,287,000	27,708,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	13,920,000	25,699,000
Toledo, O.	91,149,000	115,049,000
Trenton, N. J.	55,345,000	54,822,000
Troy, N. Y.	42,380,000	39,490,000
Utica, N. Y.	30,392,000	30,490,000
Waterbury, Conn.	50,285,000	50,659,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	26,858,000	27,879,000
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	19,014,000	16,734,000
Wilmington, Del.	46,400,000	39,403,000
Winston-Salem, N. C.	25,703,000	37,288,000
Worcester, Mass.	79,243,000	82,829,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	59,409,000	67,223,000
York, Pa.	29,362,000	22,043,000
Youngstown, O.	130,102,000	92,111,000

LOCAL CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES (1914).

The following table shows the local concentration of certain important industries in states and cities:

Industry and state.	Product.
Agricultural implements	\$164,086,835
Illinois	65,337,663
Wisconsin	20,119,058
Artificial flowers, plumes.	19,064,570
New York	16,455,637
Automobiles	632,831,471
Michigan	398,289,022
Ohio	85,710,585
New York	42,115,276
Indiana	29,389,088
Boots and shoes.	590,028,167
Massachusetts	265,188,013
New York	71,412,755
Missouri	52,522,006
Brass, bronze, copper products.	162,199,019
Connecticut	69,353,103
Butter, cheese, condensed milk.	364,285,150
Wisconsin	72,858,592
New York	43,262,309
Minnesota	33,797,436
Canning, preserving.	243,439,859
California	61,162,849
New York	25,944,634
Carpets and rugs.	69,128,185
New York	26,075,521
Pennsylvania	23,099,647
Clocks	11,031,720
Connecticut	4,523,975
New York	3,310,386
Clothing, men's.	554,025,998
New York	238,626,691
Illinois	89,144,448
Clothing, women's.	473,888,354
New York	345,315,642
Coke	99,275,020
Pennsylvania	42,996,443

Industry and state.	Product.
Corsets	\$40,550,702
Connecticut	12,935,805
Collars and cuffs, men's.	18,530,840
New York	17,719,796
Cotton goods	701,300,993
Massachusetts	197,322,111
North Carolina	90,743,683
Cutlery, edge tools.	25,540,987
Connecticut	7,356,772
Firearms, ammunition	41,384,225
Connecticut	25,657,797
Fur goods	43,632,693
New York	23,205,074
Furnishing goods, men's.	52,453,338
New York	23,205,074
Glass	123,083,019
Pennsylvania	39,797,822
Hosiery, knit goods.	258,041,324
New York	77,711,105
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.	317,653,983
Pennsylvania	135,806,067
Ohio	72,969,368
Illinois	25,861,528
Iron and steel, mills.	918,664,565
Pennsylvania	448,106,324
Ohio	205,023,391
Illinois	64,995,121
Indiana	58,832,522
Jewelry	81,006,289
New York	21,810,245
Rhode Island	21,522,251
Leather, tanned, finished.	367,201,705
Pennsylvania	85,252,532
Massachusetts	45,265,434
Wisconsin	42,204,202
Liquors, vinous	16,613,378
California	11,299,858
Millinery	114,160,462
New York	72,328,556
Needles, pins, eyes.	7,890,879
Connecticut	5,108,556
Oil, cottonseed, cake.	212,127,024
Texas	41,944,689
Georgia	32,714,801
Paper and wood pulp.	332,147,175
New York	56,335,681
Massachusetts	43,352,545
Maine	40,179,744
Wisconsin	31,205,395
Pens, fountain	7,607,535
New York	5,169,218
Pipes, tobacco.	4,220,084
New York	2,689,133
Plated ware	18,494,265
Connecticut	11,942,797
Salt	14,070,333
Michigan	4,430,772
New York	3,553,638
Slaughtering, packing	1,673,973,930
Illinois	489,230,324
Smelting, refining, copper.	444,021,958
New Jersey	159,198,876

Industry and city.	Product.
Agricultural implements—Moline, Ill.	\$9,738,631
Springfield, O.	5,761,511
Artificial flowers—New York, N. Y.	16,348,118
Automobiles—Detroit, Mich.	164,075,944
Cleveland, O.	27,116,595
New York, N. Y.	9,484,214
Boots and shoes—Brockton, Mass.	44,122,125
Lynn, Mass.	43,891,058
Haverhill, Mass.	35,641,354
St. Louis, Mo.	31,048,945
Brass, bronze, copper products—	
Waterbury, Conn.	32,624,187
Carpets and rugs—Philadelphia.	20,386,553
Clothing, men's—New York, N. Y.	192,112,340
Chicago, Ill.	84,331,111
Clothing, women's—New York, N. Y.	339,842,534
Philadelphia, Pa.	34,142,518
Chicago, Ill.	19,211,137
Collars and cuffs, men's—Troy, N. Y.	16,702,773
Corsets—Bridgeport, Conn.	7,639,753
Cotton goods—New Bedford, Mass.	51,766,234
Fall River, Mass.	49,995,011
Lowell, Mass.	23,178,333

Industry and city.	Product.
Fur goods—New York, N. Y.	\$29,070,984
Furnishing goods, men's—New York.	21,446,080
Gloves, leather—Gloversville, N. Y.	7,309,017
Johnstown, N. Y.	2,914,259
Hats, fur, felt—Philadelphia, Pa.	9,914,443
Danbury, Conn.	7,065,765
Hosiery—Philadelphia, Pa.	31,267,277
New York, N. Y.	18,596,462
Ink, printing—New York, N. Y.	6,113,476
Iron and steel, blast furnaces—Pittsburgh, Pa.	16,382,402
Iron and steel, mills—Pittsburgh.	61,007,875
Youngstown, O.	48,796,464
Jewelry—Providence, R. I.	20,933,990
New York, N. Y.	20,467,868
Leather, tanned, finished—Philadelphia, Pa.	23,567,091
Milwaukee, Wis.	22,893,306
Millinery—New York, N. Y.	70,800,274
Pens, fountain—New York, N. Y.	5,169,218

Industry and city.	Product.
Pipes, tobacco—New York, N. Y.	\$2,624,873
Rubber goods—Akron, Ohio.	92,547,496
Silk goods—Paterson, N. J.	44,672,401
Slaughtering, packing—Chicago, Ill.	410,769,225
Kansas City, Kas.	133,826,338

CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar year.	*Tons.	Calendar year.	*Tons.
1870.....	68,750	1908.....	14,023,247
1880.....	1,247,335	1909.....	28,955,021
1890.....	4,277,071	1910.....	26,094,919
1900.....	10,188,329	1911.....	23,676,106
1904.....	13,359,887	1912.....	31,251,303
1905.....	20,023,947	1913.....	31,300,874
1906.....	23,398,136	1914.....	32,513,030
1907.....	23,362,594	1915.....	32,151,036

*Tons of 2,240 pounds.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ROADS.

Following are the apportionments by the secretary of agriculture of the federal funds to be used in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1913 and 1919, under the federal aid road act of July 11, 1916:

State.	1918.	1919.
Alabama.....	\$208,297.80	\$313,456.47
Arizona.....	137,027.04	205,540.58
Arkansas.....	165,378.20	250,018.47
California.....	302,127.84	456,167.23
Colorado.....	167,380.28	267,278.92
Connecticut.....	62,180.83	92,216.45
Delaware.....	16,368.74	24,411.99
Florida.....	111,852.54	170,723.88
Georgia.....	268,653.96	403,909.45
Idaho.....	120,927.00	182,471.55
Illinois.....	441,852.46	653,323.48
Indiana.....	271,495.24	406,230.18
Iowa.....	292,351.20	434,653.61
Kansas.....	286,414.80	429,131.88
Kentucky.....	194,943.82	292,984.62
Louisiana.....	134,949.32	203,755.29
Maine.....	96,903.00	144,807.42
Maryland.....	88,094.44	130,871.43
Massachusetts.....	147,701.90	221,261.85
Michigan.....	291,667.47	435,856.37
Minnesota.....	284,788.12	425,865.40
Mississippi.....	177,811.63	268,751.60
Missouri.....	339,440.82	508,603.98
Montana.....	196,574.38	298,520.89
Nebraska.....	213,541.62	319,445.25
Nevada.....	128,796.60	193,229.82
New Hampshire.....	41,993.24	62,610.11
New Jersey.....	118,423.36	177,357.22
New Mexico.....	157,475.62	238,634.55
New York.....	501,440.54	749,674.20
North Carolina.....	228,763.84	342,556.47
North Dakota.....	152,286.12	229,585.91
Ohio.....	373,810.84	558,043.42

State.	1918.	1919.
Oklahoma.....	\$230,278.00	\$346,489.34
Oregon.....	157,374.74	236,332.74
Pennsylvania.....	461,283.34	690,145.78
Rhode Island.....	23,331.42	34,972.38
South Carolina.....	143,615.28	215,014.08
South Dakota.....	161,892.04	243,175.61
Tennessee.....	228,306.96	340,663.51
Texas.....	583,855.62	876,986.70
Utah.....	113,900.30	170,763.17
Vermont.....	45,688.94	68,128.82
Virginia.....	199,321.42	298,120.77
Washington.....	143,763.56	216,530.19
West Virginia.....	106,540.92	159,713.83
Wisconsin.....	256,722.14	382,707.20
Wyoming.....	122,393.64	183,805.78

Total.....9,700,000.00 14,550,000.00

Before making the apportionment, the secretary of agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of the act, deducted 3 per cent of the appropriation to meet the cost of administering the act. The remaining amounts were divided among the states as the act prescribes—one-third in the ratio of area, one-third in the ratio of population and one-third in the ratio of mileage of rural delivery routes and star routes. These are the second and third apportionments to be made under this act. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the appropriation was \$5,000,000. For succeeding years the total appropriation was as follows:

1918.....	\$10,000,000	1920.....	20,000,000
1919.....	15,000,000	1921.....	25,000,000

These sums do not include the \$1,000,000 which is appropriated each year for ten years for the development of roads and trails within or partly within the national forests.

PRODUCTION OF FURNACE FLUX.

The greatly increased activity in the iron and steel industries in 1916 caused an enormous increase in the quantity of limestone marketed for furnace flux, which amounted to 23,603,508 long tons, valued at \$13,936,882, an increase in quantity of 4,604,785 tons, or 24 per cent, and in value of \$4,264,535, or 44 per cent, compared with 1915. The average price per ton, according to returns made to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, increased from 51 to 59 cents. Pennsylvania, the leading state, increased its quantity from 8,625,636 to 10,019,046 long tons and its value from \$4,799,546

to \$6,768,374. Ohio was second, increasing its quantity from 2,698,321 to 3,281,324 long tons and its value from \$1,321,921 to \$1,636,991. Michigan was third, increasing its quantity from 2,254,984 to 3,033,155 long tons and its value from \$763,029 to \$1,207,326. West Virginia ranked fourth, increasing its quantity from 976,044 to 1,451,700 long tons and its value from \$518,827 to \$966,031. Illinois ranked fifth in quantity and sixth in value, with 1,120,175 long tons, valued at \$427,058, and Alabama ranked sixth in quantity and fifth in value, with 867,785 long tons, valued at \$807,344.

SOAPSTONE AND ITS PRODUCTION.

Soapstone is a massive rock so rich in talc as to have a soapy feel. It is more extensively quarried and used in the United States than in any other country. Its most important application, depending on its resistance to heat, acids and electricity, is in the manufacture of laundry tubs, laboratory table tops, tanks, sinks, fume hoods and switchboards and in general insulation, besides many smaller uses growing out

of its slow radiation of heat. There was a small production of soapstone in California in 1916, according to the United States geological survey, but almost the entire output of the United States came from Virginia, where there were four producing quarries. The total yield for 1916, including that of California, was 19,652 short tons.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Nonsectarian and undenominational schools marked with an asterisk (*).

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc-tors, stu-dents.	
		Instruc-tors.	Stu-dents.
Adelphi college,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1896).....	Frank D. Blodgett, A. M.....	85	588
Adrian college, Adrian, Mich. (1859).....	Aubrey F. Hess, Ph. D.....	13	215
Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.....	F. H. Gaines, D. D., LL. D.....	81	320
Ag. and Mech. Col. of Tex.,* Col. S., Tex. (1876)	W. B. Bizzell, A. M., D. C. L.....	110	1,767
Alabama Polytechnic Inst.,* Auburn, Ala. (1872)	C. C. Thach, M. A., LL. D.....	75	930
Albany college, Albany, Ore. (1866).....	Wallace H. Lee, A. M., LL. D.....	15	118
Alcorn Ag. and Mech. Col.,* Alcorn, Miss. (1871).	Levi J. Rowan, Ph. D.....	30	556
Albion college, Albion, Mich. (1861).....	Hon. Samuel Dickie, M. S., LL. D.....	26	518
Alfred university,* Alfred, N. Y. (1836).....	Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.....	41	423
Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. (1815).....	W. H. Crawford, D. D., LL. D.....	26	408
Alma college, Alma, Mich. (1887).....	Harry Mears Crooks, LL. D.....	21	254
American Inter. Col.,* Springfield, Mass. (1885).	C. Stowe McGowan (chancellor).....	14	158
American university, Washington, D. C. (1913).	John W. Hamilton, LL. D., L. H. D.....	8	41
Amherst college,* Amherst, Mass. (1825).....	Alexander Meiklejohn, A. M., Ph. D.....	48	505
Antioch college,* Yellow Springs, O. (1852).....	George D. Black.....	15	250
Arkansas college, Batesville, Ark. (1872).....	W. S. Lacy, D. D.....	8	102
Arkansas Cumberland col., Clarksville, Ark. (1891)	J. L. Spence, A. B.....	16	250
Armour Inst. of Technology,* Chicago, Ill. (1893)	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., LL. D.....	69	1,494
Asbury college, Wilmore, Ky. (1890).....	H. C. Morrison, D. D.....	21	435
Atlanta university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1869).....	Edward T. Ware, A. B., D. D.....	23	540
Auburn Theological sem., Auburn, N. Y. (1819)	G. B. Stewart, D. D., LL. D.....	12	64
Augsburg seminary, Minneapolis, Minn. (1869)	George Sverdrup, D. D.....	15	129
Augsustana college, Rock Island, Ill. (1860)	Gustav Andreen, Ph. D.....	40	670
Austin college, Sherman, Tex. (1849).....	T. S. Clyce, D. D.....	19	250
Baker university, Baldwin, Kas. (1858).....	Wilbur N. Mason, A. M., D. D.....	30	506
Baldwin Wallace college, Berea, O. (1845).....	Arthur L. Breslich, A. B., D. D., Ph. D.....	63	801
Barnard college,* New York, N. Y. (1889).....	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Litt. D.....	105	791
Bates college,* Lewiston, Me. (1864).....	George C. Chase, A. M., D. D., LL. D.....	29	485
Baylor university, Waco, Tex. (1845).....	Samuel P. Brooks, A. M., LL. D.....	54	2,057
Bellevue college, Bellevue, Neb. (1880).....	David Ramsay Kerr.....	15	211
Beloit college,* Beloit, Wis. (1846).....	Melvin A. Brannon, D. D., LL. D.....	47	395
Benedict college, Columbia, S. C. (1871).....	B. W. Valentine, A. M., D. D.....	85	701
Berea college,* Berea, Ky. (1855).....	W. Goodell Frost, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.....	53	1,933
Bethany college, Bethany, W. Va. (1840).....	T. E. Crambley, A. M., LL. D.....	32	490
Bethany college, Lindsborg, Kas. (1881).....	Ernest P. Pihlblad, A. M.....	45	811
Bethel college, Russellville, Ky.....	Robert H. Tandy.....	9	115
Bissell Col. of Photo-Engraving, Effingham, Ill.	L. H. Bissell.....	3	84
Blackburn college, Carlinville, Ill. (1857).....	William M. Hudson, Ph. D., D. D.....	11	130
Bonebrake Theo. Sem., The, Dayton, O. (1871).....	J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D.....	8	68
Boston college, Boston, Mass. (1863).....	Very Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J.....	50	700
Boston university, Boston, Mass. (1869).....	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D., LL. D.....	231	3,400
Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me. (1794).....	William DeWitt Hyde, D. D., LL. D.....	29	434
Bradley Polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.....	Theodore C. Burgess, Ph. D.....	42	1,105
Bridgewater college, Bridgewater, Va. (1880).....	John S. Flory, Ph. D., A. M.....	24	200
Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah (1877).....	C. N. Jensen, Ph. D.....	34	914
Brown university,* Providence, R. I. (1764).....	William H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL. D.....	80	1,136
Bryn Mawr college,* Bryn Mawr, Pa. (1885).....	Miss M. C. Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D.....	64	445
Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa. (1846).....	John Howard Harris, LL. D.....	31	781
Butler college,* Indianapolis, Ind. (1850).....	Thomas C. Howe, Ph. D.....	20	792
Campion college, Prairie du Chien, Wis. (1880).....	Rev. George R. Kister, A. M., S. J.....	32	372
Canisius college, Buffalo, N. Y. (1870).....	Rev. George J. Krim, S. J.....	40	500
Carleton college,* Northfield, Minn. (1866).....	Donald G. Cowling, D. D., Ph. D.....	41	525
Carlisle Indian school,* Carlisle, Pa. (1879).....	John Francis, Jr. (superintendent).....	36	817
Carnegie Inst. Technology,* Pittsburgh, Pa. (1905)	Arthur A. Hammerschlag, Sc. D., LL. D.....	263	3,628
Carroll college, Waukesha, Wis. (1846).....	W. L. Gentry.....	21	300
Carson & Noman col., Jefferson City, Tenn. (1851)	Henry D. Hoover, A. M., B. D., Ph. D.....	30	223
Carthage college,* Carthage, Ill. (1870).....	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D., D. Sc., LL. D.....	56	551
Case Sch. Applied Science,* Cleveland, O. (1881)	J. D. Andrew, A. M.....	11	160
Catawba college, Newton, N. C. (1851).....	Wm. F. Hughes, D. D.....	26	482
Cathedral college, New York, N. Y. (1903).....	Thomas J. Shahan, D. D.....	81	572
Cath. Univ. of Am., Washington, D. C. (1889).....	W. R. McChesney, Ph. D.....	12	184
Cedarville college, Cedarville, O. (1887).....	William A. Ganfield, D. D., LL. D.....	13	108
Center college, Danville, Ky. (1819).....	Paul H. Linn, LL. B., D. D.....	14	178
Central college, Fayette, Mo. (1857).....	Otto E. Kriege, D. D., A. M.....	22	350
Central Wesleyan college, Warrenton, Mo. (1864)	Ozora S. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.....	8	45
Chicago Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill. (1854)	Lewis M. Duntun, A. M., D. D.....	32	600
Claffin university, Orangeburg, S. C. (1869).....	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D., LL. D.....	25	161
Clark college,* Worcester, Mass. (1902).....	Henry A. Kling, D. D.....	20	289
Clark university,* Atlanta, Ga. (1870).....	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.....	26	100
Clark university,* Worcester, Mass. (1889).....	John P. Brooks, Sc. D.....	13	115
Clarkson College Tech.,* Potsdam, N. Y. (1896).....	W. M. Riggs, E. M. E., LL. D.....	116	350
Clemson Ag. col.,* Clemson College, S. C. (1896).....	John A. Marquis, D. D., LL. D.....	55	988
Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (1881).....	Arthur J. Roberts, A. M.....	26	422
Colby college, Waterville, Me. (1820).....	Elmer B. Bryan, LL. D., L. H. D.....	48	590
Colgate university,* Hamilton, N. Y. (1819).....	Henry C. Culbertson, D. D.....	21	250
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kas. (1882).....	Sydney E. Mezes.....	232	11,000
College of City of New York, The N. Y. (1847)	John L. Seaton, LL. D., Ph. D.....	35	469
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal. (1851).....	J. Campbell White, M. A., LL. D.....	51	815
College of Wooster, Wooster, O. (1858).....	Charles A. Lory, LL. D.....	185	1,055
Colorado Agr. college,* Ft. Collins, Col. (1871).....	William F. Slocum, D. D., LL. D.....	63	778
Colorado college,* Colorado Springs, Col. (1874).....	Howard C. Parmelee, Ph. D.....	17	208
Colorado School of Mines,* Golden, Col. (1874).....	Nicholas M. Butler Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.....	981	7,652
Columbia university,* New York, N. Y. (1754).....			

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Concordia college, Bronxville, N. Y. (1881).....	H. Feth, D. D.....	7	102
Concordia college, Fort Wayne, Ind. (1839).....	Rev. Martin Luecke.....	10	247
Concordia college, Milwaukee, Wis. (1881).....	M. J. F. Albrecht, D. D.....	9	182
Concordia college, St. Paul, Minn. (1893).....	Theodore Buenger.....	8	134
Connecticut Agr. college,* Storrs, Conn. (1881).....	Charles L. Beach, B. S.....	34	225
Connecticut college, New London, Conn. (1915).....	Benjamin T. Marshall, M. A., D. D.....	30	300
Converse college,* Spartanburg, S. C. (1890).....	Robert P. Pell, A. B., Litt. D.....	24	335
Cooper college, Sterling, Kas. (1887).....	R. T. Campbell, D. D.....	15	226
Cornell college, Mount Vernon, Iowa (1853).....	Charles Wesley Flint, D. D.....	48	948
Cornell university,* Ithaca, N. Y. (1868).....	Jacob G. Schurman, D. Sc., LL. D.....	320	7,455
Cotuit university, Bethany, Neb. (1889).....	A. D. Harmon.....	25	317
Craigton university, Omaha, Neb. (1879).....	F. X. McManamy, S. J.....	150	1,260
Culver-Stockton col., Canton, Mo. (1853).....	Earle M. Todd.....	17	186
Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. (1842).....	Edward P. Childs.....	20	400
Dakota Wesleyan univ., Mitchell, S. D. (1853).....	William D. Schermerhorn.....	24	301
Dartmouth college,* Hanover, N. H. (1769).....	Ernest M. Hopkins, Litt. D., LL. D.....	112	1,501
Davidson college,* Davidson, N. C. (1837).....	William J. Martin, Ph. D., LL. D.....	37	360
Defiance college, Defiance, O. (1902).....	P. W. McReynolds, A. M.....	25	660
Delaware college,* Newark, Del. (1833).....	S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D.....	40	225
Denison university,* Granville, O. (1831).....	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph. D.....	44	695
De Paul university, Chicago, Ill. (1898).....	Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M., LL. D.....	120	1,125
De Pauw university, Greencastle, Ind. (1837).....	George R. Grose, LL. D.....	53	1,112
Des Moines college, Des Moines, Iowa (1865).....	John A. Earl, D. D.....	22	752
Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. (1783).....	James H. Morgan, LL. D.....	18	385
Doane college, Crete, Neb. (1872).....	William O. Allen, A. M., Ph. D.....	21	166
Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa (1881).....	Hill M. Bell, A. M.....	80	1,740
Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N. J. (1866).....	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D., LL. D.....	16	175
Drury college, Springfield, Mo. (1873).....	Thomas W. Nadal, Ph. D.....	22	372
Dubuque college, Dubuque, Iowa (1873).....	Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.....	38	545
Earlham college, Richmond, Ind. (1847).....	Robert L. Kelly, LL. D.....	33	400
Eastern college,* Manassas, Va. (1900).....	Hervin U. Roop, Ph. D., LL. D.....	24	175
Elmira college, Elmira, N. Y. (1855).....	John B. Shaw, D. D., S. T. D., LL. D.....	40	300
Elon college, Elon College, N. C. (1890).....	W. A. Harper, M. A., Litt. D.....	27	400
Emory and Henry college, Emory, Va. (1838).....	Charles C. Weaver, A. M., Ph. D.....	12	244
Emory university, Oxford, Ga. (1836).....	W. A. Candler, D. D., LL. D.....	17	261
Erskine college, Due West, S. C. (1839).....	James S. Moffatt, D. D.....	10	144
Eureka college, Eureka, Ill. (1855).....	H. O. Pritchard, A. M., B. D., LL. D.....	25	286
Fairmont college, Wichita, Kas. (1895).....	W. H. Rollins, D. D.....	29	755
Fargo college, Fargo, N. D. (1888).....	John W. Hamzel, LL. D.....	36	654
Findlay college, Findlay, O. (1882).....	William Harris Guyer, A. B., D. D.....	19	357
Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866).....	Fayette A. McKenzie, Ph. D.....	40	673
Fordham university, New York, N. Y. (1841).....	Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J.....	160	2,055
Frances Shimer school, Mt. Carroll, Ill. (1853).....	Wm. P. McKee, A. M., B. D. (dean).....	17	319
Franklin & Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. (1887).....	Henry H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.....	17	131
Franklin college, Franklin, Ind. (1834).....	Charles E. Goodell.....	18	263
Franklin college,* New Athens, O. (1825).....	W. M. Hughes, A. M., B. D.....	7	107
Friends university, Wichita, Kas. (1898).....	Edmund Stanley, A. M., LL. D.....	20	330
Furman university, Greenville, S. C. (1851).....	Edwin McNeil Poteat, LL. D.....	12	236
Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C. (1864).....	Perceval Hall, M. A., Litt. D.....	15	107
General Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1817).....	Rev. H. Fosbroke, D. D. (dean).....	15	125
George Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn.....	Bruce B. Payne, A. M., Ph. D.....	135	2,000
Geo. Washington U., The Wash., D. C. (1821).....	Charles H. Stockton, LL. D.....	262	2,194
Georgetown college, Georgetown, Ky. (1829).....	M. B. Adams, D. D., LL. D.....	30	413
Georgetown university, Washington, D. C. (1789).....	Rev. Alphonsus J. Donlon, S. J.....	206	1,280
Gorgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. (1888).....	Kenneth G. Matheson, A. M., LL. D.....	69	1,159
Goucher college, Baltimore, Md. (1888).....	William W. Guth, Ph. D.....	52	622
Graceland college,* Lamoni, Iowa (1895).....	George N. Briggs, B. A., B. D.....	15	212
Grand Island college, Grand Island, Neb. (1892).....	George W. Taft.....	19	424
Greenville college, Greenville, Ill. (1892).....	Eldon G. Burrill, A. M.....	22	318
Grinnell college, Grinnell, Iowa (1847).....	J. H. T. Mann, Ph. D., LL. D.....	57	869
Gracie City college,* Gracie City, Pa. (1876).....	Weir C. Kettler.....	30	1,026
Guilford college, Guilford College, N. C. (1888).....	Thomas Newlin, D. D., LL. D.....	24	235
Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter, Minn. (1862).....	O. J. Johnson, B. D.....	24	211
Hamilton college,* Clinton, N. Y. (1812).....	Frederick C. Ferry, A. M., Ph. D.....	21	220
Hamline university, St. Paul, Minn. (1854).....	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D.....	26	489
Hampton-Sidney col., Hampden-Sidney, Va. (1776).....	Harry T. Graham, A. M., D. D.....	10	127
Hampton institute,* Hampton, Va. (1868).....	(Vacancy).....	133	1,389
Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. (1832).....	William A. Mills, LL. D.....	21	287
Harvard university,* Cambridge, Mass. (1636).....	Abbott L. Lowell, M. A., LL. D., Ph. D.....	222	6,962
Hastings college, Hastings, Neb. (1882).....	R. B. Crone.....	23	313
Haverford college, Haverford, Pa. (1833).....	William W. Comfort, Ph. D.....	23	195
Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill. (1856).....	Walter D. Agnew, D. D.....	15	200
Heidelberg university, Tiffin, O. (1850).....	Charles E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.....	32	650
Henderson-Brown col., Arkadelphia, Ark. (1890).....	J. M. Workman, A. B., LL. D.....	20	253
Hendrix college, Conway, Ark. (1884).....	J. H. Reynolds.....	12	268
Henry Kendall college, Tulsa, Okla. (1895).....	(Vacancy).....	25	461
Highland college, Highland, Kas. (1857).....	W. Gilbert James, Ph. D.....	8	106
Highland Park college, Des Moines, Iowa (1889).....	George P. Magill, A. M., D. D.....	43	1,800
Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich. (1855).....	Joseph W. Mauck, A. M., LL. D.....	22	330
Hiram college, Hiram, O. (1850).....	Minor Lee Bates, A. M., LL. D.....	23	280
Hiwassee college,* Madisonville, Tenn. (1849).....	J. B. Lowry, A. M.....	10	179
Hobart college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1822).....	Lyman P. Powell, D. D., LL. D.....	21	322
Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. (1843).....	Rev. Joseph N. Dinand, S. J.....	34	537
Hope college, Holland, Mich. (1866).....	Arne Vennema, D. D.....	22	406
Howard college, Birmingham, Ala. (1889).....	James M. Shelburne.....	22	299
Howard Payne college, Brownwood, Tex. (1890).....	J. A. Tolman, Ph. D.....	15	450
Howard university,* Washington, D. C. (1867).....	Stephen M. Newman, A. M., D. D.....	116	1,565

School, location and date of founding.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Hunter college,* New York, N. Y. (1870).....	George S. Davis, LL. D.....	115 1,580
Huron college, Huron, S. D. (1833).....	Henry Morehouse Gage.....	26 443
Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill. (1829).....	C. H. Rammekamp, Ph. D.....	27 463
Illinois College of Photography, Elbingham, Ill.....	L. H. Bissell.....	7 180
Illinois State Normal university, Normal (1867).....	David Fehny, LL. D.....	112 3,397
Illinois Wesleyan univ., Bloomington, Ill. (1850).....	Theodore Kemp, D. D., LL. D.....	40 542
Indiana university,* Bloomington, Ind. (1820).....	William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D.....	135 3,089
Iowa State Col. of Ag. & Mech. Arts, Ames ('69).....	Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D.....	325 3,000
Iowa Wesleyan college, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa (1842).....	Edwin A. Scheil, A. M., D. D., Ph. D.....	26 416
Jamestown college, Jamestown, N. D. (1909).....	Barend H. Kroeze, A. M., D. D., LL. D.....	23 229
James Milliken univ., Decatur, Ill. (1901).....	George Emory Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D.....	58 1,105
John B. Stetson university,* DeLand, Fla. (1883).....	Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D.....	34 503
Johns Hopkins university,* Baltimore, Md. (1876).....	Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.....	340 2,666
Judson college, Marion, Ala. (1838).....	Paul V. Bomar, A. B., D. D.....	27 223
Juniata college, Huntington, Pa. (1876).....	I. H. Brumbaugh, A. M.....	24 341
Kalamazoo college, Kalamazoo, Mich. (1833).....	H. L. Stetson.....	17 262
Kansas City university, Kansas City, Kas. (1886).....	J. H. Lucas, D. D., LL. D. (chancellor).....	23 350
Kansas Wesleyan university, Salina, Kas. (1886).....	John F. Harmon, D. D.....	62 1,167
Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. (1871).....	Mother Margaret Clare.....	20 125
Kentucky Wesleyan col., Winchester, Ky. (1866).....	J. L. Clark, D. D., LL. D.....	7 100
Kenyon college,* Gambier, O. (1824).....	William F. Peirce, L. H. D., D. D.....	15 152
Keuka college,* Keuka Park, N. Y. (1892).....	Joseph A. Serena.....	16 104
Knox college, Galesburg, Ill. (1837).....	Thomas McClelland, D. B., LL. D.....	42 734
Knoxville college, Knoxville, Tenn. (1875).....	R. W. McGeehan, D. D.....	27 472
Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. (1832).....	J. H. McCracken, Ph. D., LL. D.....	64 634
LaGrange college, LaGrange, Mo.....	Daniel J. Scott.....	11 170
Lake Erie college,* Painesville, O. (1837).....	Miss Vivian Small, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D.....	26 139
Lake Forest college,* Lake Forest, Ill. (1876).....	John S. Nollen, Ph. D., LL. D.....	22 245
Lander college, Greenwood, S. C. (1872).....	John O. Willson, D. D.....	23 248
Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.....	J. F. Lane, A. M., Ph. D.....	16 272
Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, O. (1832).....	William McKibbin, D. D., LL. D.....	5 63
LaSalle college, Philadelphia, Pa. (1867).....	Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.....	25 410
Lawrence university,* Appleton, Wis. (1847).....	Samuel Plantz, Ph. D., LL. D.....	46 799
Leander Clark college Toledo, O. (1856).....	Henry W. Ward (acting).....	14 176
Lebanon university,* Lebanon, O. (1855).....	H. O. Cunningham, M. A.....	23 452
Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa. (1866).....	G. O. Gossard, D. D.....	33 419
Lehigh university,* South Bethlehem, Pa. (1866).....	Henry S. Drinker, E. M., LL. D.....	85 863
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.* Stanford U., Cal. (1891).....	Ray L. Wilbur, A. M., M. D.....	223 2,185
Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa (1856).....	(Vacancy).....	12 102
Lewis institute, Chicago, Ill. (1865).....	George N. Carman (director).....	97 3,280
Lincoln univ., Lincoln Univ., Pa. (1857).....	John B. Rendall, D. D.....	15 216
Lincoln college, Lincoln, Ill. (1863).....	James H. McMurray, Ph. D.....	13 134
Lincoln Inst. of Ky., Lincoln Ridge, Ky.....	A. E. Thomson, D. D.....	15 160
Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.....	W. H. Goller, A. M., D. D.....	20 265
Lombard college,* Galesburg, Ill. (1831).....	Joseph M. Tilden.....	22 140
Louisiana college, Pineville, Ala. (1906).....	C. Cottingham, M. A.....	18 193
Louisiana State univ.,* Baton Rouge, La. (1860).....	Thomas D. Boyd, A. M., LL. D.....	72 883
Loyola university, Chicago, Ill. (1869).....	John B. Furay, S. J.....	167 1,642
Luther college, Decorah, Iowa (1861).....	Rev. C. K. Preus, A. B.....	16 170
Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn. (1884).....	R. U. Jones (dean).....	40 393
Manhattan college, New York, N. Y. (1863).....	Rev. Brother Edward, F. S. C.....	19 250
Marietta college,* Marietta, O. (1835).....	George W. Hinman, Ph. D.....	20 255
Marquette university, Milwaukee, Wis. (1864).....	Rev. Herbert C. Noonan, S. J.....	245 1,795
Maryland State Col. of Agr., Col. Park, Md. (1856).....	Alfred F. Woods, D. Sc.....	53 280
Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. (1819).....	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.....	60 861
Massachusetts Agr. col.,* Amherst, Mass. (1863).....	Kenyon L. Butterfield, A. M., LL. D.....	72 680
Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass. (1861).....	R. O. MacLaurin, A. M., LL. D., D. Sc.....	320 1,957
McCormick Theological sem., Chicago, Ill. (1829).....	James G. K. McClure, D. D., LL. D.....	12 216
McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill. (1828).....	Huber W. Hurt, LL. D.....	24 200
McMinville college, McMinville, Ore. (1857).....	Leonard W. Riley, D. D.....	15 263
Meredith college, Raleigh, N. C. (1899).....	Charles E. Brewer, LL. D.....	28 449
Methodist Univ. of Okla., Guthrie, Okla. (1881).....	Edward Hislop, D. D., S. T. B.....	19 200
Miami university, Oxford, O. (1809).....	R. M. Hughes, M. Sc.....	58 897
Michigan Agr. college, East Lansing, Mich. (1857).....	Frank S. Kedzie.....	145 2,000
Michigan Col. of Mines,* Houghton, Mich. (1884).....	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.....	24 107
Middlebury college,* Middlebury, Vt. (1800).....	John M. Thomas, D. D., LL. D.....	32 372
Middlebury college, Aetichson, Kas. (1887).....	Rev. Rufus B. Peery, Ph. D., D. D.....	20 239
Milligan college, Milligan College, Tenn. (1882).....	H. J. Derthick.....	12 100
Mills college,* Oakland, Cal. (1885).....	Aurelia H. Reinhardt, LL. D.....	35 213
Milwaukee college, Jackson, Miss. (1892).....	A. F. Watkins, A. M., D. D.....	17 256
Milton college, Milton, Wis. (1867).....	Rev. W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.....	16 172
Milton university,* Baltimore, Md. (1847).....	William J. Heaps, Ph. D., LL. D.....	15 200
Milwaukee-Downer college, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Miss Ellen C. Sabin, M. A., LL. D.....	35 327
Milwaukee-Downer seminary, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Macy D. Rodman (dean).....	15 167
Miss. A. & M. college, Agricultural College, Miss.....	George R. Hightower.....	83 1,218
Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss. (1826).....	J. W. Provine, D. D., LL. D.....	14 360
Missouri Valley college, Marshall, Mo. (1889).....	W. H. Black, D. D., LL. D.....	14 250
Missouri Wesleyan college, Cameron, Mo. (1887).....	H. R. DeBra, A. M., D. D.....	26 314
Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill. (1857).....	T. H. McMichael, A. M., D. D.....	26 468
Montana State college,* Bozeman (1893).....	James M. Hamilton, M. S.....	58 1,030
Montana Wesleyan college, Helena (1889).....	Leon H. Sweetland.....	16 102
Moore's Hill college, Moore's Hill, Ind. (1807).....	Alfred F. Hughes.....	14 185
Morgan college, Baltimore, Md. (1867).....	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.....	28 320
Morningside college, Sioux City, Iowa (1894).....	Alfred E. Craig, D. D.....	34 708
Morris Brown university, Atlanta, Ga. (1885).....	W. A. Fountain, D. D., Ph. D.....	24 469
Mount Angel college, Mount Angel, Ore. (1887).....	Basil Schieber, O. S. B.....	22 130

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
Mount Holyoke col.,* South Hadley, Mass. (1837)	Miss M. E. Woolley, M. A., Litt. D., L. H. D.	114	824
Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md. (1808)	Very Rev. B. J. Bradley, A. M., LL. D.	40	432
Mount Union college, Alliance, O. (1858)	W. H. McMaster, A. M., D. D.	24	366
Muhlenburg college, Allentown, Pa. (1867)	John A. W. Haas, D. D., LL. D.	15	196
Municipal University of Akron, Akron, O. (1870)	Parke R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	29	387
Muskingum college, New Concord, O. (1837)	J. K. Montgomery, D. D.	28	852
Nebraska Christian univ., Bethany, Neb. (1888)	A. D. Harmon, A. M.	25	317
Neb. Wesleyan univ., Univ. Place, Neb. (1888)	C. A. Fulmer, Ph. B., LL. D. (chancellor)	45	950
Newberry college, Newberry, S. C. (1856)	J. Henry Harms, D. D.	13	194
N. H. Col. of Agr. & Mech. Arts,* Durham (1866)	Ralph D. Hetzel	62	666
New Orleans university, New Orleans, La. (1873)	Charles M. Melden, D. D., Ph. D.	20	474
New Rochelle college, New Rochelle, N. Y.	M. C. O'Farrell, D. D.	21	198
Newton Theo. inst., Newton Center, Mass. (1825)	George F. Horr, D. D., LL. D.	8	74
New York university,* New York, N. Y. (1830)	Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D., LL. D. (chan.)	509	9,280
Niagara university, Niagara Falls, N. Y. (1856)	Very Rev. M. A. Brennan, C. M.	20	250
N. C. State Col. of Agr. & Eng.,* W. Raleigh, N. C. (1889)	W. C. Riddick, A. B., C. E., LL. D.	63	819
N. C. State Nor. & Ind. col.,* Greensboro, N. C. (1892)	Julius L. Foust, LL. D.	80	750
N. Dakota Agricultural college,* Fargo (1890)	Edwin F. Ladd, B. S., LL. D.	110	1,000
North-Western college, Naperville, Ill. (1861)	Edward E. Rall, Ph. D.	28	447
Northwestern Mil. & Nav. acad., Lake Geneva, Wis.	Col. R. P. Davidson, A. M.	14	135
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. (1855)	Thomas F. Holgate (ad interim)	483	4,740
Norwich university, Northfield, Vt. (1819)	Charles H. Spooner, A. M., LL. D.	18	200
Oberlin college,* Oberlin, O. (1833)	Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D.	152	1,627
Occidental college, Los Angeles, Cal. (1887)	Thomas G. Burt (acting)	25	381
Ohio Northern university, Ada, O. (1871)	Albert E. Smith, D. D., Ph. D.	36	1,341
Ohio State university,* Columbus, O. (1870)	William O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.	541	6,188
Ohio university,* Athens, O. (1804)	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	103	4,479
Ohio Wesleyan university,* Delaware, O. (1842)	John W. Hoffman, D. D., LL. D.	78	1,288
Oklahoma Agr. & Mech. col.,* Stillwater (1891)	J. W. Cantwell	119	1,963
Olivet college,* Olivet, Mich. (1859)	Thomas F. Kane, Ph. D., LL. D.	24	154
Oregon Agricultural college,* Corvallis, Ore. (1885)	William J. Kerr, D. Sc.	257	3,798
Oriental university,* Washington, D. C. (1903)	H. P. Holler, Ph. D., S. T. D.	45	120
Ottawa university, Ottawa, Kas. (1865)	Silas Eber, Price, D. D.	20	404
Otterbein college, Westerville, O. (1847)	W. G. Clippinger, A. B., Ph. D.	28	510
Quachita college, Arkadelphia, Ark. (1839)	Charles E. Dicken, A. M., D. D.	56	284
Pacific university, Forest Grove, Ore. (1849)	Robert F. Clark (acting)	22	160
Paine college, Augusta, Ga. (1882)	Albert D. Betts, A. M., B. D.	18	275
Park college,* Parkville, Mo. (1875)	Frederick W. Hawley, D. D.	23	450
Parsons college, Fairfield, Iowa (1875)	R. Ames Montgomery, D. D.	16	444
Penn. college, Oskaloosa, Iowa (1873)	David M. Edwards, Ph. D.	31	636
Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa. (1832)	W. A. Granville, Ph. D., LL. D.	35	441
Pennsylvania Col. for Women,* Pitts., Pa. (1869)	John C. Acheson, LL. D.	25	200
Pennsylvania Military col.,* Chester, Pa. (1858)	Col. C. E. Hyatt, C. E., LL. D.	20	171
Pennsylvania State col., The,* State Col., Pa.	Edwin Eric Sparks, Ph. D., LL. D.	263	3,275
Philander Smith college, Little Rock, Ark. (1857)	Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.	21	428
Polytechnic institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1854)	Fred W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	45	350
Pomona college,* Claremont, Cal. (1887)	James A. Blaisdell, D. D.	43	618
Potomac university,* Washington, D. C. (1904)	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.	15	320
Pratt institute,* Brooklyn, N. Y. (1887)	F. D. Pratt, A. M. (director)	201	3,799
Presbyterian Col. of S. C., Clinton, S. C. (1905)	Davison McD. Douglas, M. A., D. D.	12	138
Princeton Theological sem., Princeton, N. J. (1812)	J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., LL. D.	14	188
Princeton university,* Princeton, N. J. (1746)	John Grier Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.	215	1,555
Pritchett college,* Glasgow, Mo. (1868)	U. S. Hall, A. B.	9	80
Proseminar college, Elmhurst, Ill. (1871)	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.	8	156
Purdue university,* Lafayette, Ind. (1857)	W. E. Stone, Ph. D., LL. D.	208	2,415
Radeliffe college,* Cambridge, Mass. (1879)	LeBaron R. Briggs, A. M., LL. D., Litt. D.	147	697
Randolph-Macon Col. for Men, Ashland, Va. (1830)	Robert E. Blackwell, A. M., LL. D.	15	186
Randolph-Macon Woman's col., Lynchburg, Va. (1893)	William A. Webb, Litt. D.	50	603
Redfield college, Redfield, S. D. (1887)	Edward A. Fath, Ph. D.	8	72
Rensselaer Polytechnic inst.,* Troy, N. Y. (1824)	Palmer C. Ricketts, C. S., E. D., LL. D.	63	687
Rhode Island State col.,* Kingston, R. I. (1892)	Howard Edwards, LL. D.	26	336
Rice institute, Houston, Tex. (1912)	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., LL. D.	50	613
Richmond college, Richmond, Va. (1832)	F. W. Boatright, M. A., LL. D.	24	471
Rio Grande college, Rio Grande, O. (1876)	Simeon H. Bing, A. M.	12	408
Ripon college,* Ripon, Wis. (1850)	Silas Evans, D. D., LL. D.	24	316
Roanoke college, Salem, Va. (1853)	J. A. Morehead, D. D.	20	200
Rochester Mechanics inst., Rochester, N. Y. (1885)	James F. Barker	57	1,902
Rochester Theological Sem., Rochester, N. Y. (1850)	Clarence A. Barbour, D. D.	15	140
Rockford College for Women,* Rockford, Ill. (1847)	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.	31	125
Rock Hill college, Elliott City, Md. (1857)	Brother E. Pius, F. S. C.	12	120
Rollins college,* Winter Park, Fla. (1855)	George M. Ward, D. D., LL. D.	20	225
Rose Polytechnic inst.,* Terra Haute, Ind. (1883)	Carl L. Mees, Ph. D.	22	207
Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. (1868)	George Evans, A. M., D. D.	18	336
Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J. (1766)	W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., LL. D.	90	1,341
St. Anselm's college, Manchester, N. H. (1890)	E. Helmssetter, D. D., O. S. B.	12	157
St. Benedict's college, Atchison, Kas. (1853)	Rt. Rev. Innocent Wolf, O. S. B.	22	260
St. Charles college, Catonsville, Md. (1848)	Very Rev. M. F. Dinneen, D. B.	15	193
St. John's college, Annapolis, Md. (1784)	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L.	14	203
St. John's college, Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870)	Very Rev. John W. Moore, C. M.	48	875
St. John's college, Washington, D. C. (1866)	B. E. Alfred, F. S. C.	16	225
St. John's college, Winfield, Kas.	A. W. Meyer	8	147
St. John's Military academy, Deland, Wis.	Sidney T. Smythe, Ph. D., D. D.	18	250
St. John's university, Collegeville, Minn. (1887)	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, O. S. B., Ph. D.	46	412
St. Joseph's college, Rensselaer, Ind. (1891)	Rev. I. A. Wagner, C. P., P. S., Ph. D.	24	300
St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y. (1858)	Frank A. Gallup	58	685

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo. (1818).....	Very Rev. Bernard J. Otting, S. J.....	231	1,544
St. Mary college, Dayton, O. (1878).....	Rev. Bernard P. O'Reilly, S. M.....	46	400
St. Mary's college, Oakland, Cal. (1863).....	Brother Vellestian, F. S. C., A. B.....	26	352
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Kas. (1848).....	Rev. William J. Wallace, S. J.....	32	423
St. Mary's college, St. Mary's, Ky. (1821).....	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R.....	12	118
St. Meinrad col. & sem., St. Meinrad, Ind. (1857).....	Rt.-Rev. A. Schmitt, O. S. B.....	20	180
St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. (1874).....	Rev. L. A. Vigness.....	37	654
St. Paul's college, Concordia, Mo.....	J. H. C. Kaeppl.....	7	152
St. Stanislaus college, Chicago, Ill. (1890).....	Rev. L. G. Zapala, C. R., A. M.....	18	250
St. Stephen's col., Annapolis on Hud'n N.Y. (1860).....	Rev. W. C. Rogers, M. A., S. T. D.....	10	60
St. Viator college, Kankakee, Ill. (1863).....	Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, M. A.....	34	60
Scarritt Morrisville col., Morrisville, Mo. (1846).....	(Vacancy).....	8	250
Scoti seminary, Concord, N. C. (1870).....	A. W. Verner, D. D.....	20	60
Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J. (1856).....	James F. Mooney, D. D., LL. D.....	16	294
Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C. (1865).....	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D.....	28	405
Shorter college, Rome, Ga. (1877).....	A. W. Van Hoose, A. M., LL. D.....	26	240
Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill. (1827).....	George M. Potter, A. M.....	14	130
Simmons college,* Boston, Mass. (1899).....	Henry Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.....	116	1,070
Simpson college, Indianola, Iowa (1860).....	James W. Campbell, Ph. D.....	28	541
Sioux Falls college, Sioux Falls, S. D.....	Rolvix Harlan, Ph. D.....	10	235
Smith college,* Northampton, Mass. (1872).....	(Vacancy).....	147	1,917
S. Dakota School of Mines,* Rapid City (1885).....	C. C. O. Harra, Ph. D.....	12	117
S. Dakota State college,* Brookings, S. D. (1871).....	E. C. Perisho, M. A., LL. D.....	70	1,124
Southern Baptist Theo. sem., Louisville, Ky. (1859).....	Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D.....	15	419
Southern Female college, LaGrange, Ga. (1874).....	M. W. Hatton.....	14	120
Southern university, Greensboro, Ala. (1856).....	C. A. Rush, A. B., D. D.....	15	160
Southwestern college, Winfield, Kas. (1885).....	Frank E. Mossman, A. M.....	22	325
Southwestern Pres. univ., Clarksville, Tenn. (1876).....	George Lang, D. D. (chancellor).....	9	130
Southwestern univ., Georgetown, Tex. (1873).....	Charles McF. Bishop, A. M., D. D.....	26	754
Spelman seminary, Atlanta, Ga.....	Miss Lucy Hale Tapley.....	50	776
Springhill college, Mobile, Ala. (1830).....	E. Cummings, S. J.....	35	247
State Col. of Washington,* Pullman, Wash. (1882).....	E. O. Holland.....	150	2,130
State University of Iowa,* Iowa City, Ia. (1847).....	Walter A. Jessup, Ph. D.....	300	3,600
State university, Louisville, Ky.....	M. B. Lanier.....	12	140
State university of Montana,* Missoula (1895).....	Frederick C. Schouck.....	60	1,061
Stevens Institute of Technology,* Hoboken, N. J.....	A. C. Humphreys, M. E., Sc. D., LL. D.....	43	540
Suomi college, Hancock, Mich. (1896).....	J. K. Nikander, D. D.....	10	123
Susquehanna university, Sellingsgrove, Pa. (1869).....	Charles T. Aikens, D. D.....	19	388
Swarthmore college, Swarthmore, Pa. (1869).....	Joseph Swain, B. L., M. S., LL. D.....	49	448
Syracuse university,* Syracuse, N. Y. (1870).....	James R. Day, LL. D. (chancellor).....	310	4,088
Tabor college, Tabor, Iowa (1866).....	Nelson W. Wehrhan, Ph. B., B. D.....	14	86
Talladega college,* Talladega, Ala. (1867).....	Frederick A. Sumner, M. A.....	40	623
Tarkio college, Tarkio, Mo. (1883).....	Joseph A. Thompson, D. D.....	24	235
Taylor university, Upland, Ind. (1843).....	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D.....	20	357
Teachers college,* New York, N. Y. (1838).....	James E. Russell, Ph. D., LL. D.....	219	4,871
Teachers Col. of Indpls., The,* Indpls., Ind. (1882).....	Mrs. Eliza A. Baker, LL. D.....	45	1,052
Temple university,* Philadelphia, Pa. (1834).....	Russell H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.....	324	4,340
Texas Christian univ., Fort Worth, Tex. (1873).....	Edward McShane Wuitz.....	40	657
Throop Col. of Technology,* Pasadena, Cal. (1891).....	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D., LL. D.....	27	182
Tome school, The,* Port Deposit, Md.....	Thomas S. Baker, Ph. D.....	26	200
Transylvania university,* Lexington, Ky. (1793).....	R. H. Crossfield, Ph. D., LL. D.....	20	280
Trinity college, Durham, N. C. (1838).....	William P. Few, A. M., Ph. D.....	59	570
Trinity college,* Hartford, Conn. (1823).....	Flavel S. Luther, Ph. D., LL. D.....	24	250
Trinity college, Washington, D. C. (1900).....	Sister Catherine Aloysius, S. N. D.....	31	261
Trinity university, Waxahachie, Tex. (1869).....	S. L. Hornbeak, Ph. D., LL. D.....	22	306
Tufts college, Tufts college, Mass. (1852).....	H. C. Burns, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D.....	279	1,737
Tulane university,* New Orleans, La. (1834).....	Robert Sharp, A. M., Ph. D.....	314	3,005
Tusculum college, Tusculum, Tenn. (1794).....	C. O. Gray, D. D.....	18	229
Tuskegee institute,* Tuskegee, Ala. (1831).....	Robert Russa Moton.....	199	1,595
Union Christian college, Merom, Ind. (1860).....	C. B. Hershey.....	14	110
Union college, Barbourville, Ky.....	Ezra T. Franklin, A. M.....	14	250
Union college, College View, Neb. (1891).....	Harvey A. Morrison.....	25	500
Union college,* Schenectady, N. Y. (1795).....	Charles A. Richmond, D. D., LL. D.....	41	543
Union Theological sem., New York, N. Y. (1836).....	(Vacancy).....	29	276
Union university, Jackson, Tenn. (1843).....	G. M. Savage, A. M., LL. D.....	20	544
U. S. Military academy,* West Point, N.Y. (1802).....	Col. Sam. E. Tillman, U. S. A. (supt.).....	132	916
United States Naval acad., Annapolis, Md. (1845).....	Capt. E. W. Eberle, U. S. N. (supt.).....	157	1,121
University of Alabama,* Tuscaloosa (1831).....	George H. Deany, LL. D., D. C. L.....	125	1,700
University of Arizona,* Tucson (1891).....	R. E. van Kleeft, LL. D.....	62	780
University of Arkansas,* Fayetteville (1871).....	John C. Futrall, M. A.....	80	791
University of Buffalo,* Buffalo, N. Y. (1846).....	Chas. P. Norton (chancellor).....	200	1,000
University of California,* Berkeley (1860).....	Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D.....	670	9,839
Univ. of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn. (1867).....	Frederick W. Hixson.....	28	058
University of Chicago,* Chicago, Ill. (1892).....	Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.....	322	10,448
University of Cincinnati,* Cincinnati, O. (1870).....	Charles M. Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D.....	167	2,536
University of Colorado,* Boulder (1877).....	Livingston Farrand, M. A., M.D., LL. D.....	225	2,159
University of Denver, Denver, Col. (1864).....	Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.....	200	1,685
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich. (1879).....	Wm. T. Doran, S. J.....	69	693
University of Florida, Gainesville (1905).....	A. H. Murphree, LL. D.....	40	1,125
University of Georgia,* Athens (1785).....	David C. Barrow (chancellor).....	65	727
University of Idaho,* Moscow (1892).....	(Vacancy).....	114	1,006
University of Illinois,* Urbana (1867).....	Edmund J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.....	840	6,828
University of Kansas,* Lawrence (1866).....	Frank Strong, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor).....	243	3,437
University of Kentucky,* Lexington (1865).....	Henry S. Barker, LL. D.....	100	1,400
University of Maine,* Orono (1865).....	Robert J. Aley, Ph. D., LL. D.....	164	1,276
University of Maryland,* Baltimore (1784).....	Thos. Fell, Ph. D., LL. D., D. C. L. (provost).....	260	1,480

School, location and date of founding.	President.	Instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.
University of Michigan,* Ann Arbor (1837).....	H. B. Hutchins, LL. D.	571	7,517
University of Minnesota,* Minneapolis (1868).....	Marion LeRoy Burton, LL. D.	600	5,000
University of Mississippi,* University (1848).....	J. N. Powers, LL. D. (chancellor).....	41	603
University of Missouri,* Columbia (1839).....	Albert Ross Hill, LL. D.	319	4,343
University of Nebraska,* Lincoln (1869).....	Samuel Avery, Ph. D., LL. D. (chancellor).....	298	6,495
University of Nevada, Reno (1886).....	Robert Lewers (acting).....	60	439
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892).....	David Ross Boyd, Ph. D.	25	255
University of North Carolina,* Chapel Hill (1739).....	Edward K. Graham, M. A., Ph. D.	69	2,205
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks (1883).....	Frank L. McVey, Ph. D., LL. D.	81	1,689
Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. (1849).....	John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., D. D.	100	3,300
University of Oklahoma,* Norman (1892).....	Stratton D. Brooks, Ph. D., LL. D.	155	2,610
University of Oregon,* Eugene (1878).....	Prince L. Campbell, A. B., LL. D.	100	1,036
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1740).....	Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D., LL. D. (provost).....	727	8,927
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (1737).....	S. B. McCormick, LL. D. (chancellor).....	400	4,200
University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras (1903).....	Paul G. Miller, LL. D.	73	738
University of Redlands, Redlands, Cal. (1909).....	Victor Leroy Duke, LL. D.	21	185
Univ. of Rochester, The, Rochester, N. Y. (1850).....	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	46	564
Univ. of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal. (1851).....	Walter F. Thornton, S. J.	47	400
Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles (1879).....	George F. Bovard, A. M., D. D., LL. D.	236	3,737
University of Southern Minnesota,* Austin (1896).....	William W. Meiners, Ph. D., LL. D.	134	1,143
University of South Carolina,* Columbia (1805).....	W. S. Currell.....	38	501
University of South Dakota,* Vermilion (1882).....	Robert L. Slagle, M. A., Ph. D.	60	800
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. (1868).....	Albion W. Knight, D. D. (chancellor).....	35	351
University of Tennessee,* Knoxville (1794).....	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.	216	2,545
University of Texas,* Austin (1883).....	Robert E. Vinson, D. D., LL. D.	199	2,991
University of Utah,* Salt Lake City (1850).....	John A. Whitsoe, A. M., Ph. D.	128	2,979
University of Vermont,* Burlington (1791).....	Guy P. Benton, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D.	107	700
University of Virginia,* Charlottesville (1819).....	Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D.	38	1,111
University of Washington,* Seattle (1882).....	Henry Suzzalo, Ph. D.	210	4,825
University of Wisconsin,* Madison (1848).....	Charles R. Van Hise, Ph. D.	751	8,121
University of Wyoming,* Laramie (1886).....	C. A. Dunaway, Ph. D., LL. D.	60	650
Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa (1858).....	Chauncer P. Colegrove, A. B., A. M.	32	550
Upsala college, Kenilworth, N. J. (1893).....	Rev. Peter Froberg, B. D., Ph. D.	15	100
Ursinus college, Collegeville, Pa. (1863).....	George L. Omwake, Ph. D.	19	211
Utah Agricultural college,* Logan, Utah (1890).....	E. G. Peterson, M. A., Ph. D.	60	3,165
Valparaiso university, Valparaiso, Ind. (1873).....	Henry P. Brown, A. M.	221	5,000
Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. (1873).....	J. H. Kirkland, LL. D. (chancellor).....	130	1,867
Vassar college,* Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (1861).....	Henry N. MacCracken, Ph. D., LL. D.	105	1,072
Villanova college, Villanova, Pa.	Edward G. Doban, A.M., LL.D., O. S. A.	47	367
Vincennes university,* Vincennes, Ind. (1806).....	William Hallow, A. M., Ph. D.	20	350
Virginia Christian college, Lynchburg, Va. (1903).....	J. T. T. Hundley.....	14	120
Virginia Military institute,* Lexington, Va. (1839).....	Gen. E. W. Nichols (superintendent).....	25	400
Virginia Polytechnic inst.,* Blackburg, Va. (1872).....	J. D. Eggleston, A. M.	53	536
Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.	George Rice Hovey, D. D.	18	350
Wabash college,* Crawfordsville, Ind. (1832).....	George L. Mackintosh, D. D., LL. D.	21	325
Wake Forest college, Wake Forest, N. C. (1834).....	William L. Poteat, LL. D.	40	507
Walden university, Nashville, Tenn. (1866).....	E. A. White.....	16	210
Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. (1865).....	Parley P. Womer, D. D.	50	900
Washington & Jefferson col.* Wash., Pa. (1802).....	F. W. Hinit, D. D., LL. D.	22	326
Washington and Lee univ.,* Lexington, Va. (1749).....	Henry Louis Smith, M. A., Ph. D., LL.D.	36	530
Washington college, Chestertown, Md. (1782).....	James W. Cain, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D.	12	114
Washington col.,* Washington College, Tenn. (1795).....	James T. Cooter, D. D.	12	130
Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. (1853).....	Frederick A. Hall, LL. D. (chancellor).....	246	2,042
Waynesburg college,* Waynesburg, Pa. (1850).....	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph. D.	23	258
Wellesley college,* Wellesley, Mass. (1875).....	Ellen E. Fendleton, M. A., Litt. D.	137	1,572
Wells college,* Aurora, N. Y. (1858).....	Kerr D. Macmillan, B. D., S. T. D.	34	207
Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. (1831).....	William A. Shanklin, D. D., LL. D.	51	504
Western College for Women,* Oxford, O. (1834).....	W. M. Bord, Ph. D.	35	250
Western Maryland col., Westminster, Md. (1867).....	Thomas H. Lewis, D. D., LL. D.	21	213
Western Reserve university,* Cleveland, O. (1826).....	Charles F. Thwing, D. D., LL. D.	340	2,265
Western Theological sem., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1825).....	James A. Kelso, Ph. D., D. D.	10	79
Westminster college, Fulton, Mo. (1849).....	E. E. Reed, M. A., D. D.	12	168
Westminster college, New Wilmington, Pa. (1852).....	W. Charles Russell, D. D.	21	246
West Virginia university, Morgantown (1867).....	Frank B. Trotter, LL. D.	120	2,278
W. Virginia Wesleyan college, Buckhannon (1890).....	Wallace B. Fleming, A. M., D. D.	30	450
Wheaton college,* Norton, Mass. (1834).....	S. V. Cole, D. D., LL. D.	30	200
Wheaton college, Wheaton, Ill. (1860).....	Charles A. Blanchard, A. M., D. D.	25	241
Whitman college,* Walla Walla, Wash. (1832).....	S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.	36	475
Whittier college, Whittier, Cal. (1901).....	Absalom Rosenberger, A. B., LL. D.	17	194
Whitworth college, Spokane, Wash. (1883).....	Donald D. McKay, A. M., Ph. D.	14	117
Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, O. (1856).....	William S. Scarborough, Ph. D., LL. D.	41	571
Wiley university, Marshall, Tex. (1873).....	M. W. Dogan, A. M., Ph. D.	25	521
Willamette university, Salem, Ore. (1844).....	Carl G. Doney, Ph. D., LL. D.	15	382
William and Mary col.,* Williamsburg, Va. (1693).....	L. G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D.	17	234
William and Vashit college, Aleno, Ill. (1908).....	Ward E. Ray, A. M.	14	200
William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo. (1849).....	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	24	451
Williams college,* Williamstown, Mass. (1783).....	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D.	60	551
William Smith college,* Geneva, N. Y. (1908).....	Lyman P. Powell, D. D., LL. D.	37	295
Wilson college, Chambersburg, Pa. (1870).....	E. D. Warfield, D. D., LL. D., Litt. D.	22	200
Winthrop college,* Rock Hill, S. C. (1886).....	David B. Johnson, LL. D.	100	1,023
Wittenberg college, Springfield, O. (1845).....	Charles G. Heckert, D. D.	46	1,160
Wofford college, Spartanburg, S. C. (1854).....	Henry N. Snyder, M. A., Litt. D., LL. D.	14	385
Women's College of Delaware,* Newark (1914).....	Winifred J. Robinson (dean).....	26	111
Worcester Poly. Inst.,* Worcester, Mass. (1865).....	Ira N. Hollis, A. M., L. H. D.	65	539
Yale university,* New Haven, Conn. (1701).....	Arthur Twining Hadley, Ph. D., LL. D.	510	3,262
Yankton college, Yankton, S. D. (1881).....	Henry K. Warren, M. A., LL. D.	26	335
York college, York, Neb. (1890).....	M. O. McLaughlin, M. A., A. D.	21	375

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From bureau of education reports.]

STATE COMMON SCHOOLS (1914-1915).

State.	Children.			Teachers.			Salaries.	Total cost.
	*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attend.	†Days.	Men.	Women.		
Alabama	730,655	465,608	292,864	125.0	3,043	7,442	10,485	\$3,579,199
Arizona	60,588	43,316	31,810	160.0	220	1,149	1,369	943,252
Arkansas	587,742	447,226	304,401	134.9	4,780	5,882	10,662	3,567,461
California	553,704	508,590	393,088	174.0	2,606	14,198	16,804	17,062,504
Colorado	218,977	191,611	112,178	166.0	940	5,061	6,001	4,402,243
Connecticut	280,690	218,459	175,881	183.0	349	5,686	6,035	4,363,034
Delaware	52,328	32,511	15,222	160.0	114	603	717	263,608
District of Columbia	71,377	57,533	48,016	178.0	215	1,551	1,766	1,769,667
Florida	250,007	177,154	126,565	122.9	1,074	3,808	4,882	1,644,451
Georgia	899,402	625,854	422,788	140.0	2,921	11,461	14,382	4,885,259
Idaho	108,725	90,387	65,039	154.9	669	2,611	3,280	2,094,875
Illinois	1,493,473	1,064,231	974,746	160.0	5,913	26,802	32,715	23,179,650
Indiana	698,976	552,927	452,765	156.2	6,133	13,087	19,220	11,168,738
Iowa	583,466	522,423	391,132	176.0	2,623	24,163	26,791	11,174,716
Kansas	477,829	392,385	308,016	172.0	2,765	12,232	14,997	7,933,519
Kentucky	695,128	508,261	294,550	139.5	4,270	8,137	12,407	4,270,554
Louisiana	564,169	304,473	221,989	132.0	1,475	5,797	7,272	3,451,226
Maine	175,712	147,686	114,865	168.4	785	6,197	6,982	2,240,982
Maryland	354,614	257,267	167,931	178.0	924	5,298	6,222	3,495,724
Massachusetts	817,314	591,582	506,910	183.1	1,861	16,381	18,242	14,789,286
Michigan	741,687	598,159	532,362	172.0	2,776	17,385	20,161	11,931,113
Minnesota	608,423	466,060	385,445	160.0	1,816	15,460	17,276	10,375,297
Mississippi	627,166	492,756	301,922	123.0	2,924	8,029	10,953	2,173,717
Missouri	885,137	711,355	528,153	160.2	4,770	15,056	19,826	10,767,962
Montana	95,991	94,594	70,874	162.6	619	3,708	4,327	2,775,290
Nebraska	341,590	289,326	212,049	170.0	1,586	10,749	12,335	6,217,797
Nevada	16,853	12,611	9,483	154.8	103	554	657	484,855
New Hampshire	97,765	75,869	54,399	170.5	276	2,836	3,112	1,200,110
New Jersey	691,353	519,880	409,417	183.0	2,281	13,858	15,969	12,301,576
New Mexico	115,066	78,803	53,409	152.4	580	1,856	1,936	974,608
New York	2,293,335	1,579,040	1,288,047	187.1	5,775	46,140	51,915	46,890,185
North Carolina	761,958	606,350	410,140	129.8	3,227	19,643	13,875	3,487,304
North Dakota	200,661	151,647	104,996	172.6	1,329	6,764	8,093	1,895,051
Ohio	1,202,716	930,783	762,535	173.8	7,581	22,975	30,556	17,789,778
Oklahoma	648,669	495,722	323,464	140.0	3,668	8,722	12,390	6,179,928
Oregon	177,683	141,799	128,929	148.1	1,170	4,885	6,055	3,786,680
Pennsylvania	2,083,941	1,461,937	1,166,513	172.2	8,917	32,366	41,283	25,687,143
Rhode Island	139,480	87,064	70,811	194.5	213	2,467	2,680	1,807,332
South Carolina	536,665	372,841	250,685	110.0	1,639	6,431	8,070	2,281,249
South Dakota	188,304	130,842	88,397	162.5	1,034	5,833	6,867	2,987,437
Tennessee	682,095	586,186	430,499	121.3	4,038	8,728	12,766	3,947,342
Texas	1,361,083	950,000	700,213	136.0	7,000	18,000	25,000	11,373,280
Utah	123,216	105,057	89,799	166.0	990	2,292	3,282	2,572,114
Vermont	84,379	65,730	53,028	169.2	247	3,030	3,277	1,246,816
Virginia	659,337	474,210	317,140	145.0	2,047	10,460	12,507	4,156,959
Washington	322,305	240,521	190,129	174.7	1,792	7,276	9,068	7,854,843
West Virginia	393,432	290,575	221,063	137.0	4,318	5,766	10,084	3,545,573
Wisconsin	678,985	453,023	365,137	173.4	1,806	14,905	16,711	8,850,051
Wyoming	35,944	30,813	25,092	150.0	223	1,411	1,634	856,059
Total	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	159.4	118,435	485,566	604,001	341,668,690

Division—		Children.		Teachers.		Salaries.		Total cost.	
		*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attend.	†Days.	Men.	Women.	†Salaries.	Total cost.
North Atlantic	6,668,969	4,747,247	3,839,871	180.5	20,704	128,791	149,495	110,326,474	200,781,443
North Central	8,101,247	6,263,151	5,105,733	166.6	40,142	185,511	225,653	127,071,089	227,783,224
South Atlantic	3,979,120	2,894,295	1,979,550	136.3	16,479	56,066	72,505	25,020,824	39,556,571
South Central	5,846,707	4,250,232	2,869,902	131.7	31,198	70,737	101,935	38,442,707	58,445,558
Western	1,829,057	1,538,032	1,169,830	165.8	9,912	44,501	54,413	43,807,596	78,593,989

*School year 1914-1915; children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Average number of days the schools were kept in the year.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS BY YEARS.

Year.	Children.			Teachers.			Salaries.	Total cost.
	*Number.	Enrolled.	†Attend.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
1870	12,055,443	6,871,522	4,077,347	77,529	122,926	200,515	\$37,832,566	\$63,396,666
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,434	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1910	24,360,888	17,813,352	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,292
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,499,928	18,528,558	13,510,643	113,342	451,118	564,460	300,537,849	534,053,580
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785

*Children 5 to 18 years of age. †Average daily attendance. ‡Of superintendents and teachers.

HIGH SCHOOLS (1916).

PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.		PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.	
Schools	12,093	Schools	2,201	Schools	233	Schools	45
Teachers—Men	23,153	Teachers—Men	5,821	Teachers—Men	2,384	Teachers—Men	295
Teachers—Women	39,144	Teachers—Women	8,137	Teachers—Women	4,221	Teachers—Women	369
Students—Boys	660,641	Students—Boys	73,415	Students—Men	20,656	Students—Men	1,924
Students—Girls	795,420	Students—Girls	81,706	Students—Women	83,774	Students—Women	5,034

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS (1915).

Institutions	563
Instructors—Men	26,636
Instructors—Women	5,931
Preparatory students—Men	31,596
Preparatory students—Women	16,444
Collegiate students—Men	141,679
Collegiate students—Women	79,763
Colleges for men	145
Undergraduate students	40,905
Colleges for women	84
Undergraduate students	19,179
Coeeducational colleges	334
Undergraduate students—Men	100,774
Undergraduate students—Women	60,584
Total students	161,358

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS (1916).

Theology—Schools	170	Dentistry—Schools	49
Students	11,923	Students	10,431
Law—Schools	124	Pharmacy—Schools	73
Students	22,993	Students	6,129
Medicine—Schools	92	Veterinary—Schools	22
Students	14,767	Students	3,032

PERSONS OF SCHOOL AGE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (1910).

6 to 20 years inclusive. [From census bureau report.]

BY STATES AND DIVISIONS.

	Total.	Number.	Pct.
New England—			
Maine	195,197	132,082	67.7
New Hampshire	111,634	73,487	65.8
Vermont	94,701	66,845	70.6
Massachusetts	881,024	588,029	66.7
Rhode Island	148,102	90,328	61.0
Connecticut	298,454	192,497	64.5
Middle Atlantic—			
New York	2,454,428	1,563,374	63.7
New Jersey	708,525	440,903	62.2
East North Central—			
Pennsylvania	2,194,303	1,366,542	62.3
Ohio	1,313,809	868,578	66.1
Indiana	777,889	513,623	66.0
Illinois	1,615,914	1,025,053	63.4
Michigan	796,887	539,739	67.7
Wisconsin	732,544	484,629	66.2
West North Central—			
Minnesota	648,775	443,761	68.4
Iowa	675,222	469,778	69.6
Missouri	993,998	646,866	65.1
North Dakota	183,336	117,453	64.1
South Dakota	183,979	122,640	66.7
Nebraska	373,868	261,219	69.9
Kansas	515,156	363,695	70.6
South Atlantic—			
Delaware	57,932	35,304	60.9
Maryland	383,486	227,024	58.4
District of Columbia	79,249	50,859	64.2
Virginia	697,649	392,498	56.3
West Virginia	396,818	259,971	65.5
North Carolina	785,583	481,450	61.3
South Carolina	564,260	291,307	51.6
Georgia	925,865	480,378	51.9
Florida	243,917	128,659	52.7
East South Central—			
Kentucky	755,709	461,195	61.0
Tennessee	738,478	438,547	59.4
Alabama	750,357	385,449	51.4
Mississippi	644,805	388,072	60.2
West South Central—			
Arkansas	551,672	324,035	58.7
Louisiana	575,866	248,420	43.1
Oklahoma	566,323	383,816	67.8
Texas	1,363,713	790,736	58.0
Mountain—			
Montana	93,771	60,678	64.7
Idaho	96,819	66,779	69.0
Wyoming	235,776	23,020	63.0
Colorado	235,940	147,626	62.4
New Mexico	105,403	64,342	61.0
Arizona	56,897	30,355	53.4
Utah	121,016	85,006	70.2
Nevada	16,132	10,141	62.9
Pacific—			
Washington	293,478	195,259	66.5
Oregon	175,386	117,078	66.8
California	555,554	361,077	65.0

SCHOOLS FOR BLIND, DEAF, FEEBLE MINDED (1916).

Public schools for blind	61
Pupils	5,169
State schools for deaf	569
Pupils	11,790
Public schools for deaf	71
Pupils	2,362
Private schools for deaf	19
Pupils	587

SCHOOLS FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

State—Number	37
Pupils	32,566
Private—Number	28
Pupils	876
Public—Day	113
Pupils	16,285

OTHER SCHOOLS (1916).

Training nurses	1,322	Reform	120
Students	44,545	Students	61,095
Commercial	912	Agricultural (1914)	69
Students	192,338	Students	115,044
Manual (1915)	240	Summer (1916)	754
Students	61,244	Students	297,923

	Total.	Number.	Pct.
Geographic Divisions—			
New England	1,729,112	1,145,263	66.1
Middle Atlantic	5,357,256	3,370,819	62.9
East North Central	5,237,043	3,431,622	65.5
West North Central	3,574,324	2,425,412	67.9
South Atlantic	1,139,759	2,347,450	56.7
East South Central	2,389,349	1,673,263	57.9
West South Central	3,057,574	1,747,007	57.1
Mountain	741,754	487,947	65.8
Pacific	1,024,418	673,414	65.7
Total United States	27,750,599	17,300,202	62.3

BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

	Total.	Number.	Pct.
City.			
Albany, N. Y.	23,794	14,816	62.3
Atlanta, Ga.	42,981	23,981	54.3
Baltimore, Md.	153,586	79,933	52.0
Birmingham, Ala.	36,939	20,135	54.5
Boston, Mass.	169,116	115,210	68.1
Bridgeport, Conn.	26,938	16,262	60.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	120,366	73,412	61.0
Cambridge, Mass.	27,426	19,152	69.8
Chicago, Ill.	594,012	349,037	58.8
Cincinnati, O.	95,618	55,474	58.3
Cleveland, O.	150,887	92,094	61.0
Columbus, O.	44,354	27,631	62.3
Dayton, O.	28,726	17,624	61.4
Denver, Col.	51,953	34,537	66.5
Detroit, Mich.	122,979	69,803	56.8
Fall River, Mass.	36,235	22,819	63.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	30,138	19,141	63.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	56,997	35,014	61.4
Jersey City, N. J.	78,300	47,193	60.3
Kansas City, Mo.	57,467	34,220	59.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	69,036	44,995	65.2
Louisville, Ky.	60,690	35,762	58.9
Lowell, Mass.	28,570	17,603	61.6
Memphis, Tenn.	32,462	17,169	52.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	109,078	63,228	58.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	75,611	48,655	64.3
Nashville, Tenn.	31,893	18,191	57.2
New Haven, Conn.	36,263	24,252	66.9
New Orleans, La.	98,468	52,799	53.6
New York, N. Y.	1,334,355	828,720	62.1
Newark, N. J.	37,544	61,916	63.5
Oakland, Cal.	34,153	22,253	65.2
Omaha, Neb.	31,281	20,085	64.2
Patterson, N. J.	36,457	21,779	59.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	410,243	237,333	57.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	146,609	85,777	58.5
Portland, Ore.	43,272	26,146	60.4
Providence, R. I.	57,559	35,309	61.3
Richmond, Va.	35,271	17,986	51.0
Rochester, N. Y.	54,998	33,752	61.4
St. Louis, Mo.	181,402	101,320	55.9
St. Paul, Minn.	58,946	37,187	63.1
San Francisco, Cal.	85,368	50,128	58.7
Seranton, Pa.	39,397	22,964	58.3

Attend'g school.			Attend'g school.		
City.	Total.	Number. Pct.	City.	Total.	Number. Pct.
Seattle, Wash.....	49,294	31,099 63.1	Toledo, O.....	45,314	28,193 62.2
Spokane, Wash.....	24,150	15,259 63.2	Washington, D. C.....	79,249	50,859 64.2
Syracuse, N. Y.....	34,171	21,131 61.8	Worcester, Mass.....	38,277	24,928 65.1

STUDENTS IN LEADING FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

[From Minerva for 1913-1914.]

Paris	17,556	Halle	2,982	Marburg	2,072	Genoa	1,413
Berlin	14,178	Cracow	2,960	Prague (German)...	2,053	Aberdeen	1,300
Moscow	9,760	Toulouse	2,869	Sendai	1,915	Tomsk	1,300
Cairo	9,540	Dorpat	2,684	Jena	1,993	Poitiers	1,318
Vienna	8,784	Lutich	2,773	Durham	1,648	Erlangen	1,295
Budapest	7,814	Athens	2,800	Lille	1,828	Brussels	1,250
Munich	7,718	Glasgow	2,800	Bern	2,015	Melbourne	1,319
St. Petersburg	7,455	Breslau	2,684	Konigsberg	1,744	Lund	1,317
Naples	6,600	Louvain	2,630	Kiel	1,876	Czernowitz	1,194
Leipzig	6,143	Freiburg	2,766	Valencia	1,700	Liverpool	1,312
Toronto	5,903	Strassburg	2,485	Manchester	1,691	Ghent	1,253
Madrid	5,675	Bordeaux	2,548	Wales, Univ. of	1,389	Griesswald	1,387
Leipzig	5,675	Göttingen	2,668	Padua	1,648	Salamanca	1,200
Tokyo (Imperial)...	5,354	McGill (Montreal)...	2,213	Pavia	1,600	Leiden	1,212
Buenos Aires	5,054	Barcelona	2,430	Palermo	1,669	Leeds	1,320
Valladolid	4,600	Heidelberg	2,466	Rennes	1,570	Pisa	1,150
Bonn	4,478	Klausenburg	2,124	Würzburg	1,456	Amsterdam	1,215
Prague (Bohemian)...	4,406	Odessa	2,023	Kingston (Canada)...	1,548	Seville	1,100
London	4,047	Muenster (Germ'y)...	2,368	Christiania	1,500	Utrecht	1,096
Oxford	4,025	Sofia	2,116	Alicia	1,440	Bavaria	1,070
Copenhagen	4,000	Warsaw	2,257	Glessen	1,426	Belgrade	1,167
Rome	3,919	Uppsala	2,419	Grenoble	1,746	Dijon	1,000
Cambridge	3,748	Turin	2,199	Zurich	1,481	Dublin	1,000
Helsingfors	3,619	Nancy	2,248	Gothenburg	2,021	Granada	1,000
Edinburgh	3,352	Graz	2,151	Sydney	1,496	Rome	1,070
Charkov	3,342	Geneva	1,858	Montreal (Laval)...	1,624	Agram	1,045
Bukharest	3,283	Bologna	2,000	Coimbra	1,350	Santiago (Chile)...	1,000
Lyon	3,084	Kasan	2,122	Innsbruck	1,365	Birmingham (Eng.)...	1,000
Kiev	3,000	Tubingen	2,016	Lausanne	1,254		

EARTHQUAKES AND ERUPTIONS IN RECENT TIMES.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE.

(Eruption of Mont Pelee.)

Date—May 8, 1902.
Lives lost—30,000.
Property destroyed (not est'd).

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(Eruption.)

Date—April 8-11, 1906.
Lives lost—About 200.
Towns suffering damage—Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Boscorecase, Ottajano, San Giuseppe, Portici, Caserta, Nola and San Giorgio.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

(Earthquake and fire.)

Date—April 18, 1906.
Lives lost—452.
Persons injured—1,500.
Persons made homeless—265,000.
Property loss—\$350,000,000 (est.).
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Blocks burned—453.
Area of burned district—3.96 square miles.
Relief by congress—\$2,500,000.
Relief subscription—\$11,000,000.

VALPARAISO, CHILE.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 16, 1906.
Lives lost—1,500.
Property loss—\$100,000,000.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 14, 1907.
Lives lost—1,100.
Persons injured—2,000.
Property loss—\$25,000,000.
Buildings destroyed—6,000.
Area of ruined district—50 acres.
Area affected—300 acres.
Duration of first shock—38 seconds.
Duration of fire—40 hours.

SICILY AND CALABRIA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Dec. 28, 1908.
Day of week—Monday.
Hour—5:23 a. m.
Duration—35 seconds.
Lives lost—76,483.
Persons injured—95,470.
Persons homeless—1,100,000.
Property destroyed—(No estimate).
Region affected—Northeastern Sicily and southwestern Calabria.
Chief cities and towns destroyed or damaged—In Sicily: Messina, Faro, Santa Teresa, Scalcetta. In Calabria: Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, San Eufemia, Pellarò, Palmi, Cannitello.

CARTAGO, COSTA RICA.

(Earthquake.)

Date—May 5, 1910.
Hour—7 p. m.
Lives lost—1,500.

TURKEY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Aug. 9, 1912.
Lives lost—3,000.
Persons injured—6,000.
Persons homeless—40,000.

SAKURA, JAPAN.

(Eruption and earthquakes.)

Date—Jan. 12, 1914.
Lives lost—43.
Houses destroyed—855.
Persons made destitute—20,000.
Property loss (not estimated).

SICILY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—May 8-9, 1914.
Lives lost—29.
Persons injured—1,000.

CENTRAL ITALY.

(Earthquake.)

Date—Jan. 13, 1915.
Hour—7:55 a. m.
Duration—30 seconds.
Lives lost—29,973.
Provinces affected—Aquila, Caserta and Rome.
Communes damaged—372.
Largest city destroyed—Avezzano.

GOV. FERGUSON OF TEXAS IMPEACHED.

Gov. James E. Ferguson of Texas was impeached by the Texas state senate sitting as a high court of impeachment Sept. 22, 1917, and was removed from office. His place was taken by William P. Hobby, whose tenure of office will extend to January, 1919. Twenty-one charges were contained in the bill returned against Gov. Ferguson by the house committee of the whole and ten of these were sustained by the senate. The

vote on the first article—that he used \$5,000 of the state funds to settle a personal obligation—was sufficient to convict. The ballot was 27 yeas to 4 nays. The other charges related to additional official misconduct, financial and otherwise, one being that he sought to coerce and influence the board of regents of the University of Texas and another that he sought to violate the law by removing regents without adequate cause.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1916 and 1917.

	1916.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
SPIRITS.				
Spirits distilled from fruit.....	\$2,283,217.02	\$4,035,536.42	\$752,319.40	
Spirits distilled from other materials.....	146,565,963.45	177,096,234.20	30,530,270.75	
Rectifiers (special tax).....	294,336.08	255,137.79		\$39,638.29
Wine, etc., domestic and imported.....	2,631,529.95	5,164,075.03	2,532,545.05	
Retail liquor dealers (special tax).....	4,309,656.02	3,967,270.45		342,385.57
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax).....	616,559.81	598,361.39		18,198.42
Manufacturers of stills and stills and worms mfd.	3,400.86	2,416.69		984.17
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export.....	45,839.40	49,867.55	4,028.15	
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond.....	440,244.00	558,180.40	117,936.40	
Grape brandy used in the fortification of sweet wines.....	491,202.91	384,188.89		107,014.02
Total	158,682,439.53	192,111,318.81	33,428,879.28	
TOBACCO.				
Cigars weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	22,170,549.51	24,800,311.78	2,629,762.27	
Cigars weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	710,653.02	712,597.89	1,944.87	
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	77,617.46	98,850.22	21,232.76	
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000.....	26,332,745.84	38,127,168.93	11,794,423.09	
Snuff of all descriptions.....	2,653,664.35	2,830,220.05	176,555.67	
Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions.....	33,378,874.25	35,661,056.49	2,282,182.24	
Special taxes—Manufacturers of cigars.....	300,403.89	269,387.36		31,016.53
Manufacturers of cigarettes.....	42,071.25	46,783.26	4,712.01	
Dealers in leaf tobacco.....	60,019.40	19,297.75		40,721.65
Dealers in tobacco.....	2,297,705.01	605,296.27		1,692,408.74
Manufacturers of tobacco.....	39,653.50	30,622.16		9,031.34
Total	88,063,947.51	*103,201,592.16	15,137,644.65	
FERMENTED LIQUORS.				
Fermented liquors (barrel tax).....	87,875,672.22	91,094,677.70	3,219,005.48	
Brewers (special tax).....	128,231.28	111,925.02		16,306.26
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	249,153.55	206,715.91		42,437.64
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	518,046.94	483,875.18		34,171.76
Total	88,771,103.99	91,897,193.81	3,126,089.82	
OLEOMARGARINE.				
Oleomargarine, artificially colored, etc.....	155,349.33	163,716.76	74,367.43	
Oleomargarine, free from coloration, etc.....	366,250.58	570,165.02	203,814.44	
Oleomargarine, mfrs. and dealers (special taxes).....	561,270.81	792,838.24	231,567.43	
Total	1,483,970.72	1,995,720.02	509,749.30	
SPECIAL TAXES				
Corporations.....		\$10,471,688.90	\$10,471,688.90	
Bankers.....	\$4,226,342.37	2,293,243.19		\$1,933,099.18
Brokers, stock.....	224,074.62	281,964.89	57,890.27	
Pawnbrokers.....	121,781.69	154,869.55	33,087.86	
Brokers, commercial.....	166,479.61	42,673.71		123,805.90
Brokers, custom house.....	8,458.85	10,437.54	1,978.69	
Brokers, ship.....		12,979.17	12,979.17	
Theaters, museums and concert halls.....	1,014,911.28	1,027,927.63	13,016.35	
Circuses.....	7,896.16	7,786.48		109.68
Street fairs.....		1,337.08	1,337.08	
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for.....	32,380.55	36,483.81	4,103.26	
Bowling alleys and billiard rooms.....	952,013.06	1,331,763.37	379,750.31	
Commission merchants.....	153,770.02	35,577.55		118,192.47
Total	6,908,108.21	15,708,732.87	8,800,624.66	
SCHEDULES A AND B (ACT OF OCT. 22, 1914).				
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.).....	38,110,282.49	8,254,341.88		29,855,940.61
Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.).....	4,086,160.99	671,968.42		3,414,192.57
Total	42,196,443.48	8,926,310.30		33,270,133.18
UNDER ACTS OF SEPT. 8, 1916, AND MARCH 3, 1917.				
Estate tax.....		6,076,575.26	6,076,575.26	
Excess profits tax.....		37,176.37	37,176.37	
Munition manufacturers' tax.....		27,663,939.63	27,663,939.63	
Total		33,777,691.26	33,777,691.26	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Adulterated butter (including special taxes).....	41,490.60	26,250.06		15,240.54
Process or renovated butter (including special tax).....	88,760.89	71,333.61		17,427.28
Mixed flour (including special tax).....	2,566.74	5,526.38	2,959.64	
Opium, manufactured for smoking purposes.....	175.00	254.50	79.50	
Manufacturers, importers or distributors of opium, etc. (special tax).....	227,452.02	259,135.93	31,683.91	
Opium order blanks.....	17,445.05	17,774.60	329.55	
Playing cards.....	819,654.20	820,897.26	1,243.06	
Accepted offers in compromise, unassessed penalties, interest, etc.....	458,772.77	871,606.22	412,833.45	
Collections not otherwise herein provided for.....	21,704.45	21,074.69		629.76
Total	1,678,021.72	2,093,853.25	415,831.53	
Total ordinary receipts (including emergency and other revenue).....	387,786,035.16	449,712,412.48	61,926,377.32	

INCOME.		1916.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alaska railroads income tax.....		\$20,937.10	\$33,256.83	\$12,319.73	
Corporation income tax.....		56,972,720.88	179,539,631.03	122,566,910.15	
Individual income tax.....		67,943,594.63	180,108,340.10	112,164,745.47	
Total		124,937,252.61	359,681,227.96	234,743,975.35	
Aggregate receipts.....		512,723,287.77	809,393,640.44	296,670,352.67	

*Includes \$507,533.15 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products coming into the United States under provisions of the act of Aug. 5, 1909. †Above receipts from oleomargarine (colored) stated for 1916 and 1917 include approximately \$160,000 and \$175,000, respectively, tax payments made on account of assessments on oleomargarine withdrawn at one-fourth cent during various periods prior to July 1, 1914, and subsequently found on the market artificially colored and assessed at 9½ cents per pound, or the difference between the ¼ cent and the 10 cent rate of tax.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama	\$1,803,523.09	Nevada	\$173,511.38
Alaska	99,301.26	N. Hampshire	1,234,952.37
Arizona	915,913.16	New Jersey	24,783,041.56
Arkansas	620,373.45	New Mexico	494,405.45
California	23,775,979.21	New York	189,944,071.68
Colorado	3,184,642.63	N. Carolina	30,898,082.01
Connecticut	12,681,031.30	N. Dakota	388,250.53
Delaware	18,218,728.44	Ohio	51,342,224.27
Dist. of Col.	2,575,909.51	Oklahoma	6,880,982.44
Florida	2,192,283.29	Oregon	1,167,779.85
Georgia	2,178,425.44	Pennsylvania	83,402,887.12
Hawaii	1,534,675.38	Porto Rico	761,218.03
Idaho	474,541.77	R. Island	4,942,185.99
Illinois	88,213,200.70	S. Carolina	792,796.63
Indiana	36,603,414.11	S. Dakota	432,113.80
Iowa	2,591,994.32	Tennessee	3,451,001.80
Kansas	3,455,540.59	Texas	7,316,898.61
Kentucky	47,117,694.28	Utah	1,745,819.51
Louisiana	33,930,108.52	Vermont	687,043.81
Maine	1,407,622.72	Virginia	10,971,483.44
Maryland	13,475,129.11	Washington	2,378,028.00
Massachusetts	29,796,108.38	W. Virginia	3,466,370.33
Michigan	18,765,231.58	Wisconsin	16,238,351.01
Minnesota	10,052,368.45	Wyoming	340,336.71
Mississippi	549,376.63	Philippines	507,533.15
Missouri	22,313,164.73	Total	809,393,640.44
Montana	1,816,047.74		
Nebraska	4,839,892.02		

The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following districts:

First district of New York.....	\$122,893.87
Second district of New York.....	638,324.16

Total

AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS BY DISTRICTS.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Districts and collectors.		Collections.
Alabama—John D. McNeel.....		\$1,852,899.72
Arkansas—Jack Walker.....		6,387,378.45
1st California—Joseph H. Scott.....		9,837,252.63
1st California—J. M. Platt, acting.....		9,427,038.08
6th California—John P. Carter.....		4,685,506.14
Colorado—Mark A. Skinner.....		3,624,979.34
Connecticut—James J. Walsh.....		17,623,217.23
Florida—Henry H. Lewis.....		1,946,516.34
Florida—James M. Cathcart.....		245,813.95
Georgia—Aaron O. Bialock.....		2,178,425.44
Hawaii—John F. Haley.....		1,534,675.38
1st Illinois—Julius F. Smetanka.....		42,330,963.51
5th Illinois—Edward D. McCabe.....		35,232,395.23
8th Illinois—John L. Pickering.....		9,177,991.14
13th Illinois—John M. Rapp.....		1,471,860.82
6th Indiana—Peter J. Krueyer.....		16,676,052.79
7th Indiana—Isaac R. Strouse.....		19,927,861.32
3d Iowa—Louis Murphy.....		2,591,994.32
Kansas—Wm. H. L. Pepperell.....		3,455,540.59
2d Kentucky—Josh T. Griffith.....		5,307,241.28
5th Kentucky—Thomas S. Mayes.....		25,730,046.53
6th Kentucky—Charlton B. Thompson.....		6,170,480.35
7th Kentucky—Ben Marshall.....		6,528,599.16
8th Kentucky—John W. Hughes.....		3,390,426.46
Louisiana—John Y. Fauntleroy.....		13,390,108.52
Maryland—Joshua W. Miles.....		34,278,294.91
3d Massachusetts—John F. Malley.....		29,796,108.38
1st Michigan—James J. Brady.....		16,090,409.96
4th Michigan—Emanuel J. Doyle.....		2,674,821.62

Districts and collectors.

Districts and collectors.		Collections.
Minnesota—Edward J. Lynch.....		\$10,052,368.45
1st Missouri—George H. Moore.....		17,879,018.26
6th Missouri—Edgar M. Harbert.....		4,435,146.47
Montana—William C. Whaley.....		4,036,409.02
Nebraska—George L. Loomis.....		4,839,892.02
New Hampshire—Seth W. Jones.....		3,299,618.90
1st New Jersey—Samuel Iredell.....		3,505,172.40
5th New Jersey—Charles V. Duffy.....		21,277,869.16
New Mexico—Lewis T. Carpenter.....		1,410,318.61
1st New York—Henry P. Keith.....		19,294,764.83
2d New York—John Z. Lowe, Jr.....		15,383,270.46
2d New York—William H. Edwards.....		74,583,491.80
3d New York—Mark Eisner.....		49,156,866.91
14th New York—Roscoe Irwin.....		12,742,150.77
21st New York—Neal Brewster.....		7,802,861.28
28th New York—Vincent H. Riorden.....		11,741,874.66
4th North Carolina—Josiah W. Bailey.....		8,610,895.64
5th North Carolina—Alston D. Watts.....		22,287,186.37
North and South Dakota—James Ousey.....		820,864.33
1st Ohio—Andrew C. Gilligan.....		23,854,393.44
10th Ohio—Frank B. Niles.....		9,595,963.40
11th Ohio—Beriah E. Williamson.....		3,391,637.31
18th Ohio—Harry H. Weiss.....		18,135,825.12
Oklahoma—Hubert L. Bolen.....		6,880,982.44
Oregon—Milton A. Miller.....		1,167,779.85
1st Pennsylvania—Ephraim Lederer.....		33,217,208.23
9th Pennsylvania—Benjamin F. Davis.....		5,507,048.88
12th Pennsylvania—Fred C. Kirkendall.....		8,675,288.50
23d Pennsylvania—C. Gregg Lewellyn.....		36,109,312.01
South Carolina—Duncan C. Heyward.....		792,796.63
Tennessee—Edward B. Craig.....		3,451,001.80
3d Texas—Alexander S. Walker.....		7,316,898.61
2d Virginia—Richard C. L. Moncreur.....		9,198,497.19
6th Virginia—John M. Hart.....		1,764,438.40
Washington—David J. Williams.....		*2,477,329.26
West Virginia—Samuel A. Hays.....		3,466,370.38
1st Wisconsin—Paul A. Hemmy.....		13,802,269.14
2d Wisconsin—Burt Williams.....		2,436,061.87
Philippine Islands—James J. Rafferty.....		507,533.15

Aggregate collections.....

*Includes \$33,256.83 on account of income tax collected on railroads in Alaska. †United States internal revenue stamp agent.

NOTE—Alabama and Mississippi compose the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Virginia, the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington, and Nevada forms a part of the first district of California.

INCOME TAXES.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States, territories, etc.		Corporation.	Individual.
Alabama		\$887,906.92	\$200,385.29
Alaska		49,132.34	20,772.03
Arizona		637,993.92	200,330.75
Arkansas		306,310.84	179,413.47
California		6,147,289.14	3,870,314.24
Colorado		1,789,597.94	1,060,075.91
Connecticut		3,872,633.48	3,050,912.00
Delaware		2,791,067.72	3,666,351.92
District of Columbia.....		579,311.46	1,156,133.33
Florida		327,655.04	905,879.91
Georgia		1,218,331.89	617,777.89
Hawaii		908,818.58	363,880.70
Idaho		217,479.58	176,711.97
Illinois		14,359,537.16	11,739,952.41
Indiana		2,261,049.58	1,233,845.52
Iowa		1,252,297.30	555,247.24
Kansas		2,349,847.01	568,181.91
Kentucky		1,252,485.55	393,271.63

States, territories, etc.	Corporation.	Individual.
Louisiana	\$1,269,121.11	\$33,542.12
Maine	815,750.20	377,375.05
Maryland	1,401,954.27	1,947,336.47
Massachusetts	9,320,716.63	10,959,847.50
Michigan	6,565,769.68	3,627,884.25
Minnesota	4,618,464.76	1,814,431.33
Mississippi	246,829.38	197,456.70
Missouri	4,596,170.35	2,516,416.54
Montana	776,719.99	298,627.47
Nebraska	779,615.94	368,710.97
Nevada	75,423.06	15,495.53
New Hampshire	233,937.07	236,565.33
New Jersey	5,250,581.86	5,621,910.98
New Mexico	300,134.14	32,760.87
New York	46,566,951.90	81,495,783.31
North Carolina	1,232,609.13	551,189.51
North Dakota	218,771.77	74,159.64
Ohio	12,873,403.13	8,066,088.77
Oklahoma	2,231,436.18	4,428,842.32
Oregon	406,931.70	413,684.24
Pennsylvania	24,238,266.36	17,860,341.18
Rhode Island	1,339,290.50	1,860,676.67
South Carolina	498,116.17	81,874.28
South Dakota	182,248.15	49,164.33
Tennessee	942,090.87	438,684.27
Texas	2,611,153.92	2,781,779.69
Utah	1,148,676.94	181,344.05
Vermont	184,547.33	369,879.07
Virginia	1,837,125.64	621,507.06
Washington	1,187,702.79	855,286.77
West Virginia	1,460,908.97	400,138.63
Wisconsin	2,716,523.54	1,179,826.21
Wyoming	184,694.47	60,361.72
Total	179,572,887.86	180,108,840.10

ESTATE AND MUNITION TAXES.

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States, territories, etc.	Estate tax.	Munition tax.
Alabama	\$5,065.76	.....
Arkansas	6,227.49	.....
California	173,913.70	\$1,609.91
Colorado	23,622.82	.....
Connecticut	331,456.37	2,850,580.21
Delaware	57,083.86	11,131,524.72
District of Columbia	32,880.15	104,368.87
Florida	9,903.79	.....
Georgia	6,966.50	60.70
Idaho	17,614.34	.....
Illinois	726,669.42	582,510.13
Indiana	6,687.88	1,801.96
Iowa	12,934.87	.....
Kansas	21,984.93	.....
Kentucky	19,850.84	.....
Louisiana	105,809.21	.....
Maine	7,297.37	.....
Maryland	73,395.86	267,844.59
Massachusetts	486,057.76	532,246.21
Michigan	101,349.24	183,305.71
Minnesota	25,015.67	82,925.23
Mississippi	33,402.26	.....
Missouri	197,640.46	881,214.00
Nebraska	13,181.96	93.00
New Hampshire	61,555.70	.....
New Jersey	60,495.52	141,377.47
New Mexico	5,386.45	.....
New York	1,431,132.22	5,238,116.22
North Carolina	223,072.37	.....
Ohio	456,878.06	1,187,892.06
Oklahoma	995.45	.....
Oregon	6,524.79	.....
Pennsylvania	731,520.05	4,019,553.57
Rhode Island	341,039.39	142,163.83
South Carolina	15,346.16	.....
Tennessee	24,448.23	.....
Texas	58,192.91	.....
Vermont	3,429.60	42,378.37
Virginia	23,415.67	22,345.56
Washington	15,871.89	.....
West Virginia	95,238.82	947.78
Wisconsin	31,159.47	254,089.53
Total	6,076,575.26	27,663,939.63

NOTE—States omitted from above table paid no estate or munition taxes.

EMERGENCY REVENUE.

The act of March 3, 1917, was to provide additional revenue to defray the expenses of increased appropriations for the army and navy and for other purposes. The revenue collected under this act and the prior act of Sept. 8, 1916, and also the act of Oct. 22, 1914, as extended by the joint resolution approved Dec. 17, 1915, amounted to \$85,297,553.88, which is included in the total of ordinary receipts, the sources from which and amounts realized being as follows:

Wines, champagnes, liqueurs, cordials, etc.	\$5,164,075.03
Grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines	384,188.89
Fermented liquors (additional 50 cents per barrel)	30,365,168.73
Special taxes relating to manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	971,386.80
Special taxes, including corporations, bankers, brokers, theaters, bowling alleys, etc.	15,708,732.87
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.)	8,254,341.88
Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.)	671,968.42
Excess profits tax	37,176.37
Estate tax	6,076,575.26
Munition manufacturers' tax	27,663,939.63
Total	95,297,553.88

A comparison of these receipts with those for the previous fiscal year cannot be advantageously made, as by the act of Sept. 8, 1916, various changes occurred in the wine schedule of taxes and in many of the special taxes. The rate of 55 cents on grape brandy used in fortifying sweet wines was reduced to 10 cents per proof gallon and some new taxes were added and others repealed, the changes taking effect at different times.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX.

The receipts of income tax from individuals as classified to conform to provisions of the acts of Oct. 3, 1913, and Sept. 8, 1916, were as follows:

TAXES ACCRUING PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1916 (ACT OF OCT. 3, 1913).

Income tax, normal	\$7,700,990.66
Income tax, additional:	
Net incomes exceeding \$20,000 and not more than \$50,000	529,374.81
\$50,001 to \$75,000	389,682.87
\$75,001 to \$100,000	389,855.09
\$100,001 to \$250,000	1,203,634.08
\$250,001 to \$500,000	339,410.13
Net incomes exceeding \$500,000	1,034,838.00
Offers in compromise, etc.	230,465.07

Total 12,321,250.71

CALENDAR YEAR 1916 (ACT OF SEPT. 8, 1916).

Income tax, normal	\$5,742,230.89
Surtax—Net incomes exceeding \$20,000 and not more than \$40,000	6,969,051.71
\$40,001 to \$60,000	6,493,354.37
\$60,001 to \$80,000	6,071,465.16
\$80,001 to \$100,000	5,730,101.63
\$100,001 to \$150,000	11,099,321.57
\$150,001 to \$200,000	8,189,585.69
\$200,001 to \$250,000	6,241,807.10
\$250,001 to \$300,000	5,196,876.83
\$300,001 to \$500,000	12,969,686.27
\$500,001 to \$1,000,000	14,501,233.51
\$1,000,001 to \$1,500,000	7,531,892.76
\$1,500,001 to \$2,000,000	4,838,040.10
Net incomes exceeding \$2,000,000	16,145,856.30
Offers in compromise, etc.	15,994.50

Total 167,787,089.39

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Following are the existing tariff rates placed by the Underwood-Simmons act of 1913 on articles in common use or of extensive importation. A list of the principal articles on the free list is appended. Amounts given in dollars and cents are specific and the percentages are ad valorem duties. The abbreviation "n. s. p." means "not specially provided for."

DUTIABLE LIST.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.
 Acids: Boracic, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; citric, 5c lb.; formic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; gallic, 6c lb.; lactic and oxalic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; pyrogallie, 12c lb.; salicylic, $\frac{2}{3}$ c lb.; tannic, 5c lb.; tartaric, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; acids n. s. p., 15%.
 Albumen, dried egg, 2c lb.
 Alkalies and compounds of, n. s. p., 15%.
 Alumina and compounds, n. s. p., 15%.
 Ammonia, carbonate and muriate, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; liquid anhydrous, $\frac{2}{3}$ c lb.; ammoniacal gas liquor, 10%.
 Argols, crude, and calcium tartrate, crude, 5%; with more than 80 per cent of potassium bitartrate, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, $\frac{2}{3}$ c lb.
 Balsams, natural and crude, 10%; advanced in value, 15%.
 Barium, chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; dioxide of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; carbonate of, precipitated, 15%.
 Bleaching, all kinds, 15%.
 Bleaching powder, chloride of lime, 1-10c lb.
 Caffeine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; compounds of, 25%.
 Calomel, corrosive sublimate, 15%.
 Chalk, manufactured, 25%.
 Chemical and medicinal compounds, 10c lb. and 20% to 40c lb. and 20%.
 Chemical and medicinal compounds in individual packages of $\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. or less, 20% to 25%.
 Chloroform, 2c lb.
 Coal tar dyes, n. s. p., 30%.
 Coal tar products, not dyes, n. s. p., 5% to 15%.
 Cobalt, oxide of, 10c lb.
 Collodion, 15%; compounds, 25% to 40%.
 Drugs, natural materials for, advanced in value, 10%.
 Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).
 Ergot, 10c lb.
 Ethers, 4c to 5c lb.; ethers n. s. p., 20%.
 Extracts for dyeing, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Formaldehyde, 1c lb.
 Fusel oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Gelatin, glue and glue size, 1c lb.; valued at above 10c lb., 15% to 25%.
 Glycerin, crude, 1c lb.; refined, 2c lb.
 Gums, crude, n. s. p., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; arabic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; camphor, crude, 1c lb.; camphor, refined, 5c lb.
 Ink and ink powders, 15%.
 Iodoform, 15c lb.
 Leaves and roots, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 10c lb.
 Licorice, extracts of, 1c lb.
 Lime, citrate of, 1c lb.
 Magnesia, 1-10c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Menthol, 50c lb.
 Oils, fish, n. s. p., 3c gal.; whale, 5c gal.; sperm, 8c gal.; oils and greases, n. s. p., 15%.
 Oils, expressed, castor, 12c gal.; flaxseed and luscad, 10c gal.; olive, 20c to 30c gal.; other expressed oils, n. s. p., 15%.
 Oils, distilled and essential, 10% to 20% or 6c to 25c lb.
 Opium, crude, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; derivatives of, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
 Perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, if with alcohol, 40c lb. and 60%; without alcohol, 60%; perfumes, n. s. p., 20%.
 Plasters, curative, 15%.
 Pigments, 5% to 25%; lead, 25%; zinc oxide, 10% to 15%; varnishes, 10%; enamel paints, n. s. p., 20%.
 Potash, bicarbonate and chloride of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; chromate or bichromate of, 1c lb.; saltpeter, refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.
 Soaps, perfumed, toilet, 30%; medicinal, 20%; castile and unperfumed, 10%; other, n. s. p., 10%.
 Soda, benzoate of, 5c lb.; alkalies and sulphites of, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; sal soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Sponges, 10%; bleached, 15%.

Talcum, 15%.

Vanillin, 10c oz.; vanilla beans, 30c lb.

SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS-WARE.

Brick, 10%; glazed, decorated, 15%.
 Cement, 10%.
 Tiles, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 5c sq. ft.; 20% to 30%.
 Lime, 5%.
 Gypsum, 10%.
 Pumice stone, unmanufactured, 5%; manufactured, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. or 25%.
 Clays or earths, unmanufactured, n. s. p., 50c ton; manufactured, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ ton.
 Mica, unmanufactured, 4c lb. to 25%; manufactured, 30%.
 Earthenware, common, not ornamented, 15%; ornamented, 20% to 30%.
 Earthenware of nonvitrified absorbent body, 35% to 40%.
 China and porcelain wares, 50% to 55%.
 Gas retorts, 10%.
 Glass bottles, 30% to 45%.
 Glass, window, $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 2c lb.; cylinder and crown, 3c to 10c sq. ft.; cast plate, 6c to 12c sq. ft. and 4% additional if ground, frosted, etc.
 Spectacles, 35%.
 Lenses, 25%.
 Opera glasses, optical instruments, n. s. p., 35%.
 Telescopes, microscopes, photographic lenses, 25%.
 Mirrors, stained glass windows, manufactures of glass, n. s. p., 30%.
 Marble, breccia, onyx, rough, 50c cu. ft.; dressed, 75c cu. ft.; paving tiles of, 6c to 10c superficial ft.; mosaic cubes, 20% to 35%.
 Marble, breccia, onyx, alabaster, jet, manufactured into monuments, vases, etc., 45%.
 Stone, building, manufactured, 25%; unmanufactured, 3c cu. ft.
 Grindstones, $\frac{1}{10}$ ton.
 Slates, n. s. p., 10%.

SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Chrome metal and other alloys used in manufacture of steel, n. s. p., 15%.
 Bar and other rolled or hammered iron, n. s. p., 6%.
 Beams, girders and other structural iron and steel, 10%.
 Boiler or other plate of iron and steel, n. s. p., 12%.
 Iron and steel anchors, 12%; antifriction balls, 35%.
 Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, n. s. p.; barrel hoops of iron and steel, 10%.
 Railway fishplates and splice bars, 10%.
 Iron or steel sheets with other metals imposed thereon, tin plates,terne plates, 15%.
 Steel bars, mill shafting, castings, not containing alloys, 15%.
 Rivet, screw, fence, nail and other iron or steel wire rods, 10%.
 Round iron or steel wire, 15%; wire rope, 30%.
 Anvils, 15%.
 Automobiles valued at $\frac{1}{2}$, 2,000 or more, 45%; under $\frac{1}{2}$, 2,000, 30%; parts, 30%.
 Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts, 25%.
 Axes of iron and steel, 10%.
 Blacksmiths' hammers and other tools of iron and steel, 10%.
 Nuts and washers, 5% to 30%.
 Cast iron pipe, 10%.
 Chains, n. s. p., 20%; sprocket and machine, 25%.
 Iron and steel tubing, n. s. p., 20%.
 Knives, razors, etc., with folding blades, 35% to 55%.
 Knives, table, etc., with fixed blades, and without handles, 25%; with handles, 30%.
 Files and rasps, 25%.
 Muskets and rifles, muzzle loading, 15%; breech-loading guns, 35%.
 Needles, 20%.
 Fishhooks and fishing tackle, except lines and nets, 30%.
 Steel plates for engraving, stereotype plates, electrotpe plates, 15%; lithographic plates of stone, 25%.
 Saws, 12%.
 Screws, 25%.

Aluminum, crude, 2c lb.; in plates, bars, rods, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Antimony, 10% to 25%.
 Argentine, German silver, unmanufactured, 15%.
 Bronze, 25%.
 Copper, 5%.
 Gold leaf, 35%.
 Silver leaf, 30%.
 Tinsel wire, 6% to 40%.
 Buckles, metal, 15%.
 Lead-bearing ores, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb. on lead therein.
 Lead dross, bullion, in pigs and bars, 25% on lead therein.
 Metallic mineral substances n. s. p., 10%.
 Nickel, 10%; in sheets or strips, 20%.
 Pens, metallic, n. s. p., 8c gross.
 Penholders, gold pens, combination penholders, 25%.
 Pins, metal, not jewelry, 20%.
 Type and type metal, 15%.
 Watches and clocks, 30%.
 Zinc-bearing ores, 10% on zinc therein; in blocks, pigs or sheets, 15%.
 Steam engines, locomotives, printing presses, machine tools, 15%; lace-making machines, 25%.
 Articles of gold, silver and platinum, n. s. p., 60%; of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc or aluminum, n. s. p., 20%.

SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Brier, ivy or laurel root, unmanufactured, 10%.
 Cedar, lignum-vitæ, ebony, box, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in boards and planks, 10%; veneers of wood, 15%.
 Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph poles, 10%.
 Casks, barrels, packing boxes, 15%.
 Boxes for fruit, 15%.
 Chair cane or reeds, 10%; manufactures of osier or willow, 25%.
 Toothpicks, 25%.
 Blinds, screens of wood, bamboo, 20%; if dyed or ornamented, 25%.
 Furniture of wood, manufactures of wood, n. s. p., 15%.

SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sugars, sirups and concentrated molasses testing not above 75 degrees, 71-100c lb.; for every additional degree, 26-1000c lb.; molasses not above 40 degrees, 15%; testing above 40 degrees, $2\frac{1}{4}$ c to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c gal.
 Maple sugar and sirup, 3c lb.; glucose or grape sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; sugar cane in natural state, 15%.
 Saccharin, 65c lb.
 Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p., valued at 15c lb. or less, 2c lb.; valued at more than 15c lb., 25%.

SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, leaf tobacco, unstemmed, $\$1.85$ lb.; stemmed, $\$2.50$ lb.
 All other tobacco n. s. p., 55c lb.; scrap tobacco, 25c lb.
 Snuff, 55c lb.
 Cigars and cigarettes, $\$4.50$ lb. and 25%.

SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

Horses and mules, 10%.
 Live animals n. s. p., 10%.
 Barley, 15c bu.; barley malt, 25c bu.; pearled or hulled, 1c lb.
 Macaroni, vermicelli, 1c lb.
 Oats, 6c lb.; oatmeal, 30c 100 lbs.
 Rice, cleaned, 1c lb.; uncleaned, $\frac{5}{8}$ c lb.
 Biscuits and cakes containing confectionery or nuts, 25%.
 Butter and butter substitutes, $2\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Cheese, 20%.
 Beans and lentils n. s. p., 25c bu.
 Beets, 5%.
 Beans, peas, in tins, jars, etc., 1c lb.
 Vegetables, prepared, 25%; in natural state, n. s. p., 15%.
 Pickles n. s. p., 25%.
 Cider, 2c gal.
 Eggs, preserved, 2c lb.; dried, 10c lb.
 Hay, $\$2$ ton.
 Honey, 10c gal.
 Hops, 16c lb.
 Garlic, 1c lb.

Onions, 20c bu.
 Peas, green or dried, in bulk, 10c bu.; split peas, 20c bu.; peas in packages, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Orchids, palms, azalea indica, cut flowers, 25%; other flowers, $\$1$ to $\$10$ per 1,000.
 Fruit plants, $\$1$ per 1,000; rose plants, 4c each; nursery and greenhouse stock, n. s. p., 15%.
 Seeds: Castor, 15c bu.; oil seeds, n. s. p., 20c bu.; poppy, 15c lb.; canary seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; caraway, 1c lb.; anise, 2c lb.; carrot, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, rutabaga, 3c lb.; other seeds, 5c to 6c lb.
 Straw, 50c ton.
 Fish packed in oil, 25%; in tin packages, 15%.
 Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, 10c bu.; berries, edible, in natural condition, $\frac{1}{4}$ c qt.; cranberries, 10%; dried or prepared fruits, n. s. p., 1c lb.
 Figs, 2c lb.; plums, prunes, 1c lb.; raisins, 2c lb.; dates, 1c lb.; currants, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; olives, 15c gal.
 Grapes in barrels, 25c cu. ft.
 Lemons, limes, oranges in packages of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. or less, 18c per package; in larger packages up to 5 cu. ft., 35c to 70c per package; in packages exceeding 5 cu. ft. or in bulk, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Pineapples in packages, 6c cu. ft. of package; in bulk, 35 per 1,000.
 Almonds, not shelled, 3c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
 Filberts, walnuts, not shelled, 2c lb.; shelled, 4c lb.
 Peanuts, unshelled, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.; shelled, $\frac{9}{16}$ c lb.
 Nuts, n. s. p., 1c lb.
 Venison, game, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.; game birds, dressed, 30%.
 Poultry, live, 1c lb.; dead, 2c lb.
 Chicory root, unground, 1c lb.; ground, 2c lb.
 Chocolate and cocoa, unsweetened, n. s. p., 8%; sweetened, n. s. p., valued at 20c lb. or less, 2c lb.; at more than 20c lb., 25%.
 Cocoa butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
 Dandelion root, substitutes for coffee, 2c lb.
 Starch, potato, 1c lb.; other starch, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
 Spices, unground, 1c to 18c lb.; ground, 20% additional.
 Vinegar, 4c gal.

SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Brandy and other distilled spirits, $\$2.60$ proof gal.
 Cordials, liqueurs, bitters, etc., containing spirits, $\$2.60$ proof gal.
 Bay rum, $\$1.75$ gal.
 Champagne in bottles of more than 1 pint to 1 quart, $\$9.60$ doz.; of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 1 pint, $\$4.80$ doz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less, $\$2.40$ doz.; more than 1 quart, in addition to $\$9.60$ doz. bottles, on excess quantity above 1 quart at rate of $\$3$ gal.
 Still wines, 45c to 60c gal. or $\$1.85$ per case.
 Ale, porter, stout, beer, in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; not in bottles or jugs, 25c gal.
 Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 25c gal.; in bottles or jugs, 45c gal.; solid, 45%.
 Fruit juices, 70c to 80c gal. and in addition $\$2.07$ proof gal. on alcohol.
 Ginger ale or beer, lemonade, soda water, containing no alcohol, 12c to 28c doz. bottles, according to size.
 Mineral waters, 10c to 20c doz. bottles, according to size; in bottles of more than 1 quart, 18c gal.; in bulk, 8c gal.

SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, not combed, bleached, dyed, mercerized or colored, 5% to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, according to number.
 Spoil thread of cotton, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons, 15%.
 Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, printed, figured or mercerized, $\frac{7}{8}$ % to 30%, according to number.
 Cloth of cotton and silk, 30%; waterproof cloth of cotton, 25%.
 Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, n. s. p., 25%; hemmed, 30%.
 Cotton clothing, ready made, 30%.
 Plushes, velvets, chiefly of cotton, 40%.
 Curtains and other articles of cotton chenille, 35%.
 Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on knitting machines, n. s. p., 20%.

Stockings, hose, of cotton, made on machines or knit by hand, valued at not more than 70c per doz. pair, 30%; valued at more than 70c and not more than \$1.20, 40%; valued at more than \$1.20, 50%.

Cotton gloves, 35%.

Cotton underwear, 30%.

Cotton bandings, belts, cords, suspenders, 25%.

Cotton table damask, 25%.

Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, 25%.

Cotton lace window curtains, 35% to 45%.

Cotton cloth, n. s. p., 30%.

SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Single yarns of jute, 15% to 20%.

Cables of istle, manila, etc., 1c lb.

Threads of flax, hemp or ramie, 20% to 25%.

Single yarns of flax, hemp or ramie, 10% to 20%.

Gill nettings, nets and seines of flax, hemp or ramie, 25%.

Floor mattings of straw, $2\frac{1}{2}$ c sq. yd.

Carpets, mats, rugs of flax, hemp, jute, 30%.

Tapes of flax, 20%.

Lincloleum, 20% to 35%.

Linen shirt collars and cuffs, 30%.

Wearing apparel of flax, hemp or ramie, 40%.

Articles of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 40%.

Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp or ramie, 35% to 40%.

Plain woven fabrics of flax, hemp or ramie, n. s. p., 30%.

Istle or tampoico, dressed, dyed and combed, 20%.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Combed wool or tops advanced beyond scoured condition, n. s. p., 8%.

Yarns of wool, 18%.

Woolen cloth, 35%; cloth of cattle or horse hair, 25%; plushes, velvets, etc., of wool, 40%; stockings, hose, made on knitting machines, all wool, 20%; stockings, selvaged, fashioned or shaped by machine or by hand, valued at not more than \$1.20 per doz. pairs, 30%; valued at more than \$1.20, 40%.

Blankets and dannels of wool, 25% to 30%.

Women's and children's dress goods of wool, n. s. p., 35%.

Clothing, ready made, including shawls, of wool, 35%.

Webbings, suspenders, beltings, cords, etc., of wool, 35%.

Aubusson, Axminster, moquette and chenille carpets, 35%.

Saxony, Wilton and Tournay velvet carpets, 30%.

Brussels carpets, 25%.

Tapestry Brussels carpets, 20%.

Treble ingrain, three-ply carpets, 20%.

Carpets and rugs woven whole for rooms, 50%.

Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, 15%; tops of, 20%; yarns of, 35%; cloth of, 40%; plushes and velvets of, 45%.

SCHEDULE L—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

Carded or combed silk, 20c lb.

Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, 35%.

Velvets, plushes, chenilles of silk, 50%.

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, 40% to 50%.

Ribbons, etc., of silk, 45%.

Clothing of silk, 50%.

Woven fabrics of silk, n. s. p., 45%.

Artificial or imitation silk fabrics and articles, 35% to 60%.

SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.

Sheathing paper, roofing felt, paper-box board, 15%.

Printing paper, japan paper, suitable for books and newspapers but not for covers or bindings, n. s. p. valued above 5c lb., 12%; in the case of imports from countries charging an export duty or export license fee on printing paper or wood pulp an additional duty equal to the highest export duty or export charge shall be imposed. (See Emergency Revenue Act, this volume.)

Copying paper, tissue paper, filtering paper, 30%.

Paper with surface coated in any way, 25% to 40%.

Lithographed pictures, -cards, booklets, 15c to 60c lb.

Writing paper, 25%.

Paper envelopes, 15%.

Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, 15%.

Albums, 25%.

Playing cards, 60%.

Postcards, not including American views, printed except by lithographic process, 25%.

SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

Beads, 35%.

Braids, ramie hat, 40%.

Braids of straw, grass, willow, etc., suitable for ornamenting hats, not trimmed, 15% to 25%; trimmed, 40%.

Brooms, 15%; brushes and feather dusters, 35%.

Bristles, sorted, 7c lb.

Buttons, 15% to 40%.

Cork and articles of, 12c to 15c lb.; cork paper, 35%; manufactures of cork, n. s. p., 30%.

Dice, dominoes, chessmen, billiard balls, etc., of ivory, bone or other materials, 50%.

Dolls, marbles and toys not of china, porcelain, earthen or stone ware, 35%.

Emery, 1c lb.; emery wheels, 20%.

Firecrackers, 6c lb.; fireworks, 10c lb.

Matches, 3c per gross of 144 boxes; not in boxes, $\frac{3}{4}$ c per 1,000 matches; wax matches, tapers, 25%; white phosphorus matches not admitted.

Percussion caps, cartridges, 15%; blasting caps, $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000; crude, 20%; dressed, 40%; suitable for millinery, 60%; importation of algalrettes, egret plumes, osprey plumes or feathers, heads, wings, tails and skins of wild birds, except for scientific purposes, forbidden.

Furs dressed on the skin, 30%; manufactures of furs, 40%.

Fans, except common palm leaf, 50%.

Gun wads, 10%.

Hair, human, raw, 10%; drawn, 20%; manufactures of, n. s. p., 35%.

Hair for mattresses, 10%.

Hair cloth or crinoline, 6c sq. yd.

Hats of fur, 45%.

Jewelry, valued at above 20c per doz. pieces, 60%.

Diamonds and precious stones in the rough, not set, 10%; cut but not set, 20%.

Laces, n. s. p., 60%.

Chamois skins, 15%.

Leather, manufactures of, 30%.

Gloves, leather, \$1 to \$2.50 doz. pairs.

Manufactures of amber, asbestos or wax, 10% to 20%.

Manufactures of india rubber, 15%; of palm leaf, 15%; of bone and horn, 20%; of grass straw and weeds, 25%; combs of horn, 25%.

Ivory tusks in natural state, 20%; manufactures of ivory, 35%; manufactures of shell, 25%.

Mattings of cocoa fiber or raitan, 5c sq. ft.

Moss and sea grass, manufactured or dyed, 10%.

Musical instruments and parts of, 35%.

Photographs, graphophones, 25%.

Works of art, n. s. p., 15%.

Pencils of wood, lead pencils, 36c gross; slate pencils, 25%.

Pencil leads, 10%.

Photographic cameras and dry plates, n. s. p., 15%; moving picture film, exposed but not developed, 2c ft.; exposed and developed, 3c ft.; film subject to censorship.

Clay pipes, 25%; other pipes and all smokers' articles, 50%; meerscham, 20%.

Hatters' plush, 10%.

Umbrellas, 35%; sticks for umbrellas, walking canes, 30%.

ON THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Acetic, carbolic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric.

Agricultural implements.

Alcohol, methyl or wood.

Alizarin.

Ammonia, sulphate, perchlorate, nitrate of.

Antimony ore.

Animals, pure bred, for breeding.

Antitoxins, vaccine virus, serums.

Arsenic.

Art works—See works of art.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Asphaltum and limestone rock asphalt.

- Bagging for cotton.
 Balm of Gilead.
 Barks (quinine).
 Beeswax.
 Bibles.
 Binding twine.
 Bismuth.
 Bitumen.
 Bolting cloths for milling purposes only.
 Bones, crude.
 Books, printed more than twenty years.
 Books in foreign languages.
 Books for blind.
 Boots and shoes, leather.
 Borax.
 Brass for remanufacture.
 Bristles, crude.
 Broom corn.
 Buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
 Bullion, gold or silver.
 Cash registers.
 Castor or castoreum.
 Cement.
 Chalk, crude.
 Charcoal.
 Charts, printed more than twenty years.
 Chromate of iron.
 Coal, coal tar.
 Cobalt.
 Cochineal.
 Coffee.
 Coins.
 Coke.
 Copper ore.
 Coral, unmanufactured.
 Cork wood or bark, unmanufactured.
 Corn or maize, corn meal.
 Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
 Curling stones.
 Cream separators.
 Curry and curry powder.
 Dandelion roots, unground.
 Dragon's blood.
 Drugs, crude materials for and nonalcoholic, uncompounded, n. s. p.
 Dyestuffs (see Emergency Revenue Act, this volume).
 Eggs.
 Emery ore and corundum.
 Engravings and etchings more than twenty years old.
 Fans, palm leaf.
 Fish, fresh water; fish, n. s. p.
 Flax straw.
 Flint, flint stones, unground.
 Fossils.
 Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n. s. p.
 Fulminates.
 Furs, undressed.
 Gloves, leather, of horsehide, pigskins and cattle hides, except calfskin.
 Grasses and fibers, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Grease for soap making, n. s. p.
 Guano, manures.
 Gunpowder for mining, blasting and artillery purposes.
 Gutta percha, crude.
 Hair of animals, unmanufactured, n. s. p.
 Hemp.
 Hide cuttings, raw.
 Hide rope.
 Hides of cattle.
 Hones and whetstones.
 Hoop iron or steel, for baling cotton.
 Ice.
 India rubber, crude.
 Indigo, indigo dyes.
 Iodine, crude.
 Ipecac.
 Iron ore, pig iron, spiegeleisen, wrought iron, ferro manganese; iron in slabs, blooms, n. s. p.
 Jalap.
 Jet, unmanufactured.
 Lard.
 Leather, n. s. p.
 Lemon juice.
 Linotype machines.
 Lithographic prints more than twenty years old.
 Lithographic stones.
 Manuscripts.
 Maps more than twenty years old.
 Meats: Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork; bacon and hams; meats of all kinds, n. s. p.
 Medals.
 Milk and cream.
 Mineral salts from evaporation.
 Minerals, crude, n. s. p.
 Miners' rescue appliances.
 Models of inventions.
 Music more than twenty years old.
 Nails, cut, of iron or steel, hobnails, all nails n. s. p.
 Needles.
 Newspapers and periodicals.
 Nuts: Marrons, cocoanuts, palm nuts, not prepared.
 Oakum.
 Oil cake.
 Oils: Coconut, cod, cod liver, cottonseed, cotton, palm, nut; petroleum, crude or refined; kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, paraffin; fish oils of American fisheries.
 Oleo stearin.
 Ores of gold, silver, nickel, platinum.
 Paper stock, crude, for paper making.
 Photographs, printed more than twenty years.
 Printing paper for books and newspapers, n. s. p., valued at not above 2½¢ lb.
 Parchment and vellum.
 Paris green.
 Phosphates, crude.
 Phosphorus.
 Photographic and moving picture films, not exposed or developed.
 Platinum, unmanufactured.
 Plumbago.
 Potatoes.
 Quinia, sulphate of.
 Radium and salts of.
 Railway bars of iron or steel, T rails and punched iron or flat steel rails.
 Rags, n. s. p.
 Rye and rye flour.
 Sago, crude, and sago flour.
 Salt.
 Seeds: Cauliflower, celery, cotton, mustard, sorghum, sugar beet; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all flower and grass seeds.
 Sewing machines.
 Shoes and boots, leather.
 Shrimps, lobsters.
 Silk cocoons.
 Silk, raw, in skeins but not advanced in manufacture.
 Silkworm eggs.
 Skins of hares, rabbits, dogs, goats and sheep, undressed.
 Skins of all kinds n. s. p.
 Soda.
 Spikes, cut.
 Stamps.
 Statuary for use as models.
 Steel ingots.
 Stone and sand.
 Sulphur.
 Swine.
 Tallow.
 Tanning materials, not containing alcohol.
 Tapioca, tapioca flour.
 Tar and pitch of wood.
 Tea, n. s. p.; tea plants.
 Teeth, natural.
 Textbooks.
 Tin ore, tin in bars, blocks or pigs.
 Tobacco stems.
 Tungsten-bearing ores.
 Typewriters.
 Uranium.
 Wax, vegetable or mineral.
 Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, not for sale or for other persons than the owners. In the case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules

and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. Up to but not exceeding \$100 in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty.

Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wheat and wheat flour except when imported from a country imposing a duty on wheat and wheat flour exported from the United States.

Wire for fencing or baling purposes.

Wood: Logs, timber, pulp woods, kindling wood, firewood, hop poles, hoop poles, fence posts, hubs for wheels, posts, sawed boards, laths, pickets, palings, staves, shingles, ship timber, broom handles.

Woods: Cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and other cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn only; red cedar timber, hewn, sided, squared or round; sticks of partridge hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods n. s. p., in the rough.

Wood pulp, mechanically ground, chemical and rag pulp.

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel and other like animals.

Wool waste.

Works of art: Original paintings, drawings, artists' proof etchings unbound, engravings unbound, printed by hand, original sculptures; works of art imported for exhibition purposes or for presentation to a public institution.

Works of art (except rugs and carpets) which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

For the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the president of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce: Provided, however, That said trade agreements before becoming operative shall be submitted to the congress of the United States for ratification or rejection.

MARKING AND BRANDING.

All articles of foreign manufacture or production which are capable of being marked, stamped, branded or labeled, without injury, shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled in

legible English words, in a conspicuous place that shall not be covered or obscured by any subsequent attachments or arrangements, so as to indicate the country of origin. All packages containing imported articles shall be marked, stamped, branded or labeled so as to indicate legibly and plainly in English words the country of origin and the quantity of their contents.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

A discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade.

No goods, wares or merchandise unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The preceding subsection shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

DISCOUNT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

A discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF LEGISLATION SINCE 1884.

Morrison Bills—First bill presented to 49th congress during Chester A. Arthur's administration; proposed a horizontal reduction of 20 per cent with free iron ore, coal and lumber; defeated in house April 15, 1884, by vote of 159 to 155; house heavily democratic and senate republican. Second bill presented to 49th congress during Grover Cleveland's first administration; similar to first bill, proposing free wool, salt and lumber; defeated in house June 17, 1886, by a vote of 157 to 149; house democratic, senate republican.

Mills Bill—Presented to 50th congress during Cleveland's first administration; provided for free lumber and wool, reduction on pig iron and abolition of specific duties on cotton; passed by house July 21, 1888, by vote of 162 to 149, but failed in senate; house democratic, senate republican.

McKinley Bill—Passed by 51st congress during Benjamin Harrison's administration; became law Oct. 6, 1890; high protective measure, though removing duties on sugar and providing for reciprocity treaties; both houses of congress republican.

Wilson Bill—Passed by 53d congress during Cleveland's second administration; became law Aug. 17, 1894, without the president's signature; both houses democratic; measure reduced duties in some cases and made additions to free list, notably wool.

Dingley Bill—Passed by 54th congress during McKinley's administration; approved July 24, 1897; passed by house 205 yeas to 122 nays, 27 members not voting; passed by senate 38 yeas to 28 nays, 23 not voting; house contained 206 republicans and 134 democrats and senate 46 republicans and 34 democrats; measure raised rates to produce more revenue, but was similar in many respects to the McKinley act.

Payne-Aldrich Bill—Passed at extra session of 61st congress in first year of President William H. Taft's administration; approved Aug. 5, 1909; passed the house by a vote of 217 to 161 and the senate by a vote of 45 to 34. The conference vote in the house was 195 yeas to 133 nays, twenty republicans voting in the negative and two democrats in the affirmative. In the senate the vote on the final conference report was 47 to 31, seven republicans voting against it. In general the revision of the Dingley act was in the direction of lower duties, but there were some increases.

Underwood-Simmons Bill—Passed by 63d congress at extra session called immediately after President Wilson's inauguration in 1913; house and senate democratic. The bill made many reductions in the tariff duties as fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law and placed numerous articles on the free list. It also contained a section establishing a tax on incomes.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

CANAL STATISTICS (OFFICIAL).

Length from deep water to deep water—50.5 miles.
 Length on land—40.5 miles.
 Length at summit level—31.7 miles.
 Bottom width of channel—Maximum, 1,000 feet;
 minimum (in Gaillard cut), 300 feet.
 Depth—Minimum, 41 feet; maximum, 45 feet.
 Summit level—85 feet above mean tide.
 Locks in pairs—12.
 Locks, usable length—1,000 feet.
 Locks, usable width—110 feet.
 Gatun lake, area—164 square miles.
 Gatun lake, channel depth—85 to 45 feet.
 Concrete required—5,000,000 cubic yards.
 Time of transit through canal—10 to 12 hours.
 Time of passage through locks—3 hours.
 Length of relocated Panama railroad—46.2 miles.
 Canal Zone area—About 448 square miles.
 Canal Zone area owned by United States—About
 322 square miles.
 French buildings acquired—2,150.
 French buildings used—1,537.
 Value of utilized French equipment—\$1,000,000.
 Cubic yards excavated by French—108,046,960.
 Cubic yards excavated by Americans—250,000,000.
 Canal force, average at work—About 39,000.
 Approximate cost of construction—\$375,000,000.

PANAMA CANAL OFFICIALS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—Col. Chester Harding, U. S. A.
 Executive Secretary—C. A. McIlvaine.
 Chief Division of Civil Affairs—Crede H. Cal-
 houn.
 Chief Division of Police and Fire—Capt. Harry
 D. Mitchell, U. S. A.
 District Attorney—Charles R. Williams.
 Department Headquarters—Balboa Heights, Canal
 Zone.

DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.
 Engineer of Maintenance—Lieut.-Col. Jay J. Mor-
 row, U. S. A.
 Marine Superintendent—Commander H. I. Cone,
 U. S. N.
 Resident Engineer, Division of Dredging—W. G.
 Comber.
 Superintendent Mechanical Division—R. D. Gate-
 wood, U. S. N.
 Resident Engineer Building Division—Hartley
 Rowe.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Quartermaster—Maj. W. R. Grove, U. S. A.
 Assistant Chief Quartermaster—Capt. F. H.
 Smith.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT.

Auditor—H. A. A. Smith.
 Paymaster—John H. McLean.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Chief Health Officer—Lieut. Col. Deane C.
 Howard, U. S. A.
 Superintendents—Maj. A. E. Truby, U. S. A.,
 and Capt. T. J. Leary, U. S. A.
 Chief Quarantine Officer—Dr. M. C. Guthrie, U.
 S. P. H. S.
 Headquarters—Balboa Heights.

WASHINGTON OFFICE.

General Purchasing Officer and Chief of Office—
 Maj. Earl I. Brown.
 Assistant to Chief of Office—Ray L. Smith.

COURTS.

District Judge—William H. Jackson.
 Clerk—E. M. Goolsby.
 Headquarters—Ancon.

CHRONOLOGY.

First exploration of route 1527.
 Advocated by Humboldt 1803.
 Panama railroad built 1850-1855.
 Panama canal company formed by De Lesseps 1879.
 Work on canal begun Feb. 24, 1881.
 Canal company failed Dec. 11, 1883.
 De Lesseps and others sentenced to prison for
 fraud Feb. 9, 1893.
 New French canal company formed October, 1894.
 De Lesseps died Dec. 7, 1894.

Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseding the Clayton-
 Bulver treaty signed Nov. 18, 1901; ratified by
 senate Dec. 16; ratified by Great Britain Jan.
 20, 1902.

Canal property offered to the United States for
 \$40,000,000 Jan. 9, 1902; accepted Feb. 16, 1903.

Bill authorizing construction of canal passed by
 house of representatives Jan. 9, 1902; passed by
 senate June 19, 1902; approved June 23, 1902.

Canal treaty with Colombia signed Jan. 22, 1903;
 ratified by Senate March 17, 1903; rejected by
 Colombia Aug. 12, 1903.

Revolution in Panama Nov. 3, 1903.

Canal treaty with Panama negotiated Nov. 18,
 1903; ratified by republic of Panama Dec. 2, 1903;
 ratified by United States senate Feb. 23, 1904.

Canal commissioners appointed Feb. 23, 1904.
 Papers transferring canal to the United States
 signed in Paris April 22, 1904.

Bill for government of Canal Zone passed by
 the senate April 15, 1904; passed by the house
 April 21; approved April 26.

Canal property at Panama formally turned over
 to the United States commissioners May 4, 1904.

Work begun by Americans May 4, 1904.

President outlines rules for the government of
 the Canal Zone and war department takes
 charge of the work May 9, 1904.

Gen. George W. Davis appointed first governor
 of Canal Zone May 9, 1904.

John F. Wallace appointed chief engineer May
 20, 1904; resigned June 23, 1905.

Republic of Panama paid \$10,000,000 May 21, 1904.
 First payment on \$40,000,000 to French canal com-
 pany made May 24, 1904.

Lorin C. Collins appointed Supreme court judge
 for Canal Zone June 17, 1905.

New commission with Theodore P. Shonts as
 chairman named April 3, 1905; Shonts resigned
 March 4, 1907.

John F. Stevens appointed chief engineer June
 23, 1905; resigned Feb. 26, 1907.

Lieut.-Col. George W. Goethals appointed chief
 engineer Feb. 26, 1907.

Gatun dam finished, June 14, 1913.

Dry excavation completed, Sept. 10, 1913.

First vessel lifted through Gatun locks, Sept.
 26, 1913.

Gamboa dike blown up, Oct. 10, 1913.

First vessels pass through Miraflores locks, Oct.
 14, 1913.

Permanent organization of canal administration
 in effect April 1, 1914; Col. George W. Goe-
 thals first governor; existence of isthmian can-
 al commission ended.

First freight barges go through canal from ocean
 to ocean May 14, 1914.

First steamship (the Cristobal) passes through
 canal Aug. 13, 1914.

Canal opened for general traffic Aug. 15, 1914.

Canal blocked by slides, September, 1915, to
 April, 1916.

DESCRIPTION OF CANAL.

The entire length of the Panama canal from
 deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the
 Pacific is 50.5 miles. Its length on land is 40.5
 miles. In passing through the canal from the
 Atlantic to the Pacific a vessel enters a channel
 with a bottom width of 500 feet in Limon bay
 and follows this for about seven miles to Gatun,
 where it enters a series of three locks in flight
 and is lifted eighty-five feet to the level of the
 Gatun lake. It sails at full ocean speed through
 this lake, in a channel varying from 1,000
 to 500 feet in width, for a distance of about
 twenty-four miles, to Bas Obispo, where it en-
 ters the Culebra cut, which on April 28, 1915, was
 by executive order named the Gaillard cut in
 honor of Col. D. D. Gaillard, who died from
 disease contracted while a member of the isthmi-
 an canal commission. It sails through the cut
 a distance of about nine miles, in a channel
 with a bottom width of 300 feet, to Pedro Mi-
 guel. There it enters a lock and is lowered 30½
 feet to a small lake at an elevation of 54½
 feet above sea level, and sails through this for
 about ¼ mile to Miraflores. There it enters
 two locks in series and is lowered to sea level,
 passing out into the Pacific through a channel
 3½ miles in length, with a bottom width of 500

feet. The depth of the approach channel on the Atlantic side, where the tidal oscillation does not exceed 1½ feet, is 41 feet at mean tide, and on the Pacific side, where the maximum oscillation is 23 feet, the depth is 45 feet at mean tide.

GATUN DAM.

The Gatun dam, which forms Gatun lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres river and other streams, is nearly 1½ miles long measured on its crest, nearly half a mile wide at its base, about 400 feet wide at the water surface, about 100 feet wide at the top and its crest is at an elevation of 115 feet above mean sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of the lake. The top and upstream slope are riprapped. The spillway is a concrete lined opening 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide, cut through a hill of rock nearly in the center of the dam, the bottom of the opening being ten feet above sea level. It is fitted with gates and machinery for regulating the water level of the lake.

The water level of Gatun lake, extending through the Gaillard cut, is maintained at the south end by an earth dam connecting the locks at Pedro Miguel with the high ground to the westward, about 1,700 feet long, with its crest at an elevation of 105 feet above mean tide. A small lake between the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores is formed by dams connecting the walls of Miraflores locks with the high ground on either side. The dam to the westward is of earth, about 2,700 feet long, having its crest about 15 feet above the water in Miraflores lake. The east dam is of concrete, about 500 feet long, and forms a spillway for Miraflores lake, with crest gates similar to those at the spillway of the Gatun dam.

GATUN LAKE.

Gatun lake covers an area of 164 square miles, with a depth in the ship channel varying from 35 to 45 feet. Throughout the first 16 miles from Gatun the width of the channel is 1,000 feet; then for 4 miles it is 800 feet and for 4 miles more 500 feet, when the entrance to Culebra cut, at Bas Obispo, is reached. The water level in the cut is that of the lake and the bottom width of the channel is 300 feet.

THE LOCKS.

There are twelve locks in the canal, all in duplicate: three pairs in flight at Gatun, with a combined lift of 85 feet; one pair at Pedro Miguel, with a lift of 30½ feet, and two pairs at Miraflores, with a combined lift of 54½ feet at mean tide. The dimensions of all are the same—a usable length of 1,000 feet and a usable width of 110 feet. Each lock is a chamber, with walls and floors of concrete and water tight gates at each end.

RULES FOR VESSELS.

Prior to sending a vessel through the Panama canal its owner or agent must make a deposit with the government to cover its canal expenses. Usually this deposit is made with an assistant United States treasurer. When the ship enters the harbor at either terminal port it is boarded by officers who examine its bill of health and clearance, see that its certificate of canal measurement is properly made out and ascertain what it needs in matters of fuel, supplies, extra men to handle the lines during the passage of the locks, etc. In all stages of its transit of the canal the vessel must have on board a government pilot. There is no charge for this service. As soon as the vessel starts on its transit of the canal the fact is telephoned to all the stations along the course so that there is exact knowledge at each station all the time of the status of the traffic. The course is equipped with all requisite signals and facilities for mooring, like sidings.

The transit of the canal requires about ten hours, of which approximately three hours are spent in the locks. In the sea level channels and the Gaillard cut the speed is limited to six knots; through Gatun lake vessels may make ten, twelve and fifteen knots, according to the width of the channel. In the locks the vessels are under control of the lock-operating force.

They are towed through the lock chambers by electric locomotives operating on tracks on the side walls. Six locomotives are used for the larger vessels, three on each wall. Two keep forward of the vessel, pulling and holding her head to the center of the chamber; two aft, holding the vessel in check, and two slightly forward of amidships, which do most of the towing. Except in the locks towing is not required and vessels proceed under their power. Tug service for sailing ships is at the rate of \$15 per hour.

TOLLS.

On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, \$1.20 per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

LABOR FORCE.

June 27, 1917, the actual working force of the Panama canal was 24,146, of whom 3,842 were employees of the Panama railroad. Of the total number, 20,597 were silver and 3,549 gold employees, the latter being composed almost exclusively of white Americans.

CANAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Act of congress.	Appropriation.	Deficiency.
June 28, 1902.....	\$40,000,000.00	.....
April 28, 1904.....	10,000,000.00	.....
June 28, 1905.....	10,000,000.00	.....
Dec. 21, 1905.....	11,000,000.00	.....
Feb. 27, 1906.....	.....	\$5,990,786
June 30, 1906.....	25,456,415.03	.....
March 4, 1907.....	27,161,367.50	.....
Feb. 15, 1908.....	.....	12,178,900
May 27, 1908.....	29,187,000.00	.....
March 4, 1909.....	32,638,000.00	5,458,000
Feb. 25, 1910.....	.....	76,000
June 25, 1910.....	37,855,000.00	.....
Special acts.....	21,411.56	.....
March 4, 1911.....	45,560,000.00	.....
Aug. 24, 1912.....	23,980,000.00	.....
June 23, 1913.....	16,265,333.00	.....
Aug. 1, 1914.....	20,718,000.00	2,724,350
March 3, 1915.....	16,940,000.00	.....
July 1, 1916.....	16,800,000.00	.....
June 12, 1917.....	13,155,000.00	.....
Total	382,737,527.14	.....
Deficiency	26,428,036.00	.....

Grand total..... 409,165,563.14

*Paid for French rights in canal.

†Paid to republic of Panama for canal zone rights.

FORTIFICATIONS.

March 4, 1911.....	\$3,000,000
Aug. 24, 1912.....	2,806,950
June 23, 1913.....	4,870,000
June 30, 1914.....	1,124,475
March 3, 1915.....	2,639,048
July 1, 1916.....	4,535,000
June 12, 1917.....	4,756,500
Total	23,731,973

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Fiscal years ended June 30.

	1915.	1916.	1917
Number vessels.....	1,083	787	1,876
Net tonnage.....	3,843,035	2,479,761	6,009,358
Tons of cargo.....	4,969,792	3,140,046	7,229,255
Tolls	\$4,343,383	\$2,399,830	\$5,872,244

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANAL IN FISCAL YEAR 1917.

The total number of ships making the transit of the canal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, in seagoing traffic was 1,876. In the fiscal year 1916 the total was 787; in 1915 it was

1,088. The aggregate gross and net tonnages of the 1,876 ships in the year 1917, according to the rules of measurement for the Panama canal, were 8,630,121 and 6,009,358 tons, respectively.

The cargo carried through the canal amounted to 7,229,255 tons of 2,240 pounds.

Ships making the passage of the canal without cargo, including naval ships and pleasure craft which did not carry cargo, as well as merchant ships in ballast, aggregated 284. Of these, 187 were in transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 97 from the Pacific to the Atlantic; net tonnages were 574,881 and 219,907, respectively.

The average net tonnage of all ships was 3,203 tons. The average net tonnage of the ships carrying cargo was 3,275 tons. The average loading of the ships with cargo was 4,541 tons of 2,240 pounds.

The ratio of tons of cargo to net tonnage of ships with cargo was 1.386. As distributed over the aggregate of traffic, for each of the 6,009,358 net tons that passed through the canal there were handled 1.2 tons of cargo.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS USING CANAL.

By nationality the vessels making the transit of the Panama canal in the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1917, were: United States, 464; British, 780; Chilean, 90; Costa Rican, 23; Cuban, 6; Danish, 43; Dutch, 74; French, 9; German, 6; Italian, 2; Japanese, 72; Mexican, 13; Nicaraguan, 2; Norwegian, 150; Panaman, 7; Peruvian, 86; Russian, 2; Spanish, 20; Swedish, 18; total, 1,876.

CANAL ZONE.

The Canal Zone contains about 448 square miles and in June, 1917, had a total population of 23,295. It begins at a point three marine miles from mean low water mark in each ocean and extends for five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal. It includes the group of islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco. The cities of Panama and Colon are excluded from the zone, but the United States has the right to enforce sanitary ordinances and maintain public order there in case the republic of Panama should not be able to do so.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

The Panama railroad and the steamships run in connection with it between New York and Colon are owned and operated by the United States government. It practically parallels the canal nearly the whole distance. It is 46½ miles long and runs between the cities of Colon and Panama.

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

MAC MILLAN CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION.

Donald B. MacMillan and the other members of the arctic expedition organized under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical society arrived at Sydney, N. S., Aug. 26, 1917, after four years spent in the polar regions. As previously announced the explorers found that Crocker Land, which Peary thought he saw on his last expedition, had no existence, the conqueror of the north pole having evidently been deceived by a mirage. MacMillan and his companions did much surveying and exploring work in Finlay Land and other localities in the far north. Incidentally the route taken by Dr. Frederick Cook was retraced in company with one of his Eskimo companions on that famous trip, and it was proved that he had not come within many days of the pole. MacMillan also found some relics of the Elisha Kent Kane expedition at Rensselaer harbor.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

Sir Ernest Shackleton returned to England in 1917 after having rescued seven members of his party who were stranded near Ross Barrier in the antarctic. These men, with three others, were left when the ship Aurora was forced by stormy weather to return to New Zealand in 1916. Capt. Mackintosh and V. G. Hayward perished in a blizzard in May that year near Cape Evans, while another member of the party, A. P. Spencer-Smith, died of scurvy. On his return to England Sir Ernest resumed active duty with the British navy.

KATMAI CRATER.

Word was received from the Griggs expedition to Mount Katmai, Alaska, in September, 1917, that it had returned to civilization after making some important discoveries in the great volcanic area. The Katmai crater was found to be more than nine miles in circumference and 3,600 feet deep. The party discovered a mud river seventeen miles long and mapped 1,600 square miles of territory. In the volcanic area there were found to be millions of active vents in the space of 100 square miles. The Katmai eruption in June, 1912, was one of the greatest in the history of the world.

THE POLAR RECORD.

Year.	Explorer.	ARCTIC.	Deg.	Min.
1854—	E. K. Kane.....		80	56
1871—	Capt. Hall.....		82	16
1876—	Capt. Nares.....		83	40
1879—	Lieut. De Long.....		77	15
1882—	Lieut. Greely.....		83	24
1890—	Lieut. Peary.....		83	50

Year.	Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
1891—	Lieut. Peary.....	83	24
1895—	Fridtjof Nansen.....	86	14
1900—	Duke d'Abuzzi.....	86	33
1902—	Lieut. Peary.....	84	17
1904—	Anthony Fiala.....	83	13
1906—	Commander Peary.....	87	6
1909—	Commander Peary.....	90	(Pole)

ANTARCTIC.

1774—	Capt. Cook.....	71	15
1823—	Capt. Weddell.....	74	15
1842—	Capt. Ross.....	77	49
1895—	Borchgrevink.....	74	10
1898—	De Gerlache.....	71	36
1900—	Borchgrevink.....	78	50
1902—	Capt. Robert F. Scott.....	82	17
1909—	Lieut. Shackleton.....	88	23
1911—	Roald Amundsen.....	90	(Pole)
1912—	Capt. Robert F. Scott.....	90	(Pole)

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD TROUBLES.

Disturbances caused by the labor organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, of which William D. Haywood of Chicago is the secretary-treasurer, were numerous and serious in 1917. The members of the society, who are believers in "syndicalism" and "direct action" and who seek to substitute labor rule for the police state, made themselves extremely obnoxious by organizing strikes on all sorts of pretexts, especially in the mining centers throughout the west. In Bisbee, Ariz., 1,286 of the I. W. W. were forcibly deported, July 12, by an organization calling itself the "Citizens' Protective league." The men were rounded up and placed on a train bound for Columbus, N. M. They were not wanted there and were kept on the cars until the Washington authorities ordered the troops on the Mexican border to see that they were given shelter and food. There were deportations of I. W. W. members from other towns in Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

Trouble was also caused by the organization in the lumber camps of Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho, in the Michigan copper mines and elsewhere. In Butte, Mont., where the mines were made almost entirely idle by the machinations of the I. W. W., one of the leaders of the organization, Frank Little, was hanged by a secret posse of six or seven men. It was charged that he had been extremely violent in his denunciation of the United States government and that in a public speech he had called United States soldiers "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform."

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegate—Most Reverend John Bonzano, D. D.

Cardinals—James Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; William H. O'Connell, Boston, Mass.; John M. Farley, New York, N. Y.

Archdiocese. ARCHBISHOPS. Name.
Chicago, Ill. George W. Mundelein
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Dubuque, Iowa. James J. Keane
Manila, P. I. Michael J. O'Doherty
Milwaukee, Wis. Sebastian G. Messmer
New Orleans, La. (Vacancy)
Oregon City, Ore. Alexander Christie
Philadelphia, Pa. Edmond F. Prendergast
St. Louis, Mo. John Joseph Glennon
St. Paul, Minn. John Ireland
San Francisco, Cal. Edward J. Hanna
Santa Fe, N. M. John Baptist Pitaval

Diocese. BISHOPS. Name.
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Altoona, Pa. Eugene A. Garvey
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Charleston, S. C. William T. Russell
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Chicago, Ill. Alexander J. McGavick
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Concordia, Kas. John F. Cuppingham
Corpus Christi, Tex. Paul Joseph Nussbaum
Covington, Ky. Ferdinand Brossart
Crookston, Minn. Timothy Corbett
Dallas, Tex. Joseph Patrick Lynch
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Denver, Col. (Vacancy)
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Duluth, Minn. James McGolrick
El Paso, Tex. Anthony J. Schuler
Erie, Pa. J. E. Fitz Maurice
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Fargo, N. D. James O'Reilly
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Green Bay, Wis. Paul P. Rhode
Harrisburg, Pa. Philip R. McDevitt
Hartford, Conn. John Joseph Nilan
Hawaiian Islands. Libert H. Boeynaems
Helena, Mont. John P. Farrell
Indianapolis, Ind. Francis S. Chastard
Kansas City, Mo. Thomas F. Lillis
Kearney, Neb. James Albert Duffy
LaCrosse, Wis. James Schwebach
Lead, S. D. John J. Lawler
Leavenworth, Kas. John Ward
Lincoln, Neb. John Henry Tihen
Little Rock, Ark. John B. Morris
Louisville, Ky. Denis O'Donaghue
Manchester, N. H. George Albert Guertin
Marquette, Mich. Frederick Elis
Mobile, Ala. Edward P. Allen
Monterey-Los Angeles, Cal. Peter J. Muldoon
Nashville, Tenn. Thomas Sebastian Byrne
Natchez, Miss. John Edward Gunn
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New Orleans, La. J. M. Laval (auxiliary)
New York, N. Y. Patrick J. Hayes (auxiliary)
Ogdensburg, N. Y. Henry Gabriels
Oklahoma. Theophile Meerschaert
Omaha, Neb. Jeremiah J. Hart
Peoria, Ill. Edmund Michael Dunne
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Pittsburgh, Pa. J. F. Regis Canevin
Portland, Me. Louis S. Walsh

Diocese. Name.
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Rockford, Ill. (Vacancy)
Sacramento, Cal. Thomas Grace
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Sioux Falls, S. D. Thomas O'Gorman
Spokane, Wash. Augustine F. Schinner
Springfield, Mass. Thomas D. Beaven
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Syracuse, N. Y. John Grimes
Toledo, O. Joseph Schrems
Trenton, N. J. James A. McFaul
Tucson, Ariz. Henry Granjon
Wheeling, W. Va. Patrick James Donahue
Wichita, Kas. John J. Hennessy
Wilmington, Del. John J. Monaghan
Winona, Minn. Patrick R. Heffron

CATHOLIC CHURCH STATISTICS.

[From the Official Catholic Directory for 1917.]
Figures are for the United States.

Cardinals—3.	Students—6,898.
Archbishops—14.	Colleges for boys—216.
Bishops—96.	Academies for girls—676.
Secular clergy—14,602.	Parishes with schools—5,687.
Religious clergy—5,381.	Children attending—1,537,644.
Total clergy—19,983.	Orphan asylums—293.
Churches with resident priests—10,190.	Orphans—45,059.
Missions with churches—5,530.	Homes for aged—106.
Total churches—15,520.	Catholic population of Seminaries—102.
	U. S.—17,022,879.

POPE AND COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope—Benedict XV., born Nov. 21, 1854; elected 1914.

Papal Secretary—Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

Cardinal bishops. Created cardinal.
Cassetta, Francis de Paula, b. Aug. 12, 1845. 1889
Vannutelli, Vincent, b. Dec. 5, 1836. 1889
De Lal, Cajetan, b. July 26, 1853. 1907
Vico, Antonio, b. Jan. 9, 1847. 1911
Granito, Pignatelli di Gennaro, b. 1851. 1911

Cardinal priests.
Almaraz y Santos, Enriquez, b. Sept. 22, 1847. 1911
Ametti, Leone Adolfo, b. Sept. 6, 1850. 1911
Andrieu, Paul Pierre, b. Dec. 3, 1849. 1907
Ascalesi, Alexius, b. Feb. 15, 1832. 1916
Bacilieri, Bartholomew, b. March 27, 1842. 1904
Begin, Louis N., b. Jan. 10, 1840. 1914
Bettinger, Francis de, b. Sept. 17, 1850. 1914
Boggiani, Thomas P., b. 1863. 1916
Boschi, Julius, b. March 2, 1838. 1901
Bourne, Francis, b. March 23, 1861. 1911
Cabrieres, Francis M. D. de, b. Aug. 30, 1839. 1911
Cagliano de Azevedo, Ottavio, b. Nov. 7, 1845. 1905
Cagliari, John, b. 1838. 1915
Cavalcantini, Joachim A. de A., b. Jan. 17, 1850. 1905
Cosi y Machio, Giuseppe, b. Aug. 6, 1838. 1911
Csernoch, John, b. Jan. 18, 1852. 1914
Doubourg, Augustus, b. 1842. 1916
Dubois, Louis Ernest, b. 1856. 1916
Farley, John M., b. April 20, 1842. 1911
Ferrari, Andrew, b. Aug. 18, 1850. 1894
Francisco-Nave de Bontife, J., b. July 23, 1846. 1899
Fruhwith, Andrew, b. 1845. 1905
Gasparri, Peter, b. May 5, 1882. 1907
Gibbons, James, b. July 23, 1834. 1895
Gotti, Jerome Mary, b. March 29, 1834. 1895
Guaisola y Mendez, V., b. April 21, 1852. 1914
Gusmini, George, b. 1855. 1915
Hartmann, Felix de, b. Dec. 15, 1851. 1914
Herrera, Joseph M. M., b. Aug. 26, 1835. 1897
Hornig, Charles de, b. Aug. 10, 1840. 1912
La Fontaine, Peter, b. 1860. 1916
Logue, Michael, b. Oct. 1, 1840. 1893

Cardinal priests.	Created cardinal.
Luadi, Alexander, b. Aug. 12, 1858.....	1907
Luoni, Louis Henry, b. Oct. 28, 1842.....	1907
Maffi, Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1858.....	1907
Martinelli, Sebastian, b. Aug. 20, 1848.....	1901
Maurin, Louis J., b. 1859.....	1916
Mendes, Bello Anthony, b. Aug. 25, 1842.....	1907
Mercier, Desideratus, b. Nov. 21, 1851.....	1907
Merry del Val, Raphael, b. Oct. 10, 1865.....	1903
Mistrangelo, Alphonsus, b. 1852.....	1915
Netto, Joseph Sebastian, b. Feb. 3, 1841.....	1854
O'Connell, William H., b. Dec. 3, 1859.....	1911
Piffi, Frederick G., b. Oct. 15, 1864.....	1914
Ponpili, Basilus, b. April 15, 1863.....	1911
Prisco, Joseph, b. Sept. 18, 1837.....	1896
Ranzani de Bianchi, V. A., b. 1857.....	1916
Richelmy, Augustinus, b. Nov. 29, 1850.....	1899
Rinaldini, Aristides, b. Feb. 5, 1844.....	1907
Sbarretti, Donatus, b. 1856.....	1916
Scapinelli di Leguigno, Raphael, b. 1858.....	1915
Serafini, Dominic, b. Aug. 3, 1852.....	1914
Skrbensky, Leo de, b. June 12, 1863.....	1901
Tonti, Julius, b. 1844.....	1915
Van Rossum, William, b. Sept. 3, 1854.....	1911
Cardinal deacons.	
Bisleti, Cajetan, b. March 20, 1856.....	1911
Billot, Louis, b. Jan. 22, 1846.....	1911
Gasquet, Francis A., b. Oct. 5, 1846.....	1914
Giorgi, Orestes.....	1916
Giustini, Philipp, b. May 8, 1852.....	1914
Lega, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1860.....	1914
Marini, Nicholas.....	1916

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 Freedman's Aid Society—Patrick J. Maveety, I. Garland Penn, 420 Plum street, Cincinnati, O.
 Board of Education—A. W. Harris, 150 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Board of Sunday Schools—Edgar Blake, 53 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 Board of Conference Claimants—Joseph B. Hingelley, 820 Garland building, Chicago, Ill.
 Epworth League, General Secretary—Wilbur F. Sheridan, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
 Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals—Clarence True Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.
 General Deaconsess Board—Daniel W. Howell, 433 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Commission on Finance—Joseph W. Van Cleave, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.

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Organized at Cleveland, O., May 15, 1889.
 President—Bishop A. W. Leonard, San Francisco, Cal.
 General Secretary—Rev. W. F. Sheridan, D. D., 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
 German Assistant Secretary—Rev. A. C. Bucher, Cincinnati, O.
 Assistant Secretary for Colored Conferences—Rev. W. W. Lucas, Meridian, Miss.
 Editor Epworth Herald—Rev. Dan B. Brummitt, D. D., 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.

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 China (Anking).....D. T. Huntington, Anking
 China (Hankow).....L. H. Roots, Hankow
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The Luther league is nonsynodical in organization. It has seventeen state, eighty-two district and 1,300 local organizations.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

The Christian Science church was founded in 1872 by Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer of Christian Science and author of its textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." The church was organized "to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should restate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual). In 1892 the church was reorganized as the First Church of Christ, Scientist, known as the Mother

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Clerk—Charles E. Jarvis.

Treasurer—Bliss Knapp.

Directors—Allison V. Stewart, James A. Neal, John V. Dittmore, Adam H. Dickey, Edward A. Merritt.

All Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and in foreign countries are branches of the Mother Church. Lesson-sermons compiled from the bible and "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" are read at the services in Christian Science churches.

Mrs. Edy founded the Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, Quarterly, Der Herold der Christian Science and the Christian Science Monitor (a daily newspaper), all of which are published by the Christian Science Publishing society in Boston.

There is in connection with the Christian Science movement an official board of lecturership designed to furnish the public correct information concerning the fundamental teachings of Christian Science. Lectures given by members of this board are free to the public.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

[Swedenborgian.]

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Organized in December, 1908.

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The national offices are at 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

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 International Headquarters—London, England.
 American National Headquarters—120 West 14th street, New York, N. Y.
 Commander of United States Forces—Evangeline C. Booth.
 Western Territorial Headquarters—108, 114 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
 Western Territorial Commissioner—Thomas Estill.
 Posts in World—2,635.
 Social Institutions—1,219.
 Officers and Cadets—17,288.

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Organized March 6, 1896; incorporated Nov. 6, 1896.
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 National Headquarters—34 West 28th street, New York, N. Y.
 Northwestern Headquarters—1201-1213 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Territorial Commander—Maj.-Gen. Edward Fielding.
 National Secretary—J. W. Merrill, New York, N. Y.
 National Treasurer—W. J. Crafts, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago, Ill.
 Vice-President—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn.
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 Treasurer—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Trustees—J. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eliza Harlow Goetz, Baltimore, Md.; Frank A. Barwise, Bangor, Me.; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Herrick, San Diego, Cal.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Organized 1825.
 President—William Phillips Hall.
 General Secretary—Judson Swift, D. D.
 Treasurer—Louis Tag.
 Offices—Park avenue and 40th street, New York, N. Y.

THE FAMILY ALTAR LEAGUE.

The Family Altar league is a worldwide company of people who have made a covenant to maintain a family altar in their home. Covenant cards are furnished free on request, and to all who enroll by signing the covenant a wall-card certificate of membership is sent without cost. In 1917 316,000 cards had been sent out. It is estimated that more than 70,000 new family altars have been established and 250,000 lives are being touched and influenced every day in the home because of the league. The headquarters are at 402 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill. The officers are: The Rev. W. L. Biederwolf, D. D., president; the Rev. J. W. Nicely, D. D., recording secretary; E. O. Excell, treasurer; the Rev. R. Howard Taylor, general secretary.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

Headquarters—280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond, New York, N. Y.
 President—Mrs. A. H. Evans, New York, N. Y.
 First Vice-President—Miss Annie M. Brown, Toronto, Ont.
 Second Vice-President—Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Louisville, Ky.
 Third Vice-President—Miss Susan R. Broken-shire, Waltham, Mass.
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 Recording Secretary—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Treasurer—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth, 280 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.
 Editor—Mrs. B. L. McLaurin, Vicksburg, Miss.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholics.....	272,860,000
Eastern churches.....	120,000,000
Protestant churches.....	171,650,000
Total Christians.....	564,510,000
Jews.....	12,205,000
Mohammedans.....	221,825,000
Buddhists.....	138,081,000
Hindus.....	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists.....	300,830,000
Shintoists.....	25,000,000
Animists.....	158,270,000
Unclassified.....	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian.....	1,081,981,000
Grand total.....	1,646,491,000

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES (1916).

[Compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.]

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Adventists—1. Evangelical.....	83	218	481
2. Advent Christian.....	828	640	30,316
3. Seventh-Day.....	558	2,036	77,724
4. Church of God.....	34	22	800
5. Life and Advent Union.....	12	12	5,509
6. Church of God in Christ.....	61	66	2,224
Total Adventists.....	1,509	2,794	112,054
Baptists—1. Baptist (North).....	8,572	9,542	1,289,909
2. Baptist (South).....	15,588	24,564	2,779,546
3. Baptist (Colored).....	13,806	16,342	2,133,635
4. Six-Principle.....	9	13	731
5. Seventh-Day.....	98	82	8,255
6. Free.....	805	1,110	65,440
7. Freewill.....	914	834	57,231
8. General.....	570	560	34,100
9. Separate.....	100	76	5,180
10. United.....	260	196	13,698
11. Baptist Church of Christ.....	99	93	6,416
Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
12. Primitive.....	1,500	2,922	102,311
13. Primitive Colored.....	1,480	797	35,076
14. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian.....	35	55	781
15. Church of God and Saints of Christ.....	75	48	1,823
Total Baptists.....	43,911	57,734	6,534,132
Brethren (Dunkards)—			
1. Conservative.....	3,106	980	100,000
2. Old Order.....	219	70	3,500
3. Progressive.....	314	230	24,794
4. Seventh-Day (German).....	6	15	900
Total Dunk'd Brethren.....	3,645	1,295	128,594
Brethren (Plymouth)—			
1. Brethren I.....	134	2,933	4,752
2. Brethren II.....	128	81	1,724
3. Brethren III.....	60	1,157	
4. Brethren IV.....	60		
Total Plym. Brethren.....	403		10,566

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
Brethren (River)—			
1. Brethren in Christ.....	178	68	3,731
2. Old Order or Yorker.....	*24	*9	*423
3. Utd. Zion's Children..	*22	*23	*749
Total River Brethren..	224	105	4,903
Buddhists—			
1. Chinese Temples.....	*1	*62	.....
2. Japanese Temples.....	*14	*12	*3,165
Total Buddhists.....	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic—			
1. Catholic Apostolic....	*14	*11	*2,907
2. New Apostolic.....	*19	*13	*2,020
Total Cath. Apostolic..	33	24	4,927
Catholic (Eastern Orthodox)—			
1. Armenian Apostolic....	20	57	65,000
2. Russian Orthodox.....	225	280	100,000
3. Greek Orthodox.....	80	70	175,000
4. Syrian Orthodox.....	32	34	45,000
5. Serbian Orthodox.....	39	45	76,000
6. Roumanian Orthodox....	5	5	20,000
7. Bulgarian Orthodox....	3	4	4,500
Total Eastern Catholics	404	475	485,500
Catholic (Western)—			
1. Roman Catholic.....	20,050	15,362	14,295,225
2. Polish Catholic.....	37	45	20,145
3. American Old Catholic	42	40	15,000
Total West. Catholics	20,129	15,447	14,330,370
Christadelphians.....	.....	70	1,500
Christians.....	1,066	1,360	106,159
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	*35	*17	*5,865
Christian Union.....	365	330	16,825
Church of Christ, Scientist	2,998	1,499	85,096
Churches of God (Wine- brennarian).....	434	484	28,033
Churches of the Living God (Colored)—			
1. Christian Workers for Friendship.....	*51	*44	*2,676
2. Apostolic.....	*30	*15	*752
3. Church of Christ in God.....	*20	*9	*858
Total Churches of the Living God.....	101	68	4,286
Churches of the New Jeru- salem—1. General Con- vention.....	102	128	8,500
2. General Church.....	38	22	1,272
Total New Jerusalem Churches.....	140	150	9,772
Church Transcendent.....	2	3	148
Communitic Societies—			
1. Shakers.....	.....	6	233
2. Amana.....	.....	*7	*1,756
Total Communitic Soci- eties.....	.....	13	1,989
Congregationalists.....	15,974	16,106	1790,488
Disciples of Christ—1. Dis- ciples of Christ.....	6,324	8,533	1,177,792
2. Churches of Christ.....	*2,100	*2,649	*159,658
Total Dis. of Christ..	8,424	11,182	1,337,450
Evangelical Bodies—			
1. Evangelical association	1,056	1,625	120,387
2. United Evang. Church	516	948	89,530
Total Evang. Bodies..	1,572	2,573	209,917
Faith Associations—1. Aposto- lic Faith Movement.....	.....	*6	*538
2. Peniel Missions.....	*30	*11	*703
3. Met. Church Assn.....	*29	*6	*466
4. Herzbach Faith Assn....	*35	*10	*293
5. Mission'y Church Assn..	*35	*32	*1,256
6. Heavenly Recruit Church	*55	*27	*938
7. Apost. Christian Church	*19	*42	*4,558
8. Christian Congregation	*26	*9	*395
9. Voluntary Missionary Society (Colored).....	*11	*3	*425
Total Faith Assns.....	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	*20	*15	*1,835
Friends—1. Orthodox.....	1,287	748	97,514
2. "Hicksite".....	35	160	17,806

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Churches.	Communi- cants.
3. "Wilburite".....	*47	*43	*3,880
4. Primitive.....	*10	*8	*171
Total Friends.....	1,379	964	119,371
Friends of the Temple....	*3	*3	*376
German Evang. Protestant	*59	*66	*24,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,089	1,389	274,787
Jewish Congregations.....	*1,084	*1,769	*143,000
Latter-Day Saints—			
1. Utah Branch.....	2,460	913	345,000
2. Reorganized Branch....	1,800	800	70,000
Total Latter-Day Saints	4,260	1,713	415,000
Lutherans—			
1. General Synod.....	1,425	1,847	360,749
2. United Synod (South)...	261	494	54,662
3. General Council.....	1,664	2,427	494,989
4. Synodical Conference...	3,268	3,901	827,056
5. United Norwegian.....	650	1,650	173,534
6. Ohio.....	669	912	137,190
7. Buffalo.....	25	44	5,530
8. Hauge's.....	160	290	22,906
9. Eielsen's.....	5	26	1,100
10. Iowa.....	600	1,201	123,197
11. Norwegian.....	447	986	97,586
12. Danish in America....	71	108	14,283
13. Icelandic.....	15	50	4,179
14. Emanuel.....	23	26	19,000
15. Suomal (Finnish).....	36	147	15,020
16. Finnish Apostolic.....	70	309	22,000
17. Finnish National.....	22	72	8,000
18. Norwegian Free.....	185	391	28,712
19. Danish of the.....	141	190	15,161
20. Church of the Lu- theran Brethren.....	13	18	2,000
Ind. Congregations.....	87	200	27,500
Total Lutherans.....	9,847	15,289	2,454,334
Scandinavian Ev. Bodies—			
1. Swedish Evang. Miss. Covenant.....	436	270	40,000
2. Swedish Ev. Free Miss.	152	154	18,500
3. Norwegian Ev. Free....	75	153	4,400
Total Scand. Evang....	663	577	62,900
Mennonites—1. Mennonite..	560	257	14,148
2. Bruederhof.....	32	20	1,033
3. Amish.....	128	64	9,888
4. Amish (Old).....	161	60	5,496
5. Amish (Conservative)..	60	23	2,619
6. Reformed.....	32	14	1,029
7. General Conference....	180	116	15,451
8. Church of God in Christ	11	9	300
9. Old (Wisler).....	20	21	1,421
10. Bundes Conference....	46	27	2,425
11. Defenseless.....	12	14	824
12. Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	155	140	5,516
Miscellaneous.....	91	48	4,646
Total Mennonites.....	1,488	813	64,796
Methodists — 1. Methodist	18,763	28,360	3,743,031
Episcopal.....	170	225	20,000
2. Union American Meth- odist Episcopal.....	5,000	6,900	620,000
3. African Meth. Episcopal	.....	.....	.....
4. African Union Method- ist Protestant.....	200	125	4,000
5. African Methodist Epis- copal Zion.....	3,552	3,180	568,608
6. Methodist Protestant..	1,410	2,400	201,110
7. Wesleyan Methodist..	5,500	600	20,500
8. Methodist Epis. South	7,320	16,993	2,123,785
9. Congregational Meth..	337	333	15,529
10. New Cong. Methodist	*59	*35	*1,782
11. Zion Union Apostolic..	*33	*45	*3,059
12. Col. Meth. Episcopal..	3,072	3,196	240,798
13. Primitive.....	74	94	8,600
14. Free Methodist.....	1,193	1,165	35,149
15. Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal.....	25	30	1,172
16. Independent Methodist	2	2	1,261
Total Methodists.....	41,800	62,783	1,608,234
Moravian Bodies—			
1. Moravians.....	144	126	20,859
2. Union Bohemians and Moravians.....	4	21	1,000
Total Moravian Bodies	148	147	21,859

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- cants.
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	*50	*204
Pentecostal Bodies—1. Pen- tecostal Church of the Nazarene	780	941
2. Other Pentecostal As- sociations	281	72
Tot. Pentecostal Bodies	1,011	1,013
Presbyterians—1. Northern	9,585	9,784
2. Cumberland	1,010	63,735
3. Cumberland (Colored)	*375	*196
4. Welsh Calvinistic	91	142
5. United	973	992
6. Southern	1,861	3,437
7. Associate	7	13
8. Asso. Reformed, South	112	156
9. Reformed (Synod)	128	113
10. Reformed (Gen. Synod)	16	17
11. Reformed (Covenanted) .....	.....	1
12. Reformed in the U. S. and Canada	1	1
Total Presbyterians	13,885	16,298

Protestant Episcopal—		
1. Protestant Episcopal	5,598	8,054
2. Reformed Episcopal	82	80
Total Prot. Epis.	5,680	8,134

Reformed—		
1. Reformed (Dutch)	775	724
2. Reformed (German)	1,245	1,773
3. Christian Reformed	172	237
4. Hungarian Reformed	31	74
Total Reformed	2,223	2,808

Reformed Catholic	7	6
Salvation Army	3,225	967
Schwenkfelders	6	6
Social Brethren	15	17
Society for Ethical Culture	7	6
Spiritualists	1,500	200,000
Theosophical Society	174	5,861
Unitarians	504	472
United Brethren—		
1. United Brethren	1,937	3,577
2. United Brethren (Old Constitution)	310	515
Total Utd. Breth.	2,247	4,092

Universalists	662	865
Independent Congregations	267	879
Grand total in 1916	182,843	225,321
Grand total in 1915	180,200	225,204

*Census of 1906. †Estimate.

NET GAINS IN COMMUNICANTS IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Denomination.	Gain.
Roman Catholic	7,848,076
Methodist Episcopal	1,417,240
Southern Baptist	1,405,486
Methodist Episcopal, South	862,059
Baptist (Colored)	784,646
Presbyterian, Northern	706,933
Disciples of Christ	492,688
Baptist, North	452,193
Protestant Episcopal	508,842
Lutheran Synodical Conference	464,233
Congregationalists	267,647
African M. E.	218,820
African M. E. Zion	145,925
Lutheran General Council	191,432
Lutheran General Synod	136,741
United Brethren	152,618
Presbyterian (South)	185,648
Latter-Day Saints, Utah	116,441
Reformed (German) .....	.....
Total	16,524,933
All other bodies	2,126,800
Grand total	18,651,733

NET GAINS IN COMMUNICANTS OF GROUPS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Denominational groups.	Net gain.
Catholics (3 bodies)	7,869,036
Methodists (16 bodies)	2,882,824
Baptists (15 bodies)	2,684,284

Denominational groups.	Net gain.
Lutherans (20 bodies)	1,203,112
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	825,707
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)	652,346
Episcopal, Protestant (2 bodies)	511,187
Reformed (4 bodies)	193,144
Eastern Orthodox (7 bodies)	453,561
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	230,875
United Brethren (2 bodies)	135,106
Evangelical (2 bodies)	71,942
Friends (4 bodies)	13,504
Brethren, Dunkards (4 bodies)	50,049
Adventists (6 bodies)	45,856
Total	17,822,533

SUMMARY FOR 1916.

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- cants.
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,501	2,794
Baptists (15 bodies)	43,911	57,734
Brethren (Dunkard) (4 bodies)	3,645	1,295
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies) .....	.....	403
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	224	105
Buddhists (2 bodies)	15	74
Catholic Apostolic (2 bodies)	33	24
Catholic (Eastern Ortho- dox) (7 bodies)	404	475
Catholic (Western) (3 bodies)	20,129	15,447
Christadelphians .....	.....	70
Christians	1,066	1,360
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17
Christian Union	365	330
Church of Christ Scientist	2,998	1,499
Churches of God (Wine- brenerian)	434	484
Churches of the Living God (Colored) (3 bodies)	101	68
Churches of the New Jeru- salem (2 bodies)	140	150
Church Transcendent	2	3
Communitarian Societies (2 bodies) .....	.....	13
Congregationalists	5,974	6,106
Disciples of Christ (2 bodies)	8,424	11,182
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,572	2,573
Faith Associations (9 bodies)	241	146
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15
Friends (4 bodies)	1,379	964
Friends of the Temple	3	3
German Evang. Prot.	59	66
German Evang. Synod	1,089	1,389
Jewish Congregations	1,084	1,769
Latter-Day Saints (2 bodies)	4,260	1,713
Lutherans (21 bodies)	9,847	15,298
Scandinavian Evangelical (3 bodies)	663	577
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,483	813
Methodists (16 bodies)	41,800	62,783
Moravians (2 bodies)	143	147
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204
Pentecostal (2 bodies)	1,011	1,013
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	13,885	16,298
Prot. Epis. (2 bodies)	5,680	8,134
Reformed (4 bodies)	2,223	2,808
Reformed Catholic	7	6
Salvation Army	3,225	967
Schwenkfelders	6	6
Social Brethren	15	17
Soc. for Ethical Culture	7	6
Spiritualists	1,500	200,000
Theosophical Society	174	5,861
Unitarians	504	472
United Breth. (2 bodies)	2,247	4,092
Universalists	662	865
Independent Congregat'ns	267	879
Grand total in 1916	182,843	225,321
Grand total in 1915	180,200	225,204

CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL, JANUARY, 1917.

Denominations.	Minis- ters.	Communi- cants.	Minis- ters.	Communi- cants.
Baptist Churches, North..	8,572	9,542	1,289,909	
Free Baptist	*805	*1,110	*65,440	
National Baptist Conven- tion†	13,806	16,842	2,133,635	
Seventh-Day Baptist		98	8,265	
Christian Church	1,066	1,360	106,159	
Congregational	5,974	6,106	790,488	
Disciples of Christ	6,324	8,533	1,177,792	
Evangelical Association	1,056	1,625	120,387	
United Evangelical		516	948	89,530
Friends	1,287	748	97,514	
German Evangelical Synod	1,089	1,389	274,787	
Lutheran, General Synod..	1,425	1,847	360,749	
Mennonite, General Con- ference	180	116	15,451	
Methodist Episcopal	13,763	23,360	3,743,031	
Methodist Episcopal, South	7,320	16,993	2,123,785	
African Methodist Episco- pal	5,000	6,000	620,000	
African Methodist Episco- pal Zion	3,552	3,180	568,608	
Colored Methodist Episcopal	3,072	3,196	240,798	
Methodist Protestant	1,410	2,400	201,110	
Denominations.				
Moravian	144	126	20,859	
Presbyterian in U. S. A.	9,585	9,734	1,543,027	
Presbyterian in U. S., South	1,861	2,437	348,223	
United Presbyterian	973	992	156,954	
Welsh Presbyterian	91	142	14,668	
Reformed Presbyterian (Gen- eral Synod)	16	17	3,300	
Protestant Episcopal, Com- municants on Christian Unity and Social Service	5,598	8,054	1,066,970	
Reformed Church in Amer- ica	775	724	131,724	
Reformed Church in U. S.	1,245	1,773	326,112	
Reformed Episcopal	32	80	11,465	
United Brethren	1,987	2,577	345,705	
Totals for 1916	103,622	139,083	17,996,435	
Totals for 1915	103,113	139,091	17,742,509	

*Largely merged with Baptist Churches, North.

†Statistics include both conventions, the incor-
porated and the unincorporated.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

Calendar Year.	1st Quar.		2d Quar.		3d Quar.		4th Quar.		Total for year.		
	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	No. fail-ures.	Amt. of liabil-ities.	Average Liabil-ities.
1900.	2894	\$33,022,573	2438	\$41,724,879	2519	\$27,119,996	2923	\$36,628,225	10,774	\$138,495,673	\$12,854
1901.	3335	\$1,703,486	2424	\$4,201,204	2324	\$4,756,172	2919	\$2,531,514	11,145	\$13,092,376	10,279
1902.	3418	\$3,731,758	2747	\$6,643,098	2511	\$5,032,634	2939	\$2,069,279	11,615	\$17,476,769	10,114
1903.	3200	\$4,344,433	2248	\$2,452,827	2548	\$4,858,595	3893	\$3,788,330	12,069	\$55,444,185	12,879
1904.	3344	\$8,066,721	2870	\$1,424,188	2969	\$2,168,296	3016	\$2,543,106	12,193	\$144,202,311	11,820
1905.	3443	\$30,162,505	2767	\$5,742,080	2596	\$20,329,443	2714	\$6,442,144	11,520	\$102,676,172	8,913
1906.	3102	\$3,761,107	2510	\$2,902,967	2300	\$21,996,163	2770	\$4,541,278	10,682	\$119,201,515	11,159
1907.	3136	\$2,075,591	2481	\$8,411,880	2483	\$6,467,686	3635	\$1,348,877	11,725	\$197,385,225	16,834
1908.	4909	\$7,096,191	3860	\$8,797,264	3457	\$5,302,690	3524	\$2,638,161	15,690	\$222,315,684	14,169
1909.	3350	\$4,460,950	2981	\$4,080,123	2836	\$27,594,408	3257	\$6,967,594	12,324	\$154,093,465	11,954
1910.	3525	\$73,079,154	2863	\$39,160,152	3011	\$2,177,998	3253	\$7,339,793	12,652	\$201,757,097	15,947
1911.	3985	\$5,651,761	3076	\$4,046,590	2880	\$5,167,269	5000	\$2,196,045	13,441	\$191,061,665	14,215
1912.	4828	\$6,012,323	3849	\$4,999,900	3499	\$5,532,137	3636	\$9,573,031	15,452	\$203,117,391	13,115
1913.	4458	\$6,832,277	3705	\$6,076,784	3549	\$6,837,315	4235	\$7,925,912	16,037	\$272,672,288	17,003
1914.	4826	\$3,221,826	3518	\$10,577,905	4497	\$6,818,291	5439	\$8,990,838	18,280	\$357,908,859	19,579
1915.	7216	\$105,703,335	5524	\$2,884,200	4543	\$2,876,525	4868	\$6,822,068	22,156	\$302,236,148	13,644
1916.	5387	\$1,492,746	4109	\$9,748,676	3755	\$3,345,286	3743	\$1,625,549	16,993	\$196,212,256	11,547
1917.	3937	\$2,307,099	3551	\$2,414,257	3249	\$7,228,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME.

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York city, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.

Henry W. Beecher.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F. B. Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
George Peabody.

Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
William E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.

CHOSEN IN 1905.
John Quincy Adams.
James Russell Lowell.
William T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alexander Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
John Paul Jones.*
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.
CHOSEN IN 1910.
Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
Roger Williams.*
James Fenimore Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.
William Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John Lothrop Motley.
CHOSEN IN 1915.
Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.
*Reconsidered under a
new rule and failed of
re-election.

DEEP SALT BEDS.

In Kansas a deep well struck rock salt at 690 feet below the surface and penetrated 600 feet of rock salt in beds from five to sixty feet thick, according to the United States geological survey. A large area in this state is underlain by salt, which is mined by many shafts and

obtained by pumping brine. Drilling for oil in Texas and Louisiana has revealed the presence of tremendously thick deposits of rock salt at a depth of a few hundred feet. Thicknesses of 2,000 feet are common, and one drill hole passed through more than 3,000 feet of rock salt.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

GRAND LODGES A. F. & A. M.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES

OCTOBER, 1917.

Alabama—George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 Alberta—S. X. Taylor, Calgary.
 Arizona—George J. Roskrutz, Tucson.
 Arkansas—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 British Columbia—W. A. DeW. Smith, Westminster.
 California—John Whicher, San Francisco.
 Canada—Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton, Ont.
 Colorado—Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
 Connecticut—George A. Kies, Hartford.
 Cuba—Carlos G. Charles, Havana.
 Delaware—Harry J. Guthrie, Wilmington.
 Dist. of Columbia—A. W. Johnston, Washington.
 England—Sir Edward Letchworth, London.
 Florida—W. P. Webster, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Frank E. Baker, Macon.
 Holland—H. P. Van Nieuwerberg, The Hague.
 Idaho—George E. Knepper, Boise.
 Illinois—Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
 Indiana—Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
 Ireland—Lord W. L. Plunkett, Dublin.
 Kansas—Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Dave Jackson, Louisville.
 Louisiana—John A. Davilla, New Orleans.
 Maine—Charles B. Davis, Portland.
 Manitoba—James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
 Maryland—George Cook, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—Frederick W. Hamilton, Boston.
 Michigan—Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
 Minnesota—John Fishel, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Frederic G. Speed, Vicksburg.
 Missouri—John R. Parson, St. Louis.
 Montana—Cornelius Hedezs, J. Helena.
 Nebraska—Francis E. White, Omaha.
 Nevada—E. D. Vanderlith, Carson City.
 New Brunswick—J. Twining Hart, St. John.
 New Hampshire—Henry M. Cheney, Concord.
 New Jersey—Robert H. McAdams, Elizabeth.
 New Mexico—Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
 New South Wales—Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
 New York—Robert Judson Kenworthy, New York.
 New Zealand—Malcolm Niccol, Auckland.
 North Carolina—William W. Willson, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo.
 Nova Scotia—Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 Ohio—J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City.
 Oregon—James F. Robinson, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—John A. Perry, Philadelphia.
 Philippines—N. C. Comfort, Manila.
 Porto Rico—Jose G. Torres, San Juan.
 Prince Edward Island—W. P. Doull, Charlottetown.
 Quebec—Walter C. Hagar, Montreal.
 Queensland—Charles H. Harley, Brisbane.
 Rhode Island—S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
 Saskatchewan—W. B. Tate, Regina.
 Scotland—David Reid, Edinburgh.
 South Australia—C. R. J. Glover, Adelaide.
 South Carolina—O. Frank Hart, Columbia.
 South Dakota—George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.
 Tasmania—John Hamilton, Hobart.
 Tennessee—Steth M. Cain (acting), Nashville.
 Texas—W. B. Pearson, Waco.
 United Grand Lodge of Victoria—Charles J. Barrow, Melbourne.
 Utah—Freeman A. McCarty, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
 Victoria—C. J. Barrow, Melbourne.
 Virginia—Charles A. Nesbit, Richmond.
 Washington—Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
 Western Australia—J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
 West Virginia—John M. Collins, Charleston.
 Wisconsin—William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming—J. M. Lowndes, Saratoga.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—George E. Corson, war department, Washington, D. C.
 General Deputy Grand High Priest—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa.
 General Grand King—W. P. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
 General Grand Scribe—(Vacancy).

General Grand Treasurer—Thos. J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md.
 General Grand Secretary—Charles A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
 Headquarters—Coldwater, Mich.
 Number of grand chapters—47.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

GENERAL GRAND COUNCIL, 1917.

General Grand Master—Edward W. Wellington, Ellsworth, Kas.
 General Grand Deputy Master—George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y.
 General Grand Principal Conductor—(Vacancy).
 General Grand Treasurer—Thos. E. Shears, Denver, Col.
 General Grand Recorder—Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 General Grand Captain of Guard—Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark.
 General Grand Conductor of Council—Joseph C. Greenfield, Atlanta, Ga.
 General Grand Marshal—Bert S. Lee, Springfield, Mo.
 General Grand Steward—O. Frank Hart, Columbia, S. C.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

GRAND OFFICERS.

Grand Master—M. E. Sir Lee S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Deputy Grand Master—R. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
 Grand Generalissimo—R. E. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlin, St. Paul, Minn.
 Grand Captain General—R. E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Ind.
 Grand Senior Warden—R. E. Sir William H. Norris, Manchester, Iowa.
 Grand Junior Warden—R. E. Sir George W. Valery, Denver, Col.
 Grand Prelate—R. E. Sir and Rev. William W. Youngson, Portland, Ore.
 Grand Treasurer—R. E. Sir H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.
 Grand Recorder—R. E. Sir Frank H. Johnson, 201 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.
 Grand Standard Bearer—R. E. Sir William L. Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Sword Bearer—R. E. Sir Frank L. Nagle, Newtonville, Mass.
 Grand Warder—R. E. Sir Perry W. Weidner, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Grand Captain of the Guard—R. E. Sir Isaac H. Hettinger, Kansas City, Mo.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

NORTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander—Barton Smith, Toledo, O.
 Grand Lieutenant-Commander—Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Mass.
 Grand Minister of State—Amos Pettibone, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Treasurer-General—Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Secretary-General—James H. Coddington, New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN MASONIC JURISDICTION.

The supreme council, 33d degree, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America:
 Sovereign Grand Commander—George Fleming Moore, Washington, D. C.
 Lieutenant Grand Commander—Charles E. Rosenbaum, Little Rock, Ark.
 Grand Prior—Charles F. Buck, New Orleans, La.
 Grand Chancellor—Ernest B. Hussey, Seattle, Wash.
 Grand Minister of State—Trevelyan W. Hugo, Duluth, Minn.
 Secretaries—General—John H. Cowles, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, Md.
 Grand Almoner—Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka, Nev.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

First temple founded Sept. 25, 1872.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL, 1917-1918.

- Imperial Potentate—Charles E. Owenshire, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Imperial Deputy Potentate—Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Imperial Chief Rabban—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Imperial Assistant Rabban—Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash.
 Imperial High Priest and Prophet—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga.
 Imperial Treasurer—William S. Brown, 523 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Imperial Recorder—Benjamin W. Rowell—206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.
 Imperial Oriental Guide—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I.
 Imperial First Ceremonial Master—John T. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Imperial Second Ceremonial Master—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Imperial Marshal—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.
 Imperial Captain of Guards—James C. Burger, Denver, Col.
 Imperial Outer Guard—David W. Crosland, Montgomery, Ala.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Organized Nov. 16, 1876.

OFFICERS FOR 1916-1919.

- Most Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Emma C. Ocock, Hartford, Mich.
 Most Worthy Grand Patron—George M. Hyland, Portland, Ore.
 Right Worthy Associate Grand Matron—Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin, Pine Meadow, Conn.
 Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron—Dr. Alfred C. McDaniel, San Antonio, Tex.
 Right Worthy Grand Secretary—Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.
 Right Worthy Grand Treasurer—Mrs. Alcena Lamond, Lamond, D. C.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

- Grand Sire—F. C. Goudy, Denver, Col.
 Deputy Grand Sire—Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam, N. Y.
 Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, 25 North Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.
 Grand Treasurer—William H. Cox, Maysville, Ky.
 Membership Dec. 31, 1918, 2,203,401.
 Total paid for relief 1830 to 1916 inclusive, \$173,217,556.23.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Founded 1763 and 1834.

GREAT CHIEFS OF THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES.

- Great Inchoonee—Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga.
 Great Senior Sagamore—James T. Rogers, Birmingham, N. Y.
 Great Junior Sagamore—A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn.
 Great Prophet—Frederick O. Downes, Boston, Mass.
 Great Chief of Records—Wilson Brooks, 230 South LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
 Great Keeper of Wampum—D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va.
 Number of great councils, 66.
 Subordinate branches and councils, 4,773.
 Number of members Jan. 1, 1916, 467,320.
 Benefits disbursed in 1916, \$1,735,921.26.
 Benefits disbursed since organization, \$37,996,821.39.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

- Supreme Chancellor—John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill.
 Supreme Vice-Chancellor—Charles S. Daviss, Denver, Col.

- Supreme Prelate—Rev. Joseph H. Spearing, New Orleans, La.
 Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred H. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
 Supreme Master at Arms—Herman M. Beck, Birmingham, Ala.
 Supreme Inner Guard—Douglas S. Wright, Vicksburg, Miss.
 Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Major-General Military Department—William H. Loomis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 President Insurance Department—Harry Wade, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Number of Lodges—Grand lodges, 55; subordinate lodges, 7,265.
 Total membership, 717,737.
 Total assets, \$18,371,154.23.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Organized June 23, 1877.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

- Supreme Regent—C. Arch Williams, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Vice-Regent—Franklin Rubrecht, Columbus, O.
 Supreme Orator—L. G. Geisenberger, Lancaster, Pa.
 Supreme Secretary—Samuel N. Hoag, 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
 Head office at 407 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.
 Number of subordinate councils, 1,712; state jurisdictions, 32.
 Membership Oct. 1, 1917, 153,947.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

- Supreme Ranger—B. C. Sherrard, suite 660, 17 North LaSalle street, Chicago.
 Supreme Vice-Ranger—J. B. McGilligan, 1316 Lincoln street, Superior, Wis.
 Supreme Secretary—George W. Blann, 301 Colby-Abbott building, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Supreme Treasurer—William A. Stoltz, State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Supreme Counselor—James Schoonmaker, Oppenheim building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Supreme Physician—Dr. S. T. Richman, 5659 Wentworth avenue, Chicago.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Organized June 6, 1890.

- Sovereign Commander—W. A. Fraser, Omaha, Neb.
 Sovereign Clerk—John T. Yates, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.
 Sovereign Banker—Morris Sheppard, Texarkana, Tex.
 Sovereign Escort—S. A. Ferrell, Johnstown, Pa.
 Sovereign Watchman—O. D. Mills, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Sovereign Sentry—S. L. Caine, Columbus, Miss.
 Sovereign Physicians—Dr. A. D. Cloyd and Dr. Ira W. Porter, Omaha, Neb.
 General Attorney—D. E. Bradshaw, Omaha, Neb.
 Headquarters—Omaha, Neb.
 Membership of sovereign jurisdiction, Oct. 1, 1917, 864,000.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Founded in 1883.

HEAD OFFICERS 1914-1917.

- Head Consul—A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.
 Assistant to Head Consul—J. G. Pace, Lincoln, Neb.
 Head Clerk—A. N. Bort, Rock Island, Ill.
 Assistant Head Clerk—J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.
 Head Adviser—Dan B. Horne, Davenport, Ia.
 Head Banker—O. E. Aleshire, 175 W. Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Head Escort—R. C. Bellw, Westhope, N. D.
 Head Sentry—Frank L. Bennett, Hagerstown, Md.
 Head Watchman—Dr. T. B. Hughes, Afton, Tenn.
 Head Chaplain—Rev. Henry E. Dunnack, Augusta, Me.

Editor—F. O. Van Galder, Rock Island, Ill.
 Board of Directors—E. E. Murphy, chairman, Leavenworth, Kas.; R. R. Smith, 1310 Com. Trust building, Kansas City, Mo.; F. R. Korns, Des Moines, Iowa; S. S. Tanner, Minier, Ill.; J. D. Volz, 810 State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. J. Bullard, 305 Gladwin building, Detroit, Mich.; P. B. Easterly, 211 Commonwealth building, Denver, Col. These with the head consul and head clerk constitute the executive council of nine.
 Supreme Medical Directors—Dr. B. E. Jones, chairman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. E. A. Anderson, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. E. W. Cook, Rock Island, Ill.
 Board of Auditors—C. F. Lunderback, chairman, Fort Scott, Kas.; H. F. Turner, secretary, Frankfort, Ky.; W. D. Nelson, Pierre, S. D.; George L. Bowman, Kingfisher, Okla.; George S. Summers, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Ambrose S. Havesy, 78 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. G. Tate, 436 E. 44th street, Portland, Ore.
 Membership Jan. 1, 1917, not including social, 1,005,410.
 Death claims paid to Jan. 1, 1917, \$168,009,843.08.
 Home Office—Rock Island, Ill.
 Next head camp convenes June, 1921.

THE MACCABEES. Instituted 1878; reorganized 1883. OFFICERS 1916-1919.

Past Supreme Commander—D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.
 Supreme Commander—D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Lieutenant-Commander—S. W. Hall, Oakland, Cal.
 Supreme Record Keeper—L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Chaplain—A. W. Frye, Detroit, Mich.
 Supreme Sergeant—J. A. Gordon, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Master at Arms—Henry Hildebrand, La Porte, Ind.
 Supreme First Master of the Guards—Geo. S. Starrett, Columbia, Mo.
 Supreme Second Master of the Guards—A. I. Lee, Boone, Iowa.
 Supreme Sentinel—M. J. Bulger, New Orleans.
 Supreme Picket—H. A. Becker, Rochester, N. Y.
 Membership Sept. 30, 1917, 310,127.
 Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1917, \$94,125,320.98.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. Organized Feb. 2, 1882.

Supreme Knight—James A. Flaherty, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
 Deputy Supreme Knight—Martin H. Carmody, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Supreme Secretary—William J. McGinley, drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.
 Supreme Treasurer—D. J. Callahan, postoffice box 1722, Washington, D. C.
 Supreme Physician—E. W. Buckley, M. D., Lowry building, St. Paul, Minn.
 Supreme Advocate—Joseph C. Pelletier, Barristers' hall, Boston, Mass.
 Supreme Chaplain—Rev. P. J. McGivney, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Supreme Warden—Thomas J. McLaughlin, Newark, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Organized in 1851.
 NATIONAL GRAND LODGE (U. S.)
 National Chief Templar—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y.
 National Secretary—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.
 National Treasurer—William P. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.

NATIONAL UNION.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.
 President—E. J. Smejkal, 442 Otis building, Chicago, Ill.
 Vice-President—D. A. Helpman, Toledo, O.
 Speaker—Harry S. Anderson, 405 13th street, Oakland, Cal.
 Secretary—E. A. Myers, P. O. box 933, Toledo, O.
 Treasurer—C. G. Bentley, Cleveland, O.

General Counsel—George P. Kirby, Toledo, O.
 Medical Director—Dr. Tracy H. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
 Executive Committee—E. J. Smejkal, D. A. Helpman, F. E. Ferguson, E. A. Myers, C. G. Bentley, Leo Canman, M. G. Jeffris.
 Total membership, 65,000.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF

ISRAEL.
 Organized in 1849.
 GENERAL OFFICERS.

Grand Master—S. J. Liebeskind, New York, N. Y.
 First Deputy Grand Master—H. Jacobs, New York, N. Y.
 Second Deputy Grand Master—B. H. Wasserman, New York, N. Y.
 Third Deputy Grand Master—Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Secretary—Abraham Hafer, New York, N. Y.
 Grand Treasurer—B. Blumenthal, New York.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE. Incorporated Oct. 26, 1883.

OFFICERS FOR 1917-1919.

Supreme Archon—W. E. Hyde, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Vice-Archon—Thomas V. Dally, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Supreme Orator—H. P. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Scribe—C. E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Treasurer—J. W. Fernald, First National bank, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Prelate—Andrew McGarry, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Guide—Harry M. Strawn, Cleveland, O.
 Supreme Warden—(Vacancy).
 Supreme Sentry—A. D. Marshall, Denver, Col.
 Membership Dec. 31, 1916, 30,155.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA. Organized Dec. 10, 1847.

NATIONAL CAMP OFFICERS.

President—William James Heaps, Baltimore, Md.
 Vice-President—Samuel Roberts, Conshohocken, Pa.
 Master of Forms—C. A. Gillespie, Pullman, Ill.
 Secretary—Charles H. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Treasurer—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa.
 Assistant Secretary—L. F. Stees, 1617 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chaplain—Rev. C. H. Elder, Trenton, N. J.
 Conductor—J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Inspector—T. R. Stevens, Dayton, O.
 Guard—H. T. Ellis, Denver, Col.
 Medical Examiner in Chief—P. N. K. Schwenk, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Place of meeting in 1918, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Membership, 292,000.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President—Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vice-President—Patrick F. Cannon, Clinton, Miss.
 Canadian Vice-President—Charles J. Foy, Perth, Ont.
 Secretary—Thomas J. Mathews, Providence, R. I.
 Grand Exalted Ruler—Fred Harper, Lynchburg, Va.
 Treasurer—Michael W. Delaney, Chicago, Ill.
 Chaplain—Rt. Rev. Denis O'Connell, Richmond, Va.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler—Fred Harper, Lynchburg, Va.
 Grand Esteemed Leading Knight—Thomas L. Reilly, Meriden, Conn.
 Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight—James M. Shanly, Oakland, Cal.
 Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight—Frank J. Spriggs, St. Paul, Minn.
 Grand Secretary—Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Grand Treasurer—Charles A. White, Chicago, Ill.
 Grand Tiler—Glenn R. Stewart, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Grand Inner Guard—Ed L. Chapman, Great Bend, Kas.
 Membership 1917, 474,690. Lodges 1917, 1,349.

JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Founded 1853.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

National Councilor—John H. Noyes, Plaitstown, N. H.
 National Vice-Councilor—H. F. Lochner, Louisville, Ky.
 National Secretary—Martin M. Woods, P. O. Box 374, Philadelphia, Pa.; office 727 and 729 Stephen Girard building, Philadelphia, Pa.
 National Treasurer—Charles Reimer, 301 Chamber of Commerce building, Baltimore, Md.
 National Warden—Samuel W. Plyler, Rock Hill, N. C.
 National Conductor—George A. Davis, Baltimore, Md.
 National Inside Sentinel—R. F. Lambert, Huntington, W. Va.
 National Outside Sentinel—James R. Mansfield, Alexandria, Va.
 National Chaplain—The Rev. M. D. Lichliter, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Next place of meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 17, 1919.

TRIBE OF BEN-HUR.

Founded March 1, 1894.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief—R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Scribe—John C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Keeper of Tribute—S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Supreme Medical Examiner—J. F. Davidson, M. D. Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Membership Jan. 1, 1917, 96,349.
 Surplus Jan. 1, 1917, \$1,568,296.15.
 Home Office—Crawfordsville, Ind.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Founded 1874.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

Supreme Chief Ranger—William H. Hunter, B. A., Toronto.
 Past Supreme Chief Ranger—Victor Morin, K. C., Montreal.
 Supreme Vice-Chief Ranger—Frank E. Hand, California.
 Supreme Secretary—Fred J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto.
 Supreme Treasurer—Robert Mathison, M. A., Temple building, Toronto.
 Supreme Physician—Thomas Millman, Toronto.
 Supreme Counselor—J. D. Clark, Dayton, O.
 Total number of members, 186,103.
 Benefits disbursed since organization to Dec. 31, 1916, \$52,465,512.73.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND AERIE, 1917-1918.

Grand Worthy President—Carl G. Winter, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Grand Worthy Vice-President—A. B. Duncan, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Grand Worthy Chaplain—Henry J. Lemcke, Saginaw, Mich.
 Grand Secretary—John S. Parry, Kansas City, Mo.
 Grand Treasurer—Joseph H. Dowling, Dayton, O.
 Grand Worthy Conductor—J. W. Heller, York, Pa.
 Grand Inside Guard—Thomas F. Ahern, New Haven, Conn.
 Grand Trustees—Rex B. Goodcell, San Bernardino, Cal.; O. A. Becker, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. J. Barrett, Omaha, Neb.; John M. Morin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Bedford, Syracuse, N. Y.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Founded 1868.

SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS, 1917-1919.

Past Supreme Master Workman—Edward E. Hohmann, Johnstown, Pa.
 Supreme Master Workman—Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa.

Supreme Foreman—John R. Frazier, Gazette building, Little Rock, Ark.
 Supreme Overseer—Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.
 Supreme Recorder—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.
 Supreme Treasurer—E. F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.
 Supreme Guide—G. Herbert Bishop, 28 Pearl street, New Haven, Conn.
 Supreme Watchman—C. C. Rhodes, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Board of Directors—Will M. Narvis, president, Muscatine, Iowa; John R. Frazier, Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. L. Heisler Ball, Marshallton, Del.; E. J. Moore, secretary, Fargo, N. D.; E. F. Danforth, treasurer, Skowhegan, Me.; B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Wetmore, Cadillac, Mich.

ORDER DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Past President—Hattie A. Fox, Naugatuck, Conn.
 Supreme President—Mary E. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Supreme Vice-President—Martha A. Sandford, North Adams, Mass.
 Supreme Financial Secretary—Harriet E. Boyd, Joliet, Ill.
 Supreme Recording Secretary—Eliza Connell, 100 Whittier avenue, Providence, R. I.
 Supreme Treasurer—Emily Fray, Cleveland, O.
 Supreme Chaplain—Minnie Lanyon, San Francisco, Cal.
 Supreme First Conductor—Nellie Kenyon, Paterson, N. J.
 Supreme Second Conductor—Emily Brown, Bristol, Conn.
 Supreme Inside Guard—Mary Ingram, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Outside Guard—Maud Smith, Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Trustee—Kate Wallbridge, Buffalo, N. Y.

ORDER SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

Founded 1871.

Supreme President—J. Henry Perkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Supreme Secretary—Walter Willis, Calumet National bank building, 9117 Commercial avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
 Supreme Treasurer—William H. Penney, New York, N. Y.
 Number grand bodies, 10; subordinate bodies, 311.
 Members, 1916, 30,683.
 Benefits disbursed since organization, \$4,005,333.
 Benefits disbursed last fiscal year, \$183,595.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA.

Directory for 1917-1918.

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. R. H. Gerard, Ben Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Vice-President—A. C. McLean, P. H. C. Temple, Sharon, Pa.
 Secretary—W. E. Futch, 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.
 Treasurer—A. E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Denver, Col.; John J. Hynes, Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.; George P. Kirby, 923 Ohio building, Toledo, O.; J. M. Kirkpatrick, Security building, Topeka, Kas.; Hill Montague, Travelers building, Richmond, Va.; Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Following is a list of the societies or organizations affiliated with the National Fraternal Congress of America, with name and address of the secretary or corresponding official and benefit membership of each Jan. 1, 1917:
 Alliance Nationale—G. Monet, 395 Viger avenue, Montreal, P. Q., Canada..... 25,777
 American Insurance Union—Dr. George W. Hogan, A. I. U. Temple, Columbus, O. 43,615
 Ancient Order of Gleaners—Grant Slocum, National Gleaner Temple, Detroit, Mich. 63,739

Ancient Order of United Workmen—E. J. Moore, Fargo, N. D.	.....	
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Arkansas—John R. Frazer, 306-8 Gazette building, Little Rock, Ark.	6,105	
Ancient Order of United Workmen of Massachusetts—Charles C. Fearing, 12 Walnut street, Boston, Mass.	24,377	
Artisans Order of Mutual Protection—Allen P. Cox, M. E., 204-5 Parkway building, Philadelphia, Pa.	16,285	
Association Canado—Americaine—Henri Langeller, 1034 Elm street, Manchester, N. H.	13,036	
Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity—S. A. Oscar, Madison, Wis.	22,448	
Brotherhood of American Yeomen—W. E. Davy, Yeoman building, Des Moines, Ia.	229,602	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—A. H. Hawley, Guardian building, Cleveland, O.	90,739	
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—E. King, American Trust building, Cleveland, O.	135,257	
Catholic Knights of America—Henry Siemer, 606-10 Mercantile National Bank building, St. Louis, Mo.	13,562	
Catholic Knights of Ohio—C. J. Anthony, 815 Rose building, Cleveland, O.	7,757	
Catholic Knights and Ladies of America—Henry F. Hayes, 1312 Ashland block, Chicago, Ill.	9,186	
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Martin A. Cameron, 138 Main street, Hornell, N. Y.	59,089	
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada—J. J. Behan, Kingston, Ont., Canada	10,925	
Catholic Order of Foresters—Thomas F. McDonald, 1226-35 Chicago Stock Exchange building, Chicago, Ill.	148,989	
Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association—Miss Margaret H. Graney, 120 Genesee street, Auburn, N. Y.	10,794	
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion—Mrs. Sarah E. Skelly, Flatiron building, New York city, N. Y.	15,626	
Columbian Circle—N. J. Hein, 704 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	26,824	
Columbian Woodmen—J. G. St. Amant, Rhodes building, Atlanta, Ga.	17,906	
Court of Honor—W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.	74,810	
Degree of Honor, Superior Lodge—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Alburn, 416 United Bank building, Sioux City, Iowa.	47,572	
Eastern Star Benevolent Foud of America—Miss M. E. Crowe, corner Cass and Warren avenue, Detroit, Mich.	1,479	
Equitable Fraternal Union—Orrin Thompson, E. F. U. building, Neenah, Wis.	28,611	
Fraternal Aid Union—L. D. Roberts, Lawrence, Kas.	118,017	
Fraternal Benefit League—Frank P. Tyler, F. B. L. building, New Haven, Conn.	4,802	
Fraternal Brotherhood—H. V. Davis, Box 35, Station H, Los Angeles, Cal.	26,156	
Fraternal Mystic Circle—J. D. Myers, 1013 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	17,590	
Fraternal Reserve Association—O. M. Robinson, F. R. A. building, Oshkosh, Wis.	12,110	
German Beneficial Union—Joseph Klaus, 1505-7 Carson street, Pittsburgh, Pa.	28,201	
Grand Fraternity—W. E. Gregg, 1626-8 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.	11,364	
Heralds of Liberty—Emanuel Barriek, 4010-12 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.	24,462	
Home Benefit Association—W. S. Haliburton, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.	4,934	
Homesteaders—A. H. Corey, Securities building, Des Moines, Iowa.	26,741	
Independent Order Free Sons of Israel—Abraham Hafer, 21 West 124th street, New York city, N. Y.	7,484	
Independent Order of Foresters—F. J. Darch, Temple building, Toronto, Ont., Canada	186,108	
Independent Workmen's Circle of America, Inc.—Samuel Egdall, 9 Cambridge street, Boston, Mass.	4,565	
Knights and Ladies of Security—J. V. Abrahams, Security building, Topeka, Kas.	177,572	
Knights of Columbus—William J. McGinley, Drawer 96, New Haven, Conn.	117,968	
Knights of Pythias Insurance Department—W. O. Powers, Pythian building, Indianapolis, Ind.	71,682	
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Mrs. J. A. Royer, 443 West 11th street, Erie, Pa.	154,675	
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Miss Emma E. Bower, M. D., Maccabee Temple, Port Huron, Mich.	43,110	
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association—W. E. Futch (president), 1136 B. of L. E. building, Cleveland, O.	69,040	
Loyal American Life Association—H. D. Cowan, 1104-5 Karpen building, Chicago, Ill.	17,686	
Loyal Association—Frank S. Petter, 310-12 Union Trust Co. building, Jersey City, N. J.	6,124	
Loyal Mystic Legion of America—G. O. Churchill, L. M. L. A. building, Hastings, Neb.	.....	
La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais—Henri Roy, 20 St. Denis, Montreal, P. Q., Canada	43,542	
Le Union St. Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique—Elie Vezina, P. O. Box 1001, Woonsocket, R. I.	29,879	
Maccabees—Dr. L. E. Sisler, 1021 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.	302,531	
Masonic Mutual Life Association—William Montgomery, New Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.	10,437	
Modern American Fraternal Order—George M. LeCrone, Effingham, Ill.	10,170	
Modern Brotherhood of America—E. L. Balz, Mason City, Iowa.	65,360	
Modern Samaritans—C. E. Lovett, Christie building, Duluth, Minn.	6,401	
Modern Woodmen of America—James McNamara, Rock Island, Ill.	1,008,410	
Mystic Tollers—J. F. Tanke, 900 Observatory building, Des Moines, Iowa.	4,870	
Mystic Workers of the World—John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.	93,505	
National Americans—W. H. Luthy, 1020-22 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo.	8,017	
National Croatian Society of the U. S. A.—Joseph Marohnic, 1012 Peralta street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.	38,906	
National Protective Legion—H. O. Lockwood, Waverly, N.	22,273	
National Slovak Society—Joseph Durish, 624 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	41,583	
National Union—E. A. Myers, National Union building, Toledo, O.	56,722	
New England Order of Protection—D. M. Frye, 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.	34,681	
Order of the Golden Seal—Arthur F. Bouton, Roxbury, N. Y.	9,502	
Order of Mutual Protection—G. Del Vecchio, 1523 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	6,173	
Order of United Commercial Travelers of America—W. D. Murphy, 638 North Park street, Columbus, O.	75,051	
Polish National Alliance of the U. S. A.—John S. Zawilinski, 1406-8 West Division street, Chicago, Ill.	117,189	
Polish Union of America—Jacob Dembiec, Miners Bank building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	17,906	
Prætorians—George G. Taylor, Prætorian building, Dallas, Tex.	23,916	
Protected Home Circle—W. S. Palmer, Sharon, Pa.	97,897	
Royal Arcanum—Samuel N. Hoag, Box E, Station A, Boston, Mass.	206,359	
Royal League—Charles E. Piper, 1601 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	30,155	
Royal Neighbors of America—Dr. Hada M. Carlson, Rock Island, Ill.	318,772	

Slovenic National Benefit Society—John Verderbar, 2657-9 S. Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.....	15,901	United Order of Foresters—G. W. Blann, 24-26 Hathaway building, Milwaukee, Wis.....	13,294
Sons and Daughters of Justice—W. W. Walker, Minneapolis, Kas.....	11,987	United Order of the Golden Cross—W. R. Cooper, Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn.....	16,257
Sons of Norway—L. Stavneim, 905 New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.....	5,901	Vesta Circle—Frank H. Knapp, 1619 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.....	4,036
South Slavonic Catholic Union of U. S. A.—George L. Brozich, Ely, Minn.....	7,322	Western Catholic Union—William K. Ott, Quincy, Ill.....	11,815
Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur—John C. Snyder, Ben Hur building, Crawfordsville, Ind.....	89,349	Woman's Benefit Association of the Macabees—Miss Frances D. Partridge, Home office building, Port Huron, Mich.....	175,252
Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane building, Buffalo, N. Y.....	9,319	Women's Catholic Order of Foresters—Helen T. Kelly, 140 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.....	70,265
United American Mechanics, Beneficial Degree, Junior Order—Stephen Collins, Box 595, 741 Wabash building, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9,327	Women of Woodcraft—J. L. Wright, 394 Taylor street, Portland, Ore.....	45,278
United Artisans—G. L. McKenna, 521 Beck building, Portland, Ore.....	17,665	Woodmen Circle—Miss Dora Alexander, W. O. W. building, Omaha, Neb.....	170,631
		Woodmen of the World—I. I. Boak, W. O. W. building, Denver, Col.....	111,705

POSTMASTERS OF LARGE CITIES (1917).

Albany, N. Y.—William H. Murray.	Nashville, Tenn.—Eugene S. Shannon.
Atlanta, Ga.—Bolling H. Jones.	Newark, N. J.—John F. Synott.
Baltimore, Md.—Sherlock Swann.	New Haven, Conn.—Philip Troup.
Boston, Mass.—William F. Murray.	New Orleans, La.—Charles Janvier.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Charles F. Greene.	New York, N. Y.—Edward M. Morgan.
Buffalo, N. Y.—George J. Meyer.	Omaha, Neb.—Charles E. Fanning.
Camden, N. J.—Harry M. Knight.	Paterson, N. J.—James P. McNair.
Charleston, S. C.—Joseph M. Poulnot.	Peoria, Ill.—Claude U. Stone.
Chicago, Ill.—William B. Carille.	Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. Thornton.
Cincinnati, O.—Joel C. Clore.	Pittsburgh, Pa.—George W. McNeill.
Cleveland, O.—William J. Murphy.	Portland, Me.—Oscar R. Wish.
Columbus, O.—Samuel A. Kinnear.	Portland, Ore.—Frank S. Myers.
Dayton, O.—Forrest L. May.	Providence, R. I.—Walter J. Kilton.
Denver, Col.—Benjamin F. Stapleton.	Reading, Pa.—Charles N. Seltzinger.
Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Huffman.	Richmond, Va.—Hay T. Thornton.
Detroit, Mich.—William J. Nagel.	Rochester, N. Y.—William A. Buckley.
Duluth, Minn.—William E. McEwen.	St. Joseph, Mo.—Frank Freytag.
Fall River, Mass.—James E. Hoar.	St. Louis, Mo.—Colin M. Selph.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Edward C. Miller.	St. Paul, Minn.—Otto N. Rath.
Galveston, Tex.—E. R. Cheesborough.	Salt Lake City, Utah—Noble Warrum.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles E. Hogadone.	San Antonio, Tex.—George D. Armistead.
Hartford, Conn.—David A. Wilson.	San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Fay.
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. E. Springsteen.	Seattle, Wash.—Edgar H. Battle.
Jersey City, N. J.—Matt Ely.	Schenectady, N. Y.—Edward Clute.
Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph H. Harris.	Springfield, Mass.—Thomas J. Costello.
Lincoln, Neb.—Samuel Hudson.	Syracuse, N. Y.—John J. Kesel.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Harrington Brown.	Toledo, O.—George F. Parrish.
Louisville, Ky.—E. T. Schmitt.	Trenton, N. J.—E. F. Hooper.
Lowell, Mass.—John F. Meehan.	Troy, N. Y.—James H. Burns.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank B. Schutz.	Washington, D. C.—Merritt O. Chance.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Edward A. Purdy.	Wilmington, Del.—James J. English.

MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES (1917).

Albany, N. Y.—James B. Watt, Rep.	Nashville, Tenn.—Robert Ewing, Dem.
Baltimore, Md.—James H. Preston, Dem.	Newark, N. J.—Thomas L. Raymond, Rep.
Boston, Mass.—James M. Curley, nonpartisan.	New Haven, Conn.—Frank J. Rice, Rep.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Clifford B. Wilson, Rep.	New Orleans, La.—Martin Behrman, Dem.
Buffalo, N. Y.—G. E. Buck, Rep.	New York, N. Y.—John F. Hyland, Dem.
Camden, N. J.—Charles H. Ellis, Rep.	Omaha, Neb.—James C. Dahlman, Dem.
Charleston, S. C.—T. T. Hyde, Dem.	Paterson, N. J.—Amos H. Radcliffe, Rep.
Chicago, Ill.—William Hale Thompson, Rep.	Peoria, Ill.—E. N. Woodruff, Rep.
Cincinnati, O.—George Buchta, Rep.	Philadelphia, Pa.—Thomas B. Smith, Rep.
Cleveland, O.—Harry Davis, nonpartisan.	Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. V. Babcock, nonpartisan.
Columbus, O.—George J. Karb, Dem.	Portland, Ore.—Harrison E. Albee, nonpartisan.
Dayton, O.—G. W. Shroyer, nonpartisan.	Providence, R. I.—Joseph E. Gainer, Dem.
Denver, Col.—Robert W. Speer, nonpartisan.	Reading, Pa.—Edward H. Filbert, nonpartisan.
Detroit, Mich.—Oscar B. Marx, Rep.	Richmond, Va.—George Ainslee, Dem.
Duluth, Minn.—W. J. Prince, nonpartisan.	Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, Rep.
Fall River, Mass.—James H. Kay, Rep.	St. Louis, Mo.—Henry W. Kiel, Rep.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—William J. Hoscy, Dem.	St. Paul, Minn.—V. R. Irvin, nonpartisan.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Philo C. Fuller, nonpart.	Salt Lake City, Utah—W. Mont Ferry, Rep.
Hartford, Conn.—Frank A. Hagarty, Rep.	San Antonio, Tex.—Clinton G. Brown, Dem.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles W. Jewett, Rep.	San Francisco, Cal.—James Rolph, Jr., nonpart.
Jersey City, N. J.—Mark M. Fagan, Prog. Rep.	Schenectady, N. Y.—C. A. Simons, Rep.
Kansas City, Mo.—George Edwards, Rep.	Seattle, Wash.—Hiram C. Gill, nonpartisan.
Lincoln, Neb.—Charles W. Bryan, nonpartisan.	Springfield, Ill.—Charles T. Baumann, Rep.
Los Angeles, Cal.—F. T. Woodman, Rep.	Springfield, Mass.—Frank E. Stacy, Rep.
Louisville, Ky.—George W. Smith, Rep.	Syracuse, N. Y.—Walter R. Stone, Rep.
Lowell, Mass.—James E. O'Donnell, nonpartisan.	Toledo, O.—Charles M. Milroy, nonpartisan.
Memphis, Tenn.—Edward H. Crump, Dem.	Trenton, N. J.—Frederick W. Donnelly, Dem.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel A. Hoan, Soc.	Troy, N. Y.—Cornelius F. Burns, Dem.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. Van Lear, nonp. (Soc.).	Wilmington, Del.—James F. Price, Rep.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

First post organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

GENERAL OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

Commander-in-Chief—Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—John L. Clem, Atlanta, Ga.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—John M. Vernon, Chicago, Ill.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—The Rev. C. H. Frady, Helena, Mont.
 Surgeon-General—John M. Adams, Cincinnati, O.
 OFFICIAL STAFF.
 Adjutant-General—Robert W. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Quartermaster-General—Cola D. R. Stowits, 877 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge-Advocate General—Smith Stimmel, Fargo, N. D.
 Inspector-General—Thomas H. Brown, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 National Patriotic Instructor—William C. Caland, Springfield, Mo.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—C. A. Williams, Portland, Ore.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records—Henry Holcomb, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Chief of Staff—George A. Hosley, Boston, Mass.
 Senior Aid de Camp—Gavin M. Stormont, Pomona, Cal.
 Headquarters—1224 State Life building, Indianapolis, Ind.

MEMBERSHIP BY DEPARTMENTS.
Dec. 31, 1916.

Depts.	Members.	Depts.	Members.	Depts.	Members.
Alabama	75	Maine	2,630	Pennsylvania	14,560
Arizona	97	Maryland	1,138	Rhode Island	1,074
Arkansas	291	Massachusetts	8,243	South Dakota	837
California and Nevada	5,261	Michigan	6,257	Tennessee	783
Colorado and Wyoming	1,591	Minnesota	2,692	Texas	310
Connecticut	2,007	Missouri	3,884	Utah	218
Delaware	321	Montana	225	Vermont	1,526
Florida	732	Nebraska	2,911	Virginia and N. Carolina	346
Georgia and S. Carolina	143	New Hampshire	1,356	Washington and Alaska	2,442
Idaho	381	New Jersey	2,592	West Virginia	870
Illinois	10,472	New Mexico	109	Wisconsin	4,247
Indiana	8,205	New York	14,045		
Iowa	7,120	North Dakota	222	Total	135,931
Kansas	6,886	Ohio	13,869	Total number posts	5,166
Kentucky	788	Oklahoma	1,096		
Louisiana and Mississippi	463	Oregon	1,778		

MEMBERSHIP BY YEARS.

1879	44,752	1899	287,981
1880	60,634	1900	276,662
1881	85,856	1901	269,507
1882	134,701	1902	263,745
1883	215,446	1903	256,510
1884	273,168	1904	246,261
1885	294,787	1905*	232,455
1886	323,378	1906†	235,823
1887	355,916	1906	229,932
1888	372,960	1907	225,157
1889	397,774	1908	220,600
1890	409,489	1909	213,901
1891	407,781	1910	203,410
1892	399,880	1911	191,346
1893	397,223	1912	180,227
1894	369,083	1913	171,335
1895	357,639	1914	159,773
1896	340,610	1915	149,074
1897	319,456	1916	135,931
1898	305,603		

DEATH RATE BY YEARS.

No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
1888	4.433	1.18	3.366
1889	4.696	1.33	3.029
1890	5.476	1.33	3.902
1891	5.965	1.46	3.205
1892	7.404	1.61	3.032
1893	7.002	1.78	3.282
1894	7.233	2.97	4.59
1895	7.368	2.06	5.00
1896	7.293	2.21	4.49
1897	7.515	2.35	5.07
1898	8.383	2.41	6.28
1899	7.994	2.78	6.53
1900	7.790	2.80	7.16
1901	8.166	3.02	7.95
1902	8.299	3.08	8.04

*June 30, †Dec. 31. By a new rule the statistics were made to cover the calendar year.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis: S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois.
 1868—Philadelphia: John A. Logan, Illinois.
 1869—Cincinnati: John A. Logan, Illinois.
 1870—Washington: John A. Logan, Illinois.
 1871—Boston: A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
 1872—Cleveland: A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island.
 1873—New Haven: C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.

1874—Harrisburg: C. Devens, Jr., Massachusetts.
 1875—Chicago: J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
 1876—Philadelphia: J. F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania.
 1877—Providence: J. C. Robinson, New York.
 1878—Springfield: J. C. Robinson, New York.
 1879—Albany: William Earnshaw, Ohio.
 1880—Dayton: O. Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.
 1881—Indianapolis: G. S. Merrill, Massachusetts.
 1882—Baltimore: P. Vandervoort, Nebraska.
 1883—Denver: R. B. Beath, Pennsylvania.
 1884—Minneapolis: John S. Kountz, Ohio.
 1885—Portland, Me.: S. S. Burdette, Washington.
 1886—San Francisco: S. L. Fairchild, Wisconsin.
 1887—St. Louis: John P. Rea, Minnesota.
 1888—Columbus: O. William Warner, Missouri.
 1889—Milwaukee: Russell A. Alzer, Michigan.
 1890—Boston: W. G. Veazy, Vermont.
 1891—Detroit: John Palmer, New York.
 1892—Washington: A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin.
 1893—Indianapolis: J. G. B. Adams, Massachusetts.
 1894—Pittsburgh: T. G. Lawler, Illinois.
 1895—Louisville: I. N. Walker, Indiana.
 1896—St. Paul: T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
 1897—Buffalo: J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania.
 1898—Cincinnati: James A. Sexton, Illinois.
 1899—Philadelphia: Albert D. Shaw, New York.
 1900—Chicago: Leo Rassieur, Missouri.
 1901—Cleveland: Eli Torrance, Minnesota.
 1902—Washington: T. J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
 1903—San Francisco: J. C. Black, Illinois.
 1904—Boston: W. W. Blackmar, Massachusetts.
 1905—Denver: James Tanner, Washington, D. C.
 1906—Minneapolis: Robert B. Brown, Ohio.
 1907—Saratoga: Charles G. Burton, Missouri.
 1908—Toledo: Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey.
 1909—Salt Lake City: S. R. Van Sant, Minnesota.
 1910—Atlantic City: J. E. Gilman, Massachusetts.
 1911—Rochester, N. Y.: H. M. Trimble, Illinois.
 1912—Los Angeles, Cal.: A. B. Beers, Connecticut.
 1913—Chattanooga, Tenn.: W. Gardner, Michigan.
 1914—Detroit, Mich.: David J. Palmer, Iowa.
 1915—Washington, D. C.: Elihu R. Monfort, Ohio.
 1916—Kansas City, Mo.: William J. Patterson, Pennsylvania.
 1917—Boston, Mass.: Orlando A. Somers, Indiana.

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

Commander-in-Chief—F. T. F. Johnson, Washington, D. C.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Charles H. Young, Providence, R. I.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Henry Bender, Weehawken, N. J.
 Council-in-Chief—W. M. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; C. B. Martin, Parsons, Kas.; W. F. Chambers, Cincinnati, O.
 Secretary (holdover)—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.
 Treasurer (holdover)—J. L. Rake, Reading, Pa.
 Chief of Staff—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa.
 National Patriotic Instructor—Rev. E. H. Brewster, Auburn, Me.
 National Chaplain—Rev. A. A. Bronsdon, Millers Falls, Mass.
 National Counselor—H. S. Sigelko, Madison, Wis.
 National Press Correspondent—N. V. Speelman, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

President—Miss Anna B. Dunham, 176 Park street, Lockport, N. Y.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Estelle M. Moore, 11420 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Junior Vice-President—Miss Clara E. Gilchrist, 507 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Nellie M. Goodman, Roxbury, Mass.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Sara Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Secretary—Mrs. Ella B. Craft, R. F. D. 6, Irondequoit, N. Y.
 Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Maude S. Flactiff, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 Inspector—Mrs. Mabelle H. Gooding, 2 Windsor road, West Somerville, Mass.

NATIONAL DAUGHTERS OF THE G. A. R.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

Commander-in-Chief—Della E. Larson, Madison, Wis.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bonnie L. Parke, Detroit, Mich.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Sarah Vance, Chicago, Ill.
 Quartermaster-General—Augusta C. Grothey, Detroit, Mich.
 Chaplain-General—Nellie Martin Grimes, Braintree, Mass.
 Counselor-General—Julia A. Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
 Patriotic Instructor—Gertrude Hughes, Spokane, Wash.
 Officer of the Day—Mamie E. Glroux, Chicago, Ill.
 Officer of the Guard—Cora V. Fox, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Adjutant-General—Martha K. Lacey, Madison, Wis.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Organized in Denver, Col., July, 1883.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

National President—Mrs. Lois M. Knauff, Chagrin Falls, O.
 National Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Carrie L. Hoyt, Berkeley, Cal.
 National Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Elizabeth J. Savage, Bangor, Me.
 National Secretary—Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett, Attleboro, Mass.
 National Treasurer—Mrs. Estella E. Plopper, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
 National Chaplain—Mrs. Rebecca Shea, Brookings, S. D.
 National Counselor—Mrs. Ida S. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind.
 National Inspector—Mrs. Florence L. P. Haydn, Meriden, Conn.
 National Instituting and Installing Officer—Mrs. Mabel C. Wade, Cleveland, O.
 National Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Aida Smith Parker, Pittsburg, Pa.
 National Press Correspondent—Miss Mary E. Elliot, Boston, Mass.
 National Senior Aid—Mrs. Harriett Hendee, Portland, Ore.

National Headquarters—Chagrin Falls, O.

The organization has thirty-six departments, comprising 2,642 corps, with a total membership of 160,871.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Organized in Chicago, September, 1886.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

President—Mrs. Virginia McClure, Peoria, Ill.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Amy Clark, Kansas City, Mo.
 Junior Vice-President—Miss Eleanor Burns, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Treasurer—Miss Olive I. Allison, Richmond, Ind.
 Secretary—Mrs. Helen Wilson, Peoria, Ill.
 National Counselor—Mrs. Catherine De Lacy Roche, Scranton, Pa.
 National Installing Officer—Miss Catherine Ross, Chicago, Ill.
 Chaplain—Mrs. Alice Fleming, Jacksonville, Fla.
 National Inspector—Mrs. Mary Eleanor Tarbox, Freyburg, Me.
 Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Rose Houghton, Seattle, Wash.

ARMY NURSES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

President—Mrs. Alice Carey Kinsley, Jefferson City, Mo.
 Counselor—Mrs. Clarissa F. Dyer, Germantown, Pa.
 Historian and Press Correspondent—Mrs. Helen Bradford Cole, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
 Treasurer—Mrs. Salome Myers Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.
 Senior Vice-President—Mrs. Belle T. Alter, Port Royal, Pa.
 Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Lowell, Mass.
 Secretary—Mrs. Emily Adler, Clarion, Iowa.
 Conductor—Mrs. Annie P. Ewing, Newburgh, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Commander—Gen. Harry White, Indiana, Pa.
 Senior Vice-Commander—Robert Commers, Chicago, Ill.
 Junior Vice-Commander—Silas G. Burdick, Cuba, N. Y.
 Chaplain—John Kissane, Cincinnati, O.
 Adjutant-General and Quartermaster—Col. J. D. Walker, room 505 City-County building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted 1865.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Cowan, U. S. V.
 Recorder-in-Chief—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
 Registrar-in-Chief—First Lieutenant Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V.
 Treasurer-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V.
 Chancellor-in-Chief—Bvt. Capt. John O. Foerling, U. S. V.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.
 Council-in-Chief—Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N.; Bvt. Maj. Henry L. Swords, U. S. V.; Lieut. Joseph H. Janney, U. S. V.; First Lieut. and Adj. Lewis H. Chamberlin, U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V.

COMMANDERIES.

California—Act. Asst. Surgeon William F. McNutt, U. S. N., commander; Bvt. Col. William C. Alberger, U. S. V., recorder.
 Colorado—Capt. James Moynahan, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. William H. Conley, U. S. V., recorder.
 District of Columbia—Second Lieut. Stanton J. Peele, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U. S. V., recorder.

Illinois—Maj. Edward D. Redington, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, U. S. V., recorder.

Indiana—Act. Asst. Surgeon George F. Beasley, U. S. N., commander; Lieut. Alexander M. Scott, U. S. V., recorder.

Iowa—Maj. Lewis Schooler, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley, U. S. V., recorder.

Kansas—Maj. Bernard Kelley, U. S. A. (ret.), commander; Capt. John T. Taylor, U. S. V., recorder.

Maryland—Rear-Admiral D. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., commander; Lieut. Joseph J. Janney, U. S. V., recorder.

Massachusetts—Act. Asst. Paymaster Henry M. Rogers, U. S. N., commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoades, U. S. V., recorder.

Maine—Capt. Thomas J. Little, U. S. V., commander; John F. Dana, recorder.

Michigan—Bvt. Maj. George C. Wetherbee, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Charles G. Hampton, U. S. V., recorder.

Minnesota—Capt. Jeremiah C. Donahower, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Orton S. Clark, U. S. V., recorder.

Missouri—Lieut.-Col. James N. Morgan, U. S. A. (ret.), commander; Capt. William E. Hodges, U. S. V., recorder.

Nebbraska—Lieut. Edward Uptake, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Frank B. Bryant, U. S. V., recorder.

New York—Rear-Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N. (ret.), commander; Lieut.-Col. William S. Cogswell, U. S. V., recorder.

Ohio—Capt. John Milton Blair, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick, U. S. V., recorder.

Oregon—Lieut. C. E. Cline, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph E. Hall, U. S. V., recorder.

Pennsylvania—Bvt. Maj. R. Dale Benson, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., recorder.

Vermont—Capt. Horace French, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Carlos D. Williams, U. S. V., recorder.

Washington—Col. S. P. Smith, U. S. V., commander; Walter B. Beals, recorder.

Wisconsin—Col. Webster P. Moore, U. S. V., commander; Act. Asst. Paymaster Justin W. Meacham, U. S. N., recorder.

DAMES OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

President—Mrs. Charles R. E. Koch, Evanston, Ill.

Senior Vice-President—Mrs. James D. Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.

Junior Vice-President—Mrs. Gustav A. Busse, Chicago, Ill.

Recorder—Mrs. John R. Hoffman, Wilmette, Ill.

Treasurer—Mrs. James A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill.

Registrar—Mrs. Edward B. Blake, Chicago, Ill.

Chancellor—Miss Adele Blake, Chicago, Ill.

Historian—Mrs. Frank H. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NATIONAL CORPS.

Commander—Robert Dudley Carter, Baltimore, Md.

Senior Vice-Commander—Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Junior Vice-Commander—Ellsworth Jeffrey, Cleveland, O.

Adjutant-General—Wilbur S. Langdale, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster-General—R. C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.

Inspector-General—Henry Lee, 6700 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge-Advocate-General—Andrew Olsson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Surgeon-General—Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Phoebus, Va.

Quartermaster-General—Richard C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Organized June 10, 1889.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General Commander—Gen. George P. Harrison, Opelika, Ala.

Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.

Honorary Commanders-in-Chief—Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Summerville, S. C., and Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.

Army of Northern Virginia Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Carr, Durham, N. C.

South Carolina Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. R. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. S. E. Welch, Charleston, S. C.

North Carolina Div.—Commander, James I. Metts, Wilmington, N. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. H. A. London, Pittsboro, N. C.

West Virginia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Peyton, Ronceverte; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. George H. Johnston, Romney.

Maryland Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Trippe, Baltimore; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. D. S. Briscoe, Baltimore.

Army of Tennessee Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. C. B. Vance, Nashville, Tenn.

Louisiana Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. George H. Tichenor, New Orleans; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. A. B. Booth, New Orleans.

Mississippi Div.—Commander, G. W. Price, Water Valley, Miss.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, John A. Webb, Jackson.

Georgia Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. A. Thomas, Dublin, Ga.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. Bridges Smith, Macon.

Kentucky Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. J. Stone, Kuttawa; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. W. A. Milton, Louisville.

Trans-Mississippi Dept.—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Fort Worth, Tex.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Shaw, Fort Worth, Tex.

Texas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. Bradford Hancock, Waco, Tex.

Missouri Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. T. C. Love, Springfield; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. H. J. Govin, Higginsville.

Arkansas Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Kellogg, Little Rock; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. B. W. Green, Little Rock.

Oklahoma Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. D. M. Halley, McAlester; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. R. B. Coleman, McAlester.

Pacific Div.—Commander, Maj.-Gen. William C. Harrison, M. D., Los Angeles; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, B. L. Hoge, Los Angeles, Cal.

Membership about 50,000; camps, 1,877.

The purpose of the society is strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Organized April 18, 1904, by the amalgamation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which have been added the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and the Veteran Army of the Philippines.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief—H. W. Busch, Detroit, Mich.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—H. F. Egle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—William I. Sterling, Waterville, Me.

Adjutant-General—John A. Falvey, Detroit, Mich.

Assistant Adjutant-General—G. E. Rausch, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon-General—Dr. William E. Howard, Dallas, Tex.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. William F. Desault, Lynn, Mass.

Quartermaster-General—George A. Dick, Detroit, Mich.

Headquarters—Farwell building, Detroit, Mich.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Instituted Feb. 2, 1899.

NATIONAL COMMANDERY OFFICERS, 1917.

Commander-in-Chief—Capt. Taylor E. Brown, Illinois.
 Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Capt. George B. Zane, Jr., Pennsylvania.
 Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—Lieut. John M. Thompson, New York.
 Recorder-in-Chief—Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, Illinois.
 Registrar-in-Chief—Capt. John T. Hilton, New York.
 Deputy Registrar-in-Chief—Capt. W. Tyson Ro-maine, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-in-Chief—Capt. Homer C. Croscup, 78 Broad street, New York, N. Y.
 Historian-in-Chief—Lieut. E. Dwight Fullerton, Massachusetts.
 Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. (Capt.) Henry A. F. Hoyt, Pennsylvania.
 Membership is confined to commissioned officers who served as such in the United States army, navy, marine or revenue cutter service (volunteer or regular) or as a contract surgeon during the Spanish war or the Philippine insurrection incident thereto as well as all the sons of such officers.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

OFFICERS, 1916-1917.

Commander-in-Chief—Dr. P. H. J. Farrell, 25 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
 Senior Vice-Commander—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, Milwaukee, Wis.
 First Junior Vice-Commander—Fred L. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.
 Second Junior Vice-Commander—Napoleon L. White, Boston, Mass.
 Third Junior Vice-Commander—Dr. J. E. Mead, Detroit, Mich.
 Fourth Junior Vice-Commander—Benjamin J. Kuenz, St. Louis, Mo.
 Fifth Junior Vice-Commander—Arthur Stucky, Evansville, Ind.
 Sixth Junior Vice-Commander—Fred E. Angelo, Lincoln, Neb.
 Surgeon-General—Dr. D. L. Fairchild, Jr., Clinton, Ia.
 Paymaster-General—William E. Hammerstrom, Galesburg, Ill.
 Executive Committee—Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., Garrison, N. Y.; William P. Ostrander, St. Louis, Mo.; Brig.-Gen. Irving Hale, Denver, Col.
 Adjutant-General—Frederick Kensel, 953 Foster avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Assistant Adjutant-General—J. W. Goggin, 29 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
 Inspector-General—J. C. Larrabee, St. Louis, Mo.
 Judge-Advocate General—B. M. Holden, New York, N. Y.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMANDERY.

Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U. S. A., ret., Devon, Pa.
 Secretary-General—Maj. David Banks, 23 Park place, New York, N. Y.
 Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. Rene A. de Bussey, 35 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—Capt. Ogden D. Wilkinson, 2010 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—Capt. Howard A. Giddings, U. S. V., Hartford, Conn.
 Judge-Advocate General—Frank M. Avery, New York, N. Y.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Col. O. D. Clark, Montpelier, Vt.
 Chaplain-General—Capt. J. Madison Hare, Jersey City, N. J.
 Historian-General—Capt. Edw. H. Smith, U. S. V., Oshkosh, Wis.
 Recorder-General—Col. Guy A. Boyle, Indianapolis, Ind.

Commanderies have been established in twenty-one states. Total membership about 1,200.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names as well as the services of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain or shall serve in future campaigns recognized by the United States government as war with foreign powers. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Organized by Gen. George Washington and his officers May 10, 1793, at the cantonments of American army on the Hudson river, New York.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General—Winslow Warren, Massachusetts.
 Vice-President-General—James Simons, LL. D., South Carolina.
 Secretary-General—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., Union club, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—Charles Isham, Connecticut.
 Assistant Secretary-General—John C. Daves, Baltimore, Md.
 Assistant Treasurer-General—Henry Randall Webb, Maryland.
 Only the thirteen original states have state societies. These, with the names of president and secretary of each in geographical order named, are:
 Massachusetts—Winslow Warren, David Greene Haskins.
 Rhode Island—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D.; Charles L. F. Robinson.
 Connecticut—Henry Larcom Abbott, LL. D.; Bryce Metcalf.
 New York—Talbot Olyphant, Francis Burrall Hoffman.
 New Jersey—James W. S. Campbell, Henry D. Maxwell.
 Pennsylvania—Harris E. Sproat, Grant Weidman.
 Delaware—Philip H. White, Leonard E. Wales.
 Maryland—Oswald Tilghman, Thomas Edward Sears.
 Virginia—Francis T. A. Junkin, LL. D.; Levin Joyner.
 North Carolina—Wilson Gray Lamb, Marshall Delancey Haywood.
 South Carolina—James Simons, LL. D.; Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
 Georgia—Walter Glasco Charlton, George Francis Tennille.

The Order of the Cincinnati was organized by American and French officers who served in the war of the revolution, for the purpose of perpetuating the remembrance of that event and keeping up the friendships then formed. Membership goes to the eldest male descendant, if worthy; in case there is no direct male descendant, then to male descendants through intervening female descendants. The present membership is about 890. George Washington was the first president-general until his decease and Alexander Hamilton the second.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Organized April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of congress June 9, 1906.

President-General—Elmer M. Wentworth, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Vice-Presidents-General—Orison J. C. Dutton, Seattle, Wash.; Frederic E. Emerson, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas W. Williams, East Orange, N. J.; Philip F. Turner, Portland, Me.; William K. Boardman, Nashville, Tenn.
 Secretary-General and Registrar-General—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer-General—John H. Burroughs, 15 William street, New York, N. Y.

Historian-General—David L. Pierson, East Orange, N. J.
 Chaplain-General—Rev. John O. Foster, Seattle, Wash.
 Membership (1917)—15,500.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Organized 1876.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General President—J. M. Montgomery, New York, N. Y.
 General Vice-President—R. M. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Second General Vice-President—W. G. Page, Boston, Mass.
 General Secretary—Prof. William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.
 Assistant General Secretary—W. Hall Harris, Jr., 255 Title building, Baltimore, Md.
 General Treasurer—Ralph Isham, 1311 Ritchie place, Chicago, Ill.
 Assistant General Treasurer—Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., 1734 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
 General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, 510 Madison avenue, Toledo, O.
 General Historian—H. O. Collins, Los Angeles, Cal.
 General Chaplain—Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, St. Louis, Mo.
 Organizations exist in thirty-two states.
 Membership—7,000.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Instituted in 1892.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

Governor-General—Capt. Howland Pell, New York.
 Honorary Governor-General—Richard McCall Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vice-Governor-General—Maj.-Gen. Charles Francis Roe, New York, N. Y.
 Secretary-General—John Leonard Merrill, 517 Park avenue, East Orange, N. J.
 Deputy Secretary-General—Maj. John F. Daniell, 759 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer-General—William Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Deputy Treasurer-General—Francis Howard Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Registrar-General—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.
 Historian-General—Frederick Dwight, New York, N. Y.
 Chaplain-General—Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, D. D., Concord, Mass.
 Surgeon-General—Henry A. Griffin, M. D., New York, N. Y.
 Chancellor-General—Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.
 Headquarters—43 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York Dec. 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims. "to preserve their memory, their records, their history and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity." All lineal descendants over 18 years of age, male or female, of passengers of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized at Plymouth, Mass., 1897. The triennial congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Colorado, California, Washington, Kansas and Indiana. The officers of the general society are:

Governor-General—Gen. Leonard Wood.
 Secretary-General—Walter S. Allerton.
 Treasurer-General—Henry H. Allerton.
 Historian-General—Dr. George B. Stevens.
 Captain-General—Miles Standish, M. D.
 Surgeon-General—Dr. Edwin N. Chaney.
 Elder-General—Frederick W. Harriman, D. D.

STATE SECRETARIES.

New York—Eliphalet B. Terry, New York city.
 Connecticut—Addie S. Arnold, Hartford.
 Massachusetts—George Ernest Bowman, Boston.
 Pennsylvania—Henry Norton Lewis, Philadelphia.
 Illinois—Mrs. Seymour Morris, Chicago.
 District of Columbia—Ernest W. Bradford, Washington, D. C.
 Ohio—Miss Grace M. Cheever, Cincinnati.
 New Jersey—Mrs. W. S. Meek, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Wisconsin—Mrs. Ellis B. Usher, Milwaukee.
 Rhode Island—Norman Stanley Case, Providence.
 Michigan—Miss Jessie C. Chase, Detroit.
 Maine—Harlan B. Turner, Portland.
 Colorado—Alfred B. Bell, Denver.
 California—Theodore Gray, Berkeley.
 Washington—Warren Greene, Seattle.
 Kansas—Mrs. Edward N. MacGregor, Wichita.
 Indiana—Eugene E. Stacy, Indianapolis.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Organized Sept. 14, 1814.

President-General—John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society).
 Secretary-General—Herbert M. Leland, Massachusetts.
 Assistant Secretary-General—John Mason Dulany, 1320 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.
 Treasurer-General—George H. Richards, M. D., 424 Main street, Orange, N. J.
 Assistant Treasurer-General—James M. Henry, Washington, D. C.
 Registrar-General—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.
 Surgeon-General—George H. Burgin, M. D.
 Judge-Advocate General—Gen. A. Leo Knott, Maryland.
 Chaplain-General—Henry Branch, D. D., Maryland.
 State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey. Membership is made up of male persons above the age of 21 years who participated in or are lineal descendants of one who served during the war of 1812 in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, upon offering proof thereof satisfactory to the state society to which they may make application for membership, and who are of good moral character and reputation.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1917-1918.

Headquarters—Memorial Continental hall, 17th and D streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 President-General—Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Washington, D. C.
 Vice-Presidents-General—Terms expire in 1918: Mrs. J. F. Maupin, Virginia; Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, New York; Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Washington. Terms expire in 1919: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Connecticut; Mrs. William G. Spencer, Tennessee; Mrs. William Butterworth, Illinois; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, Louisiana; Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, Texas; Mrs. George W. Gedney, New Jersey. Terms expire in 1920: Mrs. James B. Grant, Colorado; Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Rhode Island; Mrs. Jeanne D. Blackburn, Kentucky; Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Missouri; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Georgia; Mrs. William H. Talbot, Maine.
 Recording Secretary-General—Miss Emma L. Crowell, Washington, D. C.
 Organizing Secretary-General—Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Washington, D. C.
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 Historian-General—Mrs. George K. Clarke, Washington, D. C.
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Curator-General—Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Washington, D. C.
 Director-General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution—Mrs. Benjamin Heath, Washington, D. C.

STATE REGENTS.

Alabama—Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, Montgomery.
 Alaska—(Vacancy).
 Arizona—Mrs. George F. Freeman, Tucson.
 Arkansas—Mrs. Samuel F. David, Little Rock.
 California—Mrs. John C. Lynch, Berkeley.
 Colorado—Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Denver.
 Connecticut—Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield.
 Delaware—Mrs. George C. Hall, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Washington.
 Florida—Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Atlanta.
 Hawaii—Mrs. William Alanson Bryan, Honolulu.
 Idaho—Mrs. Charles W. Pursell, Boise.
 Illinois—Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Rock Island.
 Indiana—Mrs. Henry A. Beck, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, Knoxville.
 Kansas—Miss Katherine Campbell, Ottawa.
 Kentucky—Mrs. Eli G. Boone, Paducah.
 Louisiana—Mrs. Taliaferro Alexander, Shreveport.
 Maine—Mrs. W. G. Chapman, Portland.
 Maryland—Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Belmont.
 Michigan—Mrs. William H. Wait, Ann Arbor.
 Minnesota—Mrs. James T. Morris, Minneapolis.
 Mississippi—Mrs. E. F. Noel, Lexington.
 Missouri—Mrs. William R. Painter, Carrollton.
 Montana—Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn, Butte.
 Nebraska—Mrs. Ellett Grant Drake, Beatrice.
 Nevada—Mrs. Charles S. Sprague, Goldfield.
 New Hampshire—Mrs. Will Bernard Howe, Concord.
 New Jersey—Mrs. Wm. D. Sherrerd, Haddonfield.
 New Mexico—Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, Silver City.
 New York—Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Palatine Bridge.
 North Carolina—Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, Asheville.
 North Dakota—Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City.
 Ohio—Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Cleveland.
 Oklahoma—Mrs. Walter D. Eldrod, Okmulgee.
 Oregon—Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Mrs. Anthony W. Cook, Pittsburgh.
 Rhode Island—Mrs. Albert L. Calder II., Providence.
 South Carolina—Mrs. E. Walker Dewall, Cheraw.
 South Dakota—Mrs. E. St. Clair Snyder, Watertown.
 Tennessee—Mrs. Thomas Polk, Jackson.
 Texas—Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Amarillo.
 Utah—Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, Brandon.
 Virginia—Miss Alethea Serpell, Norfolk.
 Washington—Mrs. O. G. Ellis, Olympia.
 West Virginia—Mrs. Linn Brannon, Weston.
 Wisconsin—Mrs. John P. Hume, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming—Mrs. Edward Gillette.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.

Organized Dec. 1, 1914.

National Headquarters—31 Pine street, New York, N. Y.
 President—S. Stanwood Menken.
 Vice-Presidents—George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia, Pa.; George von L. Meyer, Boston, Mass.; Willett M. Spooner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Luke E. Wright, Memphis, Tenn.; Franklin Q. Brown, New York, N. Y.
 Secretary—Herbert Barry.
 Treasurer—Edward H. Clark.
 Chairman Board of Directors—Chas. E. Lydecker.
 Chairman Finance Committee—Franklin Q. Brown.
 Executive Secretary—Henry L. West.

Originally created for the purpose of arousing public sentiment as to the necessity of national defense and urging the enactment by congress of defense legislation, it has developed into an organization striving in every way possible to aid in the efficient conduct of the war with Germany. It has branches in all of the larger cities and

towns and has members in every state of the union.

CHICAGO BRANCH.

Office—Room 1115 Lytton building, 14 East Jackson boulevard.
 President—Harry H. Merrick.
 Vice-Presidents—George W. Dixon, John W. Thomas, Irving Washington, Miss Harriet Vitum, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Edgar A. Bancroft, John F. Smulski.
 Secretary—Arnold Joerns.
 Treasurer—Robert J. McKay.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

The Conference Committee on National Preparedness was organized on June 3, 1915, in New York city, by delegates from national defense societies. The committee publishes charts, bulletins, booklets and pamphlets, and gratuitously distributes books on national defense for the purpose of quickening the national spirit through a better understanding of the economy of preparedness and the inhumanity of unpreparedness. The officers of the committee are:

Chairman—Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y.
 Treasurer—Raymond B. Price, New York, N. Y.
 Secretary—James E. Clark, New York, N. Y.

The office of the secretary and the committee's headquarters are at 1 Madison avenue, New York city. Its Washington representatives are located at 806 17th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, INC.

National Headquarters—303 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Advisory Board—David Jayne Hill, president; Perry Belmont, vice-president; Charles J. Bonaparte, John Grier Hibben, Henry B. Joy, Hudson Maxim, Theodore Roosevelt.

Board of Trustees—Joseph H. Coit, chairman; Robert Appleton, Bertram H. Borden, Lee de Forest, De Forest Hicks, William T. Hornaday, Lyle E. Mahan, Cleveland Moffett, H. C. Quinby, John J. Riker, Philip J. Roosevelt, Julian Street, Clarence S. Thompson, Leslie J. Tompkins.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES.

Secretary—Dwight Partridge.
 Financial Secretary—George F. Sweeney.
 Corresponding Secretary—J. F. Hubbard.

ORGANIZERS WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. Cordelia P. Odenheimer.

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

Director—George Garner, Riggs building, Washington, D. C.

Purpose—The definite object of the American Defense society is to educate the voters of the country to the necessity of legislation for adequate national defense and to the need of upbuilding a new spirit of Americanism.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING LEAGUE.

Headquarters—Suite 1322 First National Bank building, Chicago, Ill.

President—Howard H. Gross.

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The society stands for "absolute separation of church and state, free speech, free press and freedom of conscience."

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American branch.

Organized June 17, 1915; incorporated Oct. 14, 1916.

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American Academy of Political and Social Science—President, L. S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; secretary, J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Asiatic Association—President, Lloyd C. Griscom; secretary, John Ford, P. O. box 1500, New York, N. Y.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—President, Dr. Theodore W. Richards, Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.; general secretary, Prof. J. McK. Cattell, Garrison, N. Y.; permanent secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; assistant secretary, F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C.; membership, 15,000.

American Association of Anatomists—President, Dr. H. H. Donaldson, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary-treas-

The object of the league, as its name implies, is to compel nations to keep the peace without recourse to war. It proposes that the United States after the conclusion of the European war shall join an international league pledging the signatory powers jointly to use their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall have been submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment or to a council of conciliation for consideration and recommendation.

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Organized Oct. 9, 1917.

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The aim of the league is to unite all America

behind the government for the vigorous prosecution

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urer, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical school, New York, N. Y.

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building, Detroit, Mich.

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- American Institute of Homeopathy—Secretary-treasurer, T. E. Costain, M. D., 829 Marshall Field building, Chicago, Ill.
- American Institute of Mining Engineers—Secretary, Bradley Stoughton, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.
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- American Numismatic Society, The—President, Edward T. Newell; treasurer, John Reilly, Jr.; curator, Howland Wood; secretary, Sidney P. Noe; society founded 1858, Audubon Park, Broadway at 156th street, New York, N. Y.
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- American Philatelic Society—President, John W. Scott, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 125 North Tejon street, Colorado Springs, Col. Organized 1886. It publishes the American Philatelist, a semimonthly.
- American Philosophical Society (founded 1727)—President, William W. Keen; vice-presidents, William B. Scott, A. A. Michaelson, George Ellery Hale; secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, Amos F. Brown, Harry F. Keller, 144 South 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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National Historical Society, The—President, Frank Allaben, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Mabel T. R. Washburn; magazine of the society, the Journal of American History, editor-in-chief, Frank Allaben; genealogical editor, Mabel T. R. Washburn, 30 East 42d street, New York, N. Y.

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National Philatelic Society—President, Elton H. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Wright, 47 Court street, Boston, Mass. It publishes its own bulletin, the National Philatelist, a monthly; membership, 510.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers—President, Stevenson Taylor; secretary, Daniel H. Cox, 29 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.

Southern Philatelic Association—President, Clifford W. Kissinger; international secretary, Harold K. Bowen, Fort Dodge, Iowa; treasurer, Erwin L. Fischer; membership, 1,704. There is a resident vice-president in each of the states, territories and principal foreign countries; 1918 convention seat is Niagara Falls.

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International Reform Bureau—206 Pennsylvania avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; superintendent and treasurer, Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; devoted to suppression of intemperance, impurity, sabbath breaking, gambling and kindred evils; also to constructive forms of recreation, bible reading in schools and civic evangelism.

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National Civic Federation, The—Chairman executive council, Ralph M. Easley, 33d floor Metropolitan tower, New York, N. Y.
 National Conference of Social Work (formerly Charities and Correction)—President, Robert A. Woods, Boston, Mass.; general secretary-treasurer, William T. Cross, 315 Plymouth court, Chicago, Ill.

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National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher

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 National Municipal League—President, Lawson Purdy, New York, N. Y.; secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, North American building, Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: The scientific investigation by experts of the conditions which best promote good government.
 National Short Ballot Organization—Secretaries: Richard S. Childs, New York, N. Y.; H. S. Gilbertson and Augustus R. Hatton, 383 4th

avenue, New York, N. Y.; treasurer, Richard S. Childs.
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Organized 1898; incorporated by act of congress.

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Secretary—Ashley H. Thorndike, Columbia university, New York, N. Y.

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 Mitchell, Langdon E.
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 Sedgwick, Henry D.
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 Torrence, Ridgely.
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 Van Dyke, John C.
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 White, Stewart Edward.
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 Williams, Jesse Lynch.
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 Wilson, Woodrow.
 Wister, Owen.
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 Carlsen, Emil.
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 Hardenbergh, H. J.
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 Hassam, Childé.
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 Howe, William Henry.
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 Symons, Gardner.
 Taft, Lorado.
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 Walker, Horatio.
 Warren, Whitney.
 Weinman, Adolph A.
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 Wiles, Irving R.

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 Hill, Edward Burlingame.
 Kelley, Edgar S.
 Loeffler, Charles M.
 Oldberg, Arne.
 Parker, Horatio W.
 Schelling, Ernest.
 Shelley, Harry Rowe.
 Smith, David S.
 Stock, Frederick A.
 Van der Stucken, F.
 Ruckstuhl, F. W.
 Whiting, Arthur.

The purposes of the corporation are the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts. The organization is limited to 250 regular members. It is authorized to receive bequests and donations and to hold the same in trust for the furtherance of the interests of literature and the fine arts.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

Founded in 1904; incorporated by act of congress April 17, 1916.

President—William Dean Howells.
 Chancellor—William Milligan Sloane.

Acting Chancellor—Nicholas Murray Butler.
Permanent Secretary—Robert Underwood Johnson, 70 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

GROUP 1.

William Dean Howells.
Augustus Saint-Gaudens.*

Edmund C. Stedman.*
John La Farge.*
Samuel Langhorne Clemens.*

John Hay.*
Edward McDowell.*

GROUP 2.

Henry James.*
Charles Follen McKim.*

Henry Adams.*
Charles Eliot Norton.*
John Quincy Adams Ward.*
Thomas A. Raynesford Lounsbury.*

Theodore Roosevelt.*
Thomas Bailey Aldrich.*

GROUP 3.

Joseph Jefferson.*
John Singer Sargent.*

Richard Watson Gilder.*
Horace H. Furness.*
John Bigelow.*
Winslow Homer.*

GROUP 4.

Carl Schurz.*
Alfred Thayer Mahan.*

Joel Chandler Harris.*
Daniel Chester French.
John Burroughs.
James Ford Rhodes.
Edwin Austin Abbey.*
Horatio William Parker.
William Milligan Sloane.

INDIVIDUALLY ELECTED.
Edward Everett Hale.*
Robert Underwood Johnson.

George Washington Cable.
Daniel Coit Gilman.*
Thomas Wentworth Higginson.*

Donald Grant Mitchell.*
Andrew Dickson White.
Henry van Dyke.
William Crary Brownell.

Basili Lanneau Gildersleeve.
Julia Ward Howe.*
Woodrow Wilson.

Arthur Twining Hadley.
Henry Cabot Lodge.

Francis Hopkinson Smith.*
Henry Charles Lea.*

Francis Marion Crawford.*
Edwin Howland Blashfield.

William Merritt Chase.*
Thomas Hastings.
Hamilton Wright Mabee.*

Bronson Howard.*
Brander Matthews.
Thomas Nelson Page.
Elihu Vedder.

George Edward Woodberry.*
William Vaughn Moody.*
Kenyon Cox.

George Whitefield Chadwick.
John Muir.*
Charles Francis Adams.*

Henry Mills Alden.
George de Forest Brush.
Wm. Rutherford Mead.
Abbott Henderson Thayer.

The names of members are given in the order of election. Group 1 was chosen by ballot of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Thereafter each group was chosen by the preceding members. After group 4 the selections were by the full academy of thirty, then increased to fifty, since which time the elections are individually made as vacancies occur. Membership in the academy is limited to fifty and is recruited from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

John White Alexander.*
Bliss Perry.
Francis Davis Millet.*
Abbott Lawrence Lowell.

James Whitecomb Riley.*
Nicholas Murray Butler.
Paul Wayland Bartlett.

George Browne Post.*
Owen Wister.
Herbert Adams.
Augustus Thomas.

Timothy Cole.
Cass Gilbert.
William Roscoe Thayer.

Robert Grant.
Frederick Macmonnies.
Julian Alden Weir.

William Gillette.
Paul Elmer More.
George Lockhart Rives.*
*Deceased.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

DOMESTIC RATES.

FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

Rates of postage—Letters and other first-class matter, 3 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postcards and postal cards, 2 cents each.

"Drop letters," addressed for delivery at the office where mailed, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof when deposited at postoffices where letter carrier service is not established. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters.

The limit of weight of first-class matter is four pounds.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely, letters, postal cards, postcards (private mailing cards) and all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed (except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes). Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

Letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors and marines assigned to foreign duty engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

Rate of postage—Newspapers and periodical publications of the second class, when sent unsealed by others than the publisher or a news agent, 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each separately addressed copy or package of unaddressed copies. To be entitled to this rate the copies must be complete. Incomplete copies are third-class matter.

Second-class matter includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. No limit of weight is prescribed.

On and after July 1, 1918, the rates of postage on publications entered as second-class matter, when sent by the publisher or a news agent to subscribers or to other agents for the purpose of sale, on the portion of a publication devoted to other matter than advertisements, shall be 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof until July 1, 1919; after that 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; on the portion of a publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones devoted to fourth-class matter shall be: From July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, for the 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 1½ cents; 4th zone, 2 cents; 5th zone, 2½ cents; 6th zone, 2½ cents;

7th zone, 3 cents; 8th zone, 3½ cents; between July 1, 1919, and July 1, 1920, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2 cents, 4th zone, 3 cents; 5th zone, 3½ cents; 6th zone, 4 cents; 7th zone, 5 cents; 8th zone, 5½ cents; from July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921, for 1st and 2d zones, 1½ cents; 3d zone, 2½ cents; 4th zone, 4 cents; 5th zone, 4½ cents; 6th zone, 5½ cents; 7th zone, 7 cents; 8th zone, 7½ cents; after July 1, 1921, for the 1st and 2d zones, 2 cents; 3d zone, 3 cents; 4th zone, 5 cents; 5th zone, 6 cents; 7th zone, 9 cents; 8th zone, 10 cents.

In the case of newspapers entitled to be entered as second-class matter and published in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, the rates, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except where the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carrier, in which case the old rate prevails), shall be 1½ cents a pound or fraction thereof between July 1, 1918, and July 1, 1919, and after that 1½ cents.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

Rate of postage—On unsealed third-class matter the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof on each individually addressed piece or package.

Third-class matter embraces circulars, newspapers and periodicals not admitted to the second class, nor embraced in the term "book," miscellaneous printed matter on paper not having the nature of an actual personal correspondence, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and matter in point print or raised characters used by the blind. (Books are included in fourth-class or parcel post mail.)

The limit of weight of third-class matter is four pounds.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER (DOMESTIC PARCEL POST).

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and-books), not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding fifty pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding twenty pounds in weight when mailed for delivery within any of the other zones), nor greater in size than 8½ inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or

kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—To be fully prepaid—unsealed—are as follows:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

		Zones.									
Weight	Lb.-oz.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.		
		Up to 50 miles.	50 to 150 miles.	150 to 300 miles.	300 to 600 miles.	600 to 1000 miles.	1000 to 1400 miles.	1400 to 1800 miles.	1800 to 2400 miles.	Over 2400 miles.	
1...	0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12		
2...	0.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24		
3...	0.07	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36		
4...	0.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48		
5...	0.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60		
6...	0.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72		
7...	0.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84		
8...	0.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96		
9...	0.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08		
10...	0.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20		
11...	0.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32		
12...	0.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44		
13...	0.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56		
14...	0.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68		
15...	0.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80		
16...	0.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92		
17...	0.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04		
18...	0.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16		
19...	0.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28		
20...	0.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40		
21...	0.15	.25	.25								
22...	0.16	.26	.26								
23...	0.16	.27	.27								
24...	0.17	.28	.28								
25...	0.17	.29	.29								
26...	0.18	.30	.30								
27...	0.18	.31	.31								
28...	0.19	.32	.32								
29...	0.19	.33	.33								
30...	0.20	.34	.34								
31...	0.20	.35	.35								
32...	0.21	.36	.36								
33...	0.21	.37	.37								
34...	0.22	.38	.38								
35...	0.22	.39	.39								
36...	0.23	.40	.40								
37...	0.23	.41	.41								
38...	0.24	.42	.42								
39...	0.24	.43	.43								
40...	0.25	.44	.44								
41...	0.25	.45	.45								
42...	0.26	.46	.46								
43...	0.26	.47	.47								
44...	0.27	.48	.48								
45...	0.27	.49	.49								
46...	0.28	.50	.50								
47...	0.28	.51	.51								
48...	0.29	.52	.52								
49...	0.29	.53	.53								
50...	0.30	.54	.54								

ZONES—PARCEL POST GUIDE AND MAPS.

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fees and conditions.—Fourth-class or domestic parcel post mail (but no other) may not be registered but may be insured against loss in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed \$5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed \$25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed \$50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed \$100 on

payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Conditions and fee.—Parcels of fourth-class or parcel post matter (but no other) may be sent C. O. D. from one domestic money order postoffice to another, including those in the Canal Zone, on payment of a fee of 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid with stamps affixed. The amount to be collected and remitted to the sender must not exceed \$100. The remittance is made by postoffice money order, the fee therefor being included in the amount collected from the addressee. A C. O. D. tag furnished by the postmaster must be filled in by the sender and attached to the parcel. The C. O. D. fee also covers insurance against loss up to \$50.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postal cards are furnished at the postage value represented by the stamp impressed thereon; single postal cards for domestic and foreign correspondence at 2 cents and 3 cents each, respectively, and reply (double) postal cards at 3 cents and 5 cents each, respectively.

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

Special delivery service is the prompt delivery of mail by messenger during prescribed hours to persons who reside within the carrier limits of city delivery offices, to patrons of rural service who reside more than one mile from postoffices but within one-half mile of rural routes, and to residents within one mile of any postoffice.

This service is obtained by placing on any letter or article of mail a special delivery stamp or 10 cents' worth of ordinary stamps in addition to the lawful postage. When ordinary stamps are used the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper, directly under, but never on the stamps; otherwise the letter or article will not be accorded special delivery service.

REGISTRY SYSTEM.

Any matter, properly addressed and bearing the name and address of the sender, admissible to the domestic mails (except fourth-class mail, which may be insured), or to the postal union mails (except foreign "parcel post" packages for Barbados, Curaçao, Dutch Guiana, France, Great Britain, Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Netherlands and Uruguay), may be registered. Foreign "parcel post" mail must be taken to the postoffice to be registered, but other mail may be registered at any postoffice or postoffice station by rural carriers, and, when sealed and not cumbersome, by city carriers in residential districts.

The registry fee for each separate article, foreign or domestic, is 10 cents in addition to the postage, both to be fully prepaid.

Indemnity for lost registered mail will be paid as follows:

Domestic mail, first class (sealed), up to \$50, actual value; third class (unsealed), up to \$25, actual value.

Foreign mail, amount claimed within limit of 50 francs (\$9.65), for total loss (not partial loss or rifling) of a registered article exchanged between the United States and a postal union country, except foreign parcel post matter, and losses beyond control ("force majeure").

Application for a money order must be made on a form furnished for that purpose and be presented at the money order window of the postoffice or one of its stations. Money orders are issued for any desired amount from 1 cent to \$100, and when a larger sum than \$100 is to be sent any number of additional orders may be obtained. Applications may be made through rural carriers, who will furnish the necessary forms and give receipts for the amounts.

International money orders, payable in almost any part of the world, may be obtained at all of the larger postoffices and at many of the smaller ones.

Fees for money orders payable in the United

States (which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from \$0.01 to \$2.50.....	3 cents
For orders from 2.51 to 5.00.....	5 cents
For orders from 5.01 to 10.00.....	8 cents
For orders from 10.01 to 20.00.....	10 cents
For orders from 20.01 to 30.00.....	12 cents
For orders from 30.01 to 40.00.....	15 cents
For orders from 40.01 to 50.00.....	18 cents
For orders from 50.01 to 60.00.....	20 cents
For orders from 60.01 to 75.00.....	25 cents
For orders from 75.01 to 100.00.....	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries are as follows: Cents.

Letters for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, city of Shanghai (China), England, Ireland, Newfoundland, Santo Domingo, Scotland and Wales, per ounce....	2
Letters for Germany by direct steamers (in time of peace), per ounce.....	3
Letters for all other foreign countries, and for Germany when not dispatched by direct steamers:	
For the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5
For each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce	3
Single postcards (including souvenir cards), each	3
Reply postal cards, each.....	3

Printed matter of all kinds, for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....	1
Commercial papers, for the first ten ounces or less	5
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....	1
Samples of merchandise, for the first four ounces or less.....	2
For each additional two ounces or fraction of two ounces.....	1
Registration fee in addition to postage.....	10

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

Postage rates—Postage must be prepaid in full by stamps affixed at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound. Registry fee 10 cents in addition to postage.

Dimensions—To all countries named packages are limited to three and one-half feet in length and to six feet in length and girth combined, except that packages for Colombia and Mexico are limited to two feet in length and four feet in girth.

Weight—Packages to certain postoffices in Mexico must not exceed four pounds six ounces in weight, but those for all other countries named may weigh up to but not exceeding eleven pounds.

MAIL FOR SOLDIERS IN EUROPE.

Mail addressed to the American expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company or other organization to which the addressee belongs. The location in Europe of the military organization to which the addressee belongs must not be given. The correct way of addressing a letter is:

John Smith, Jr.,
Co. X, Infantry,
American Expeditionary Forces.

Postage must be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to France or England is 3 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for four ounces.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service act approved Jan. 16, 1883.

Officers—Three commissioners are appointed by the president to assist him in classifying the government offices and positions, formulating rules and enforcing the law. Their office is in Washington, D. C. The chief examiner is appointed by the commissioners to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in the proceedings of the examining boards. The secretary to the commission is appointed by the president.

General Rules—The fundamental rules governing appointments to government positions are found in the civil service act itself. Based upon these are many other regulations formulated by the commission and promulgated by the president from time to time as new contingencies arise. The present rules were approved March 20, 1903, and went into effect April 15, 1903. In a general way they require that there must be free open examinations of applicants for positions in the public service; that appointments shall be made from those graded highest in the examinations; that appointments to the service in Washington shall be apportioned among the states and territories according to population; that there shall be a period (six months) of probation before any absolute appointment is made; that no person in the public service is for that reason obliged to contribute to any political fund or is subject to dismissal for refusing to so contribute; that no person in the public service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person. Applicants for positions shall not be questioned as to their political or religious beliefs and no discrimination shall be exercised against or in favor of any applicant or employee on account of his religion or politics. The classified civil service shall include all officers and employees in the executive civil service of the United States except laborers and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate.

Examinations—These are conducted by boards of examiners chosen from among persons in government employ and are held twice a year in all the states and territories at convenient places. In Illinois, for example, they are usually held at Cairo, Chicago and Peoria. The dates are announced through the newspapers or by other means. They can always be learned by applying to the commission or to the nearest postoffice or custom house. Those who desire to take examinations are advised to write to the commission in Washington for the "Manual of Examinations," which is sent free to all applicants. It is revised semiannually to Jan. 1 and July 1. The January edition contains a schedule of the spring examinations and the July edition contains a schedule of the fall examinations. Full information is given as to the methods and rules governing examinations, manner of making application, qualifications required, regulations for rating examination papers, certification for and chances of appointment, and as far as possible it outlines the scope of the different subjects of general and technical examinations. These are practical in character and are designed to test the relative capacity and fitness to discharge the duties to be performed. It is necessary to obtain an average percentage of 70 to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty need obtain but 65 per cent. The period of eligibility is one year.

Qualifications of Applicants—No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States; who is not within the age limitations prescribed; who is physically disqualified for the service which he seeks; who has been guilty of criminal, infamous, dishonest or disgraceful conduct; who has been dismissed from the public

service for delinquency and misconduct or has failed to receive absolute appointment after probation; who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors to excess, or who has made a false statement in his application. The age limitations in the more important branches of the public service are: Postoffice, 18 to 45 years; rural letter carriers, 17 to 55; internal revenue, 21 years and over; railway mail, 18 to 35; light-house, 18 to 50; life saving, 18 to 45; general departmental, 20 and over. These age limitations are subject to change by the commission. They do not apply to applicants of the preferred class. Applicants for the position of railway mail clerk must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of boots or shoes, and weigh not less than 135 pounds in ordinary clothing and have no physical defects. Applicants for certain other positions have to come up to similar physical requirements.

Method of Appointment—Whenever a vacancy exists the appointing officer makes requisition upon the civil service commission for a certification of names to fill the vacancy, specifying the kind of position vacant, the sex desired and the salary. The commission thereupon takes from the proper register of eligibles the names of three persons standing highest of the sex called for and certifies them to the appointing officer, who is required to make the selection. He may choose any one of the three names, returning the other two to the register to await further certification. The time of examination is not considered, as the highest in average percentage on the register must be certified first. If after a probationary period of six months the name of the appointee is continued on the roll of the department in which he serves the appointment is considered absolute.

Removals—No person can be removed from a competitive position except for such cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service and for reasons given in writing. No examination of witnesses nor any trial shall be required except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Salaries—Entrance to the department service is usually in the lowest grades, the higher grades being generally filled by promotion. The usual entrance grade is about \$900, but the applicant may be appointed at \$840, \$760 or even \$600.

EMPLOYEES IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

June 30, 1916.

IN WASHINGTON.

White house.....	39
State department.....	233
Treasury department.....	8,269
War department.....	2,266

Navy department.....	1,264
Postoffice department.....	1,582
Interior department.....	6,075
Department of justice.....	1,449
Department of agriculture.....	4,670
Department of commerce and labor.....	2,990
Interstate commerce commission.....	928
Civil service commission.....	215
Bureau of efficiency.....	27
Smithsonian institution.....	784
State, war and navy department building..	217
Panama canal.....	153
Government printing office.....	4,028
Federal trade commission.....	238

Total 35,477

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE WASHINGTON.

Janitor service, etc.....	5,427
Mint and assay service.....	896
Subtreasury service.....	419
Public health service.....	3,644
Coast guard.....	46
Customs service.....	6,577
Internal revenue service.....	4,919
Miscellaneous.....	432

War department—	
Quartermaster's corps.....	8,740
Ordnance department.....	5,198

Navy department—	
Trade and labor positions.....	25,000
Exclusive of trade and labor positions..	3,191

Postoffice department—	
Postoffice service.....	185,045
Fourth class postmasters.....	46,796
Rural carrier service.....	42,749
Railway mail service.....	20,989

Interior department—	
Land service.....	1,281
Pension examining service.....	4,521
Indian service.....	7,777
Reclamation service.....	3,314
Miscellaneous.....	940

Department of justice.....	2,746
Department of agriculture.....	14,066

Department of commerce—	
Lighthouse service.....	6,604
Immigration service.....	1,753
Steamboat inspection service.....	320
Miscellaneous.....	2,703

Interstate commerce commission.....	1,315
Civil service commission.....	35
Panama canal service.....	943

Total 426,620

Grand total*..... 480,527

*Includes 18,230 unclassified employees of isthmian canal commission.

LAKES UNDER NEVADA DESERTS.

In an investigation made by O. E. Meinzer of the United States geological survey in Big Smoky valley and adjacent areas near Tonopah, Nev., the character of the vegetation and other surface criteria showed that ground water stands within ten feet of the surface over an area of 130,000 acres. The measurements made indicate that tens of thousands of acre-feet of water are annually contributed by mountain streams and by rainfall to the underground reservoir and that about the same quantity of ground water is annually discharged into the atmosphere through the soil and the plants in the shallow water areas. It was estimated that in an area of 240,000 acres the ground water lies within fifty feet of the surface, and that in an area of 335,000 acres it lies within 100 feet of the surface.

Many prominent beach ridges and other shore features were discovered, showing that at one time the valley contained two large lakes. One of these ancient lakes, which has been named Lake Tonopah, was about twenty-two miles long, covered about eighty-five square miles and had a maximum depth of about seventy feet; the other, which has been named Lake Toiyabe, was about forty miles long, covered about 225

square miles and had a maximum depth of about 170 feet. The greater part of the areas that were submerged by these lakes are now occupied by barren and desolate alkali flats, beneath which, however, a great quantity of water lies hidden.

GREAT STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

GENERAL SLOCUM.	LUSITANIA.
Date—June 15, 1904.	Date—May 7, 1915.
Place—East River, N.Y.	Place—Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—1,400.	Persons aboard—1,906.
Lives lost—353.	Lives lost—1,193.
Cause—Fire.	Persons saved—18.
	Cause—Torpedoed.
TITANIC.	EASTLAND.
Date—April 15, 1912.	Date—July 24, 1915.
Place—Atlantic ocean.	Place—Chicago river.
Persons aboard—2,223.	Persons aboard—2,000.
Lives lost, 1,517.	Lives lost—312.
Persons saved—706.	Cause—Capsized.
Cause—Iceberg.	
EMPRESS OF IRELAND.	PROVENCE II.
Date—May 29, 1914.	Date—Feb. 26, 1916.
Place—St. Lawrence.	Place—Mediterranean.
Persons aboard—1,479.	Persons aboard—4,000.
Lives lost—1,027.	Lives lost—910.
Persons saved—452.	Cause—Torpedoed.
Cause—Collision.	

DATES OF RECENT HISTORICAL EVENTS.

- Aguinaldo captured, March 23, 1901.
 Alaska boundary award made, Oct. 17, 1903.
 Albert I. ascended throne of Belgium, Dec. 17, 1909.
 Alfonso XIII. ascended throne of Spain, May 17, 1902; attempted assassination of, in Paris, June 1, 1906; shot at by anarchist in Madrid, April 13, 1913.
 Amundsen, Roald, completes northwest passage, 1906; reaches south pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
 Anarchists, Chicago, hanged, Nov. 11, 1887.
 Anarchists pardoned by Albigel, June 26, 1893.
 Andree began arctic balloon trip, July 11, 1897.
 Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed, Jan. 11, 1897.
 Anglo-Boer war began, Oct. 10, 1899; ended May 31, 1902.
 Anglo-Japanese treaty signed, Jan. 30, 1902.
 Arabic sunk, Aug. 19, 1915.
 Archbald, Robert W., judge of United States Circuit court, impeached and removed from office, Jan. 13, 1913.
 Arizona admitted as a state, Feb. 14, 1912.
 Armenian massacres began in 1890; culminated in 1895, 1896 and 1897.
 Atlanta, Ga. (Cotton States and Industrial), exposition, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1895.
 Australian commonwealth inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1901.
 Balkan-Bulgarian war began, May 23, 1913; ended, Aug. 10, 1913.
 Balkan-Turkish war began, Oct. 8, 1912; ended, May 30, 1913.
 Baltimore fire, Feb. 7, 1904.
 Battle ship cruise, American, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909.
 Bennington gunboat disaster, July 21, 1905.
 Bering sea seal treaty signed, Nov. 8, 1897.
 Bismarck resigned chancellorship, March 18, 1890; died, July 30, 1898.
 Borda, President, assassinated, Aug. 25, 1897.
 Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed by Austria, Oct. 6, 1908.
 Boxer outbreak in China began, May, 1900.
 Boyertown (Pa.) theater fire and panic, Jan. 13, 1908.
 Brazil proclaimed a republic, Nov. 15, 1889.
 Buffalo (Pan-American) exposition, May 1 to Nov. 2, 1901.
 Bulgaria proclaims independence, Oct. 5, 1908.
 Cable, Pacific, laying of, begun at San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1902.
 California Midwinter exposition, Jan. 1 to July 4, 1894.
 Calumet (Mich.) hall panic, Dec. 24, 1913.
 Campanile in Venice fell, July 14, 1902.
 Canadian reciprocity bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21.
 Carlos I., king of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
 Carnot, President, assassinated, June 24, 1894.
 Cartago, Costa Rica, destroyed by earthquake, May 6, 1910.
 Caroline Islands bought by Germany, Oct. 1, 1899.
 Charleston, S. C. (Interstate and West Indian), exposition, Dec. 1, 1901, to May 20, 1902.
 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12, 1908.
 Cherry (Ill.) mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909.
 China, revolution begins Sept. 7, 1911; republic proclaimed Dec. 29, 1911; Manchu dynasty abdicates Feb. 12, 1912.
 Cholera epidemic in Hamburg, Germany, August, 1892; in Russia and Italy, summer of 1910.
 Christian IX., king of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
 Christian X. proclaimed king of Denmark, May 15, 1912.
 Coal (anthracite) strike began, May 12, 1902; ended, Oct. 21, 1902.
 Constantine, king of Greece, deposed, June 12, 1917.
 Constitution, U. S., 15th amendment to, proclaimed, Feb. 26, 1913; 17th amendment to, proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
 Corinth ship canal open, Aug. 6, 1893.
 Courriere mine disaster, March 10, 1906.
 Crib disaster, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1909.
 Cronin murder, May 4, 1889.
 Cuba under sovereignty of United States, Jan. 1, 1899.
 Cuban constitution signed, Feb. 21, 1901.
 Cuban-United States reciprocity treaty ratified, March 19, 1903; bill to carry treaty into effect passed by congress, Dec. 16, 1903.
 Cuban republic inaugurated, May 20, 1902; President Palma and cabinet resigned and American control established, Sept. 29, 1908; Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez elected president, Nov. 14, 1908; American control relinquished, Jan. 23, 1909.
 Cuban revolt began, Feb. 24, 1895.
 Currency law enacted, Dec. 23, 1913.
 Czolgosz, McKinley's assassin, tried and sentenced, Sept. 24, 1901; executed, Oct. 29, 1901.
 De Lesseps, Ferdinand, convicted of Panama fraud, Feb. 9, 1893.
 Delyannis, Grecian premier, assassinated, June 13, 1905.
 Dewey's victory at Manila, May 1, 1898.
 Diaz, Porfirio, forced by revolutionists to resign presidency of Mexico, May 25, 1911.
 Dingley tariff bill signed, July 24, 1897.
 Dom Pedro exiled from Brazil, Nov. 16, 1889.
 Draft for American national army; registration day June 5, 1917; numbers drawn July 20, 1917.
 Dreyfus, Capt., degraded and sent to Devil's island, Jan. 4, 1895; brought back to France, July 3, 1899; new trial begun, Aug. 7; found guilty, Sept. 9; pardoned, Sept. 12, 1899; restored to rank in army, July 12, 1906, by decision of Supreme court of France; decorated with cross of Legion of Honor, July 21, 1906.
 Earthquake in India, April 4, 1905; in Calabria, Italy, Sept. 8, 1905, and Dec. 28, 1908. (See also San Francisco, Valparaiso, Kingston, Messina and Cartago.)
 Eastland steamship disaster in Chicago, July 24, 1915.
 Edward VII. proclaimed king, Jan. 24, 1901; crowned, Aug. 9, 1909; died, May 6, 1910.
 Elizabeth, empress of Austria, assassinated, Sept. 10, 1898.
 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29, 1914.
 European war began Aug. 1, 1914.
 Fallieres, C. A., elected president of France, Jan. 17, 1906.
 Ferdinand, Archduke Francis, and consort assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914.
 Ferrer, Francisco, executed in Spain, Oct. 13, 1909.
 Field, Marshall, died, Jan. 16, 1906.
 Fisheries (Atlantic) dispute settled by Hague court, June 1, 1910.
 Floods in Ohio and Indiana, March 25-27, 1913.
 Formosa transferred to Japan, June 4, 1895.
 Frederick VIII. succeeded to throne of Denmark, Jan. 29, 1906; died, May 14, 1912.
 Galveston tornado, Sept. 8, 1900.
 General Slocum disaster, June 15, 1904.
 George I., king of Greece, assassinated in Saloniki, Macedonia, March 13, 1913.
 George V. succeeded to British throne, May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
 Gladstone resigned premiership, March 2, 1894; died, May 19, 1898.
 Goebel, Gov. William, shot, Jan. 30, 1900; died, Feb. 3.
 Greco-Turkish war began, April 16, 1897; ended, May 11, 1897; peace treaty signed, Sept. 13, 1897.
 Haiti, President Leconte of, and 400 persons killed by explosion in palace, Aug. 8, 1912.
 Harriman, E. H., died, Sept. 9, 1909.
 Harrison, Benjamin, died, March 13, 1901.
 Harrison, Carter, Sr., assassinated, Oct. 28, 1893.
 Hawaii made a republic, July 4, 1894; annexed to United States, Aug. 12, 1896; made a territory, June 14, 1900.
 Haymarket riot, Chicago, May 4, 1886.
 Hay-Pauncefote isthmian canal treaty signed, Nov. 18, 1901.
 Homestead (Pa.) labor riot, July 6, 1892.
 Humbert, King, assassinated, July 29, 1900.
 Idaho admitted as a state, July 3, 1890.
 Income tax amendment to constitution of the United States proclaimed, Feb. 25, 1913.

Irish land purchase law in force, Nov. 1, 1903.
 Iroquois theater fire, Dec. 30, 1903; lives lost, 575.
 Italian army routed in Abyssinia, March 1, 1896.
 Italian prisoners lynched in New Orleans, March 14, 1891.
 Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli dispute, Sept. 29, 1911; formally annexes Tripoli, Feb. 23, 1912; war ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
 Ito, Prince, assassinated, Oct. 26, 1909.
 Jameson raiders in Transvaal routed, Jan. 2, 1896.
 Jamestown (Va.) centennial exposition, April 26 to Nov. 30, 1907.
 Japan, battle of Sea of, May 27-28, 1905.
 Japan declared war on China, Aug. 1, 1894; war ended, April 17, 1895.
 Japan-Russia war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
 Johnstown flood, May 31, 1889.
 Jutland naval battle, May 31-June 1, 1916.
 Ketteler, Baron von, killed in Pekin, June 30, 1900.
 Kingston (Jamaica) earthquake and fire, Jan. 14, 1907.
 Kishinev massacre, April 20, 1903.
 Kitchener, Lord, drowned June 5, 1916.
 Koch's lymph cure announced, Nov. 17, 1890.
 Kongo Free State annexed by Belgium, Aug. 20, 1908.
 Korea annexed by Japan, Aug. 29, 1910.
 Kossuth, Louis, died, March 20, 1894.
 Labor department (U. S.) created, March 4, 1913.
 Lawton, Gen. H. W., killed, Dec. 19, 1899.
 Leiter wheat deal collapsed, June 13, 1898.
 Leopold II., king of Belgium, died, Dec. 17, 1909.
 Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, deposed, Jan. 16, 1893.
 Louisville tornado, March 27, 1890.
 Luiz Philippe, crown prince of Portugal, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908.
 Lusitania sunk, May 7, 1915.
 Madagascar annexed to France, Jan. 23, 1896.
 Maine blown up, Feb. 15, 1893; raised in 1911-1912 and sunk in the open sea off Havana, March 16, 1912.
 Manuel II., king of Portugal, deposed, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
 Marconi signals letter "S" across Atlantic, Dec. 11, 1901.
 Messina destroyed by earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.
 Mexican revolution, Nov. 18, 1910, to May 25, 1911; President Diaz forced to resign, May 25, 1911.
 Mexican-American crisis; Americans occupy Vera Cruz, April 21, 1914; eighteen Americans killed by Villa bandits, Jan. 10, 1916; Villa raids Columbus, N. M., and kills seventeen persons, March 9, 1916. American troops invade Mexico from north; President Wilson calls out national guard, June 18, 1916.
 Meyerbeer centenary celebrated in Berlin, Sept. 5, 1891.
 Morocco conference began, Jan. 16, 1906.
 Mukden, battle of, Feb. 24-March 12, 1905.
 McKinley, President, shot by anarchist Sept. 6, 1901; died, Sept. 14, 1901.
 Nansen arctic expedition started, July 21, 1893; returned Aug. 13, 1896.
 Nashville, Tenn. (Tennessee Centennial) exposition, May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.
 New Mexico admitted as a state, Jan. 6, 1912.
 Nicholas II. proclaimed czar of Russia, Nov. 2, 1894; crowned, May 26, 1896; attempted assassination of, Jan. 19, 1905; deposed, March 15, 1917.
 Norse disaster, June 28, 1904.
 North Collinwood (O.) school disaster, March 4, 1908.
 North pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.
 North sea naval battle (see Jutland).
 Norway dissolved union with Sweden, June 7, 1905.
 Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted to union as state of Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
 Omaha tornado, March 23, 1913.
 Omaha, Neb. (Trans-Mississippi) exposition, June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898.
 Omdurman, battle of, Sept. 4, 1898.

Oscar II., king of Sweden, died, Dec. 8, 1907.
 Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed, Nov. 5, 1913; died, Oct. 11, 1916.
 Panama canal property bought by the United States, Feb. 16, 1903.
 Panama fraud trials in Paris, Jan. 10 to March 21, 1893.
 Panama revolution, Nov. 3, 1903.
 Pan-American congress, first, began, Oct. 2, 1889; second, Oct. 23, 1902.
 Parcel post established in United States, Jan. 1, 1913.
 Paris exposition, 1878, 1889, 1900.
 Paris flood, Jan. 20-Feb. 1, 1910.
 Peace conference called by czar, Aug. 21, 1898; opened at The Hague, May 18, 1899; closed, July 29, 1899; second peace conference, June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.
 Peace palace at The Hague dedicated, Aug. 28, 1913.
 Pekin captured by the allies, Aug. 15, 1900.
 Petrograd riots, Jan. 22, 1905.
 Philippine-American war began, Feb. 4, 1899; ended April 30, 1902.
 Philippines ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Pope Benedict XV. elected, Sept. 3, 1914.
 Pope Leo XIII. died, July 20, 1903.
 Pope Pius X., elected, Aug. 4, 1903; died, Aug. 20, 1914.
 Portland, Ore. (Lewis and Clark), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 14, 1905.
 Port Arthur captured by the Japanese from the Chinese, Nov. 21, 1894; from Russians, Jan. 1, 1905.
 Porto Rico ceded to the United States, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Porto Rico hurricane, Aug. 8, 1899.
 Portugal, King Carlos, and Crown Prince Luiz of, assassinated, Feb. 1, 1908; Manuel II. deposed and republic declared, Oct. 3-4, 1910.
 Postage between United States and Britain reduced to 2 cents, Oct. 1, 1908.
 Postal banks established in United States, Jan. 3, 1911.
 Preparedness campaign in United States, 1915-1916.
 Pretoria captured by the British, June 4, 1900.
 Pullman strike began, May 11, 1894; boycott began, June 26; rioting in Chicago and vicinity, June and July; strike and boycott ended, August.
 Reciprocity (with Canada) bill passed by congress and signed by President Taft, July 26, 1911; rejected by Canada, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Rhodes, Cecil, died, March 26, 1902.
 Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, became president of the United States on death of McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901; elected to same office, Nov. 8, 1904; attempted assassination of, Oct. 14, 1912.
 Russia-Japan war began, Feb. 7, 1904; ended Sept. 5, 1905.
 Russian revolution overthrows czarism, March 12, 1917.
 Sakurajima, eruption of, Jan. 11-13, 1914.
 Salem (Mass.) fire, June 25, 1914.
 Salisbury, Premier, resigned, July 13, 1902; died, Aug. 22, 1903.
 St. Louis clubhouse (Missouri Athletic) fire, March 9, 1914; lives lost, thirty.
 St. Louis cyclone, May 27, 1896.
 St. Louis (Louisiana Purchase) exposition, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.
 St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed, May 8, 1902.
 San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-20, 1906.
 San Juan and El Caney, battles of, July 1, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba, naval battle of, July 3, 1898.
 Santiago de Cuba surrendered, July 17, 1898.
 Schley inquiry ordered, July 26, 1901; began, Sept. 20; ended, Nov. 7; verdict announced, Dec. 13.
 Schurz, Carl, died, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., explorer, perished in blizzard after reaching south pole, March 29, 1913.
 Seattle, Wash. (Alaska-Yukon), exposition, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1909.
 Senators, U. S., direct election amendment proclaimed, May 31, 1913.
 Sergius, Grand Duke, assassinated, Feb. 17, 1905.

Serbia, king and queen of, assassinated, June 11, 1903.
 Shah of Persia, assassinated, May 1, 1896.
 Simplot tunnel completed, Feb. 25, 1905.
 Skager-Rak naval battle (see Jutland).
 Somme, battle of, began, July 1, 1916.
 South pole reached by Capt. Roald Amundsen, Dec. 16, 1911; reached by Capt. Robert F. Scott, Jan. 17, 1912.
 Spanish-American war began, April 25, 1898; peace protocol signed, Aug. 12, 1898; Paris peace treaty signed, Dec. 12; peace treaty ratified, Feb. 6, 1899.
 Springfield (Ill.) riots and lynchings, Aug. 14-15, 1908.
 Standard Oil decision by United States Supreme court, May 15, 1911.
 Stolypin, premier of Russia, shot by assassin, Sept. 14, 1911; died, Sept. 13.
 Stone, Ellen M., captured by brigands, Sept. 3, 1901; released, Feb. 23, 1902.
 Sulzer, William, governor of New York, impeached and removed from office, Oct. 17, 1913.
 Sussex sunk, March 24, 1916.
 Taft, William H., elected president of the United States, Nov. 3, 1908.
 Tariff (Payne-Aldrich) act approved, Aug. 5, 1909; (Underwood-Simmons) act approved, Oct. 3, 1913.
 Titanic steamship sunk, April 15, 1912.
 Tobacco trust decision, May 29, 1911.
 Transvaal republic annexed to Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1900.
 Turkey, sultan of, proclaimed constitution, July

24, 1908; Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, April 27, 1909.
 Turkey, war with Italy over Tripoli began, Sept. 29, 1911; ended, Oct. 18, 1912.
 Turkey, war with Balkan states began, Oct. 8, 1912; Nazim Pasha assassinated, Jan. 23, 1913.
 Union of South Africa proclaimed, May 31, 1910.
 United States entered European war, April 6, 1917.
 Utah admitted as a state, Feb. 4, 1896.
 Valparaiso earthquake, Aug. 16, 1906.
 Venezuelan blockade by England, Germany and Italy began in first part of December, 1902; ended, Feb. 13, 1903.
 Verdun, battle of, began, Feb. 22, 1916.
 Vesuvius, great eruption of, April 1-10, 1906.
 Victor Emmanuel III., king of Italy, crowned, Aug. 11, 1902; attempt to assassinate, March 14, 1912.
 Victoria, queen of England, died, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Volturno disaster, Oct. 9, 1913.
 War, great European, began, Aug. 1, 1914; United States entered, April 6, 1917.
 Wilhelmina proclaimed queen of Holland, Aug. 31, 1898.
 Wilson, Woodrow, elected president of the United States, Nov. 5, 1912; re-elected, Nov. 7, 1916.
 Windsor hotel, New York, burned, March 17, 1899.
 World's Fair in Chicago opened, May 1, 1893; ended, Oct. 30, 1893.
 Wyoming admitted as state, July 10, 1890.
 Yalu, battle of, Sept. 17, 1894.

DEATHS OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN (1890-1917).

Abbey, Edwin A., Aug. 1, 1911.
 Adams, Chas. F., Mar. 20, 1915.
 Achrenthal, A. L., Feb. 17, 1912.
 Aldrich, N. W., April 16, 1915.
 Aldrich, T. B., March 19, 1907.
 Alexander III., Nov. 1, 1894.
 Alexander, J. W., June 1, 1915.
 Alexis, Nord, May 1, 1910.
 Allen, Grant, Oct. 25, 1895.
 Allison, W. B., Aug. 4, 1908.
 Alma-Tadema, L., June 24, 1912.
 Altgeld, John P., March 12, 1902.
 Altman, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1913.
 Alverstone, Viscount, Dec. 15, 1915.
 Andassy, Comte, Jan. 30, 1900.
 Angell, James B., April 1, 1916.
 Anthony, Susan B., Mar. 13, 1906.
 Arabi Pasha, Sept. 21, 1911.
 Archbold, J. D., Dec. 5, 1916.
 Armour, Philip D., Jan. 6, 1901.
 Arnold, Edwin, March 25, 1904.
 Astor, John J., April 15, 1912.
 Astor, John Jacob, Feb. 22, 1890.
 Andran, Edmond, Aug. 19, 1901.
 Austin, Alfred, June 1, 1913.
 Axbury, Lord, May 28, 1913.
 Barnum, P. T., April 7, 1891.
 Barr, Robert, Oct. 22, 1912.
 Bartholdi, E. A., Oct. 4, 1904.
 Barton, Clara, April 12, 1912.
 Bascom, John, Oct. 2, 1911.
 Bebel, August F., Aug. 13, 1913.
 Becquerel, A. H., Aug. 25, 1908.
 Behring, E. von, April 1, 1917.
 Beit, Alfred, July 16, 1906.
 Bell, Digby, June 20, 1917.
 Bellamy, Edward, May 22, 1898.
 Bellamy, Kyrie, Nov. 2, 1911.
 Belmont, August, Dec. 24, 1890.
 Belmont, O. H. P., June 10, 1908.
 Bertillon, A., Feb. 13, 1914.
 Besant, Sir Walter, June 9, 1901.
 Bigelow, John, Dec. 19, 1911.
 Bismarck, Prince, July 30, 1898.
 Bitter, Karl T. F., April 10, 1915.
 Bjornson, B., April 26, 1910.
 Black, Frank S., March 21, 1913.
 Black, John C., Aug. 17, 1915.
 Black, William, Dec. 10, 1898.
 Blackie, J. S., March 3, 1895.
 Blackwood, W., Nov. 11, 1912.
 Blaine, James G., Jan. 27, 1893.
 Blake, Lillie D., Dec. 30, 1913.
 Blavatsky, Mme., May 9, 1891.
 Bliss, Cornelius N., Oct. 9, 1911.
 Blouet, Paul, May 24, 1903.
 Bogardus, A. H., March 23, 1913.
 Bonheur, Rosa, May 25, 1899.
 Booth, Edwin, June 7, 1893.
 Booth, William, Aug. 20, 1912.
 Boucicault, Aubrey, July 10, 1913.
 Bowman, Thomas, March 3, 1914.
 Bradley, L. D., Jan. 9, 1917.
 Brady, A. N., July 22, 1913.
 Bragg, Edward S., June 20, 1912.
 Brahm, Johannes, Apr. 2, 1897.
 Breton, Jules A., July 5, 1906.
 Brewer, David J., March 28, 1910.
 Brisson, Henri, April 14, 1912.
 Bristow, Benj. H., June 22, 1896.
 Brooks, Phillips, Jan. 23, 1893.
 Brough, Lionel, Nov. 8, 1909.
 Buck, Dudley, Oct. 6, 1909.
 Buckner, S. B., Jan. 8, 1914.
 Bullen, Frank T., Mar. 1, 1915.
 Bulwer, Hans von, Feb. 13, 1894.
 Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Dec. 30, 1905.
 Burdette, R. J., Nov. 19, 1914.
 Burelligh, B., June 17, 1914.
 Burnand, F. O., April 21, 1917.
 Burnham, D. H., June 1, 1912.
 Burrows, J. C., Nov. 16, 1915.
 Busse, F. A., July 9, 1914.
 Butler, Gen. B. F., Jan. 11, 1893.
 Cahoun, W. J., Sept. 19, 1916.
 Campbell-Bannerman, H., April 22, 1908.
 Canalejas, J., Nov. 12, 1912.
 Carden, D., Oct. 16, 1915.
 Carleton, H. G., Dec. 10, 1910.
 Carleton, Will, Dec. 18, 1912.
 Carlisle, John G., July 31, 1910.
 Carlos I., Feb. 1, 1908.
 Carnot, President, June 24, 1894.
 Carolus-Duran, E. A., Feb. 13, 1917.
 Carreno, Terese, June 12, 1917.
 Carte, D'Oyly, April 3, 1901.
 Casinelli-Perler, March 12, 1907.
 Cervera, P., April 3, 1909.
 Chamberlain, Jos., July 2, 1914.
 Chanute, Octave, Nov. 23, 1910.
 Chase, Wm. M., Oct. 25, 1915.
 Childs, George W., Feb. 3, 1894.
 Choate, Joseph H., May 14, 1917.
 Christian IX., Jan. 29, 1906.
 Chulalongorn I., Oct. 23, 1910.
 Claretie, Jules, Dec. 23, 1913.
 Clarke, Chas. H., Aug. 10, 1915.
 Clay, Bertha M., March 14, 1914.
 Clemens, S. L., April 21, 1910.
 Clement, Clay, Feb. 21, 1910.
 Cleveland, Grover, June 24, 1908.
 Cody, W. F., Jan. 10, 1917.
 Coleridge-Taylor, S., Sept. 1, 1912.
 Collyer, Robert, Nov. 30, 1912.
 Colonne, Edouard, March 28, 1910.
 Comstock, A., Sept. 21, 1913.
 Conant, Benjamin, May 26, 1902.
 Cooke, May, Feb. 15, 1905.
 Cooley, L. E., Feb. 3, 1917.
 Coppee, Francois, May 23, 1908.
 Coquelin, B. C., Jan. 26, 1909.
 Coquelin, E. A. H., Feb. 8, 1909.
 Corbin, Austin, June 4, 1896.
 Corning, Erastus, Aug. 30, 1896.
 Corthell, E. L., May 16, 1916.
 Cox, George B., May 20, 1916.
 Cramp, Edwin S., June 6, 1913.
 Crane, Richard T., Jan. 8, 1912.
 Crawford, Emily, Dec. 30, 1915.
 Crawford, F. M., April 9, 1909.
 Crawford, Jack, Feb. 27, 1917.
 Crockett, S. R., April 20, 1914.
 Croke, Archbishop, July 22, 1902.
 Cromer, Earl of, Jan. 29, 1917.
 Cronje, Piet, Feb. 4, 1911.
 Crook, George, March 19, 1890.
 Crosby, Fanny, Feb. 12, 1915.
 Cullum, Shelby M., Jan. 28, 1914.
 Cummings, Amos J., May 2, 1902.
 Curie, Pierre, April 19, 1906.
 Curtin, Jeremiah, Dec. 14, 1906.
 Curtis, George W., Aug. 31, 1892.
 Curtis, William E., Oct. 5, 1911.
 Curzon, Lady, July 18, 1906.
 Cuyler, T. L., Feb. 26, 1909.
 Dahn, Felix S., Jan. 8, 1912.
 Daly, Augustin, July 7, 1899.
 Dana, Charles A., Oct. 17, 1897.
 Daniel, John W., June 29, 1910.
 Davenport, Homer, May 2, 1912.
 Davis, George R., Nov. 25, 1899.
 Davis, Henry G., Mar. 11, 1916.
 Davis, Mrs. Jett, Oct. 16, 1906.
 Davis, Richard A., April 11, 1916.
 Davis, Winnie, Sept. 13, 1892.
 Davitt, Michael, May 31, 1906.
 Deering, Wm., Dec. 9, 1913.
 De Martens, F., June 20, 1909.
 Detaille, Edouard, Dec. 24, 1912.

- Dewey, George, Jan. 16, 1917.
 Diaz, Porfirio, July 2, 1915.
 Dilke, Chas. W., Jan. 26, 1911.
 Dingley, Nelson, Jan. 12, 1899.
 Dodge, G. M., Jan. 2, 1916.
 Dolliver, J. P., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Donnelly, Ignatius, Jan. 2, 1901.
 Douglass, Fred'k., Feb. 20, 1895.
 Drachman, Holger, Jan. 15, 1908.
 Draper, Andrew S., Apr. 27, 1913.
 Drexel, Anthony J., June 30, 1893.
 Driver, S. R., Feb. 26, 1914.
 Drummond, H., March 11, 1897.
 Du Maurier, G., Aug. 5, 1896.
 Dumas, Alexandre, Nov. 27, 1895.
 Dunbar, Paul L., Feb. 9, 1906.
 Dvorak, Antonin, May 1, 1904.
 Dwight, Timothy, May 26, 1916.
 East, Sir Edward, Sept. 28, 1913.
 Eddy, Mary Baker, Dec. 3, 1910.
 Edward VII., May 6, 1910.
 Edwards, Amelia B., April 15, 1892.
 Eggleston, Edw'd, Sept. 3, 1902.
 Eggleston, G. Cary, April 14, 1911.
 Ehrlich, Paul, Aug. 30, 1915.
 Elizabeth, Empress, Sept. 10, 1898.
 Elkins, Stephen B., Jan. 4, 1911.
 Ellis, Edw. S., June 20, 1916.
 Emmett, "Fritz," June 15, 1891.
 English, Wm. H., Feb. 7, 1896.
 Evans, Robley D., Jan. 3, 1912.
 Everts, Wm. M., Feb. 23, 1901.
 Fagnuet, E., June 7, 1916.
 Fair, James G., Dec. 28, 1894.
 Fairchild, Lucius, May 23, 1896.
 Faithfull, Emily, June 1, 1895.
 Farjeon, B. L., July 23, 1903.
 Faure, Felix, Feb. 16, 1899.
 Fenn, G. M., Aug. 27, 1909.
 Ferdinand, Archduke, June 28, 1914.
 Ferrer, Francisco, Oct. 13, 1909.
 Field, Cyrus W., July 12, 1892.
 Field, Eugene, Nov. 4, 1895.
 Field, Kate, May 18, 1896.
 Field, Marshall, Jan. 26, 1906.
 Field, Richard M., Nov. 1, 1902.
 Field, Stephen J., April 9, 1899.
 Finlay, Chas., Aug. 20, 1915.
 Flisk, Clinton B., July 9, 1890.
 Fitch, George, Aug. 9, 1915.
 Flagler, Henry M., May 20, 1913.
 Florence, Wm. J., Nov. 19, 1891.
 Flower, Roswell P., May 12, 1899.
 Foraker, J. B., May 10, 1917.
 Forbes, Archibald, March 30, 1900.
 Ford, Patrick, Sept. 23, 1913.
 Foss, Cyrus D., Jan. 29, 1910.
 Fox, Della, June 16, 1913.
 Francis Joseph I., Nov. 21, 1916.
 Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912.
 Frederick, Empress, Aug. 5, 1901.
 Fremont, John C., July 13, 1890.
 French, W. M. R., June 3, 1914.
 Frohman, Chas., May 7, 1915.
 Roudie, James A., Oct. 20, 1894.
 Frye, William P., Aug. 8, 1911.
 Fuller, Melville W., July 4, 1910.
 Funston, F., Feb. 19, 1917.
 Furness, H. H., Aug. 13, 1912.
 Gaillard, D. D., Dec. 5, 1913.
 Gallieni, J. S., May 27, 1916.
 Garnett, Henry, Nov. 5, 1914.
 Gary, Joseph E., Oct. 31, 1906.
 Gates, John W., Aug. 9, 1911.
 Gaynor, Wm. J., Sept. 10, 1913.
 Geikie, James, March 2, 1915.
 George, Henry, Oct. 29, 1896.
 George I. (Greece), Mar. 18, 1913.
 Gilbert, William A., May 2, 1911.
 Gilder, Jeannette L., Jan. 17, 1916.
 Gilder, R. W., Nov. 18, 1909.
 Gill, David, Jan. 24, 1914.
 Gilmore, Pat'k S., Sept. 24, 1892.
 Gladstone, W. E., May 19, 1898.
 Goode, George B., Sept. 6, 1896.
 Goodsell, D. A., Dec. 5, 1909.
 Goodwin, J. Cheever, Dec. 18, 1912.
 Gould, Jay, Dec. 2, 1892.
 Gounod, Charles F., Oct. 18, 1893.
 Grant, F. D., April 11, 1912.
 Grau, H. Oct. 27, 1912.
 Gray, Elisha, Jan. 21, 1901.
 Green, Hetty, July 3, 1916.
 Gresham, Walter Q., May 28, 1895.
 Grieg, Edward, Sept. 4, 1907.
 Grodekoff, N. I., Dec. 26, 1913.
 Grundy, Sydney, July 4, 1914.
 Guild, Curtis, April 6, 1915.
 Guilmant, F. A., March 30, 1911.
 Hagenbeck, Carl, April 14, 1913.
 Hale, Edward E., June 10, 1909.
 Haley, Ludovic, May 8, 1908.
 Halseed, Murat, July 2, 1908.
 Hamilton, Gail, Aug. 17, 1896.
 Hampton, Wade, April 11, 1902.
 Hanlon, Edward, Jan. 4, 1908.
 Hanna, Marcus A., Feb. 15, 1904.
 Hanshaw, T. W., March 4, 1914.
 Harahan, J. T., Jan. 22, 1912.
 Hardle, J. K., Sept. 26, 1915.
 Harlan, John M., Oct. 14, 1911.
 Harper, Olive, May 3, 1915.
 Harper, William K., Jan. 10, 1906.
 Harrison, H. J., Aug. 28, 1916.
 Haslam, E. H., Sept. 9, 1909.
 Harris, J. Chandler, July 3, 1908.
 Harris, William T., Nov. 5, 1909.
 Harrison, Benj., March 13, 1901.
 Harrison, Carter, Sr., Oct. 28, 1893.
 Hatch, Rufus, Feb. 23, 1893.
 Hay, John, July 1, 1905.
 Hayes, R. B., Jan. 17, 1893.
 Hearn, Lafadio, Sept. 26, 1904.
 Heilprin, Angelo, July 17, 1907.
 Heilprin, Louis, Feb. 13, 1912.
 Henderson, C. R., Mar. 29, 1915.
 Henderson, D. B., Feb. 25, 1906.
 Henry, O., June 5, 1910.
 Hepburn, W. P., Feb. 7, 1916.
 Herkomer, H. von, March 31, 1914.
 Herne, James A., June 2, 1901.
 Hewitt, Abram S., Jan. 18, 1903.
 Heyse, Paul, April 2, 1914.
 Hills, M., March 21, 1909.
 Hill, David B., Oct. 20, 1910.
 Hill, James J., May 29, 1916.
 Hitchcock, E. A., April 9, 1909.
 Hitt, John, April 29, 1911.
 Hitt, Robert R., Sept. 20, 1906.
 Hoar, George F., Sept. 30, 1904.
 Hobart, Garret A., Nov. 21, 1899.
 Hoe, Robert, Sept. 22, 1909.
 Holden, E. S., March 16, 1914.
 Hollender, G., Dec. 6, 1915.
 Holleben, T. von, Feb. 9, 1913.
 Holman, W. S., April 22, 1897.
 Holmes, Mary Jane, Oct. 6, 1907.
 Holmes, Oliver W., Oct. 7, 1894.
 Howard, O. O., Oct. 26, 1909.
 Howe, Julia Ward, Oct. 17, 1910.
 Hoxie, Vinnie R., Nov. 20, 1914.
 Hubbard, Elbert, May 7, 1915.
 Huerta, V., Jan. 13, 1916.
 Humbert, King, July 29, 1900.
 Hunt, William H., Sept. 7, 1910.
 Huntington, C. P., Aug. 14, 1900.
 Hutchins, Stilson, April 22, 1912.
 Huxley, Thos. H., June 29, 1894.
 Hyacinthe, Pere, Feb. 9, 1912.
 Ibsen, Henrik, May 23, 1906.
 Ignatieff, N. P., July 4, 1908.
 Ingalls, John J., Aug. 16, 1900.
 Ingersoll, Robt. G., July 21, 1899.
 Irving, Henry, Oct. 13, 1905.
 Irving, Laurence, May 29, 1914.
 Isherwood, B. J., June 19, 1915.
 Israel, Joseph, Aug. 2, 1913.
 Ito, Admiral Y., Jan. 14, 1914.
 Ito, Prince, Oct. 26, 1909.
 James, Henry, Feb. 23, 1916.
 Jaures, Jean L., July 31, 1914.
 Jefferson, Joseph, April 23, 1905.
 Jewett, Sarah O., June 24, 1909.
 Joachim, Joseph, Aug. 15, 1907.
 Jokai, Maurus, May 5, 1904.
 Johnson, Eastman, April 5, 1906.
 Johnson, J. A., Sept. 21, 1909.
 Jones, Fernando, Nov. 3, 1911.
 Joubert, Gen., March 27, 1900.
 Judd, Orange, Dec. 27, 1892.
 Judge, Wm. Q., March 22, 1896.
 Judith, Mme., Oct. 27, 1912.
 Katsuro, Taro, Oct. 10, 1913.
 Keene, James R., Jan. 3, 1913.
 Kecey, Herbert, July 10, 1917.
 Kellogg, Clara L., May 13, 1916.
 Kelly, Myra, March 31, 1910.
 Kelvin, Lord, Dec. 17, 1907.
 Kiderlin-Waechter, A. von, Dec. 30, 1912.
 Kitchener, H. H., June 5, 1916.
 Kjelland, Alexander, April 6, 1906.
 Knott, J. Proctor, April 8, 1911.
 Koch, Robert, May 27, 1910.
 Kossuth, Louis, March 20, 1894.
 Kruger, Paul, July 14, 1904.
 Kwang-Hsu, Nov. 14, 1908.
 Labouchere, Henry, Jan. 16, 1912.
 La Farge, John, Nov. 14, 1910.
 Lamar, J. R., Jan. 2, 1916.
 Lamprecht, K., May 11, 1915.
 Landon, M. DeL., Dec. 16, 1910.
 Lang, August, July 21, 1912.
 Langley, Sam'l P., Dec. 27, 1896.
 Larcom, Lucy, April 17, 1893.
 Lawton, H. W., Dec. 19, 1899.
 Lee, Margaret, Dec. 26, 1914.
 Le Febvre, J. J., Feb. 24, 1912.
 Lemaire, F. E., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Leo XIII., July 20, 1903.
 Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909.
 Lewis, Alfred H., Dec. 23, 1914.
 Li Hung-chang, Nov. 7, 1901.
 Lister, Joseph, Feb. 11, 1912.
 Lockwood, Belva, May 19, 1917.
 Logan, Olive, April 25, 1909.
 Lombroso, C., Oct. 19, 1906.
 London, Jack, Nov. 27, 1916.
 Long, John D., Aug. 27, 1915.
 Longpre, Paul de, June 29, 1911.
 Lorimer, George C., Sept. 8, 1904.
 Lossing, Benson J., June 3, 1891.
 Low, Seth, Sept. 17, 1916.
 Lowell, James R., July 12, 1891.
 P. Low, E., Nov. 12, 1916.
 Loyson, Charles, Feb. 19, 1912.
 Lubbock, J. (see Avebury).
 Lucca, Pauline, Feb. 23, 1908.
 Lurton, Horace, July 12, 1914.
 Maartens, M., Aug. 4, 1915.
 Mabie, H. W., Dec. 31, 1916.
 Mace, Jem, Nov. 30, 1910.
 MacNaughton, Mrs. A., March 31, 1910.
 MacVeagh, W., Jan. 11, 1917.
 Macruder, Benj. D., April 21, 1910.
 Mahan, Alfred T., Dec. 1, 1914.
 Mandel, Leon, Nov. 4, 1914.
 Manning, Cardinal, Jan. 14, 1892.
 Mansfield, Richard, Aug. 30, 1907.
 Marble, M., July 24, 1917.
 Maretzke, Max, May 14, 1897.
 Markham, C. R., Jan. 30, 1916.
 Marryat, Florence, Oct. 27, 1899.
 Marsh, O. C., March 18, 1899.
 Marsh, Richard, Aug. 10, 1915.
 Masnet, Jules, Aug. 13, 1912.
 Mathew, Wm. Feb. 15, 1909.
 Maupassant, Guy de, July 6, 1893.
 Maxim, H. S., Nov. 24, 1916.
 Mead, Larkin G., Oct. 15, 1910.
 Medill, Joseph, March 16, 1899.
 Melissner, Jan. 31, 1891.
 Melville, G. W., March 17, 1912.
 Mendes, Cattle, Feb. 8, 1909.
 Menelik II., Dec. 12, 1913.
 Menzel, Adolf, Feb. 9, 1905.
 Meredith, George, Mar. 18, 1909.
 Merritt, Wesley, Dec. 3, 1911.
 Michnikoff, E., July 17, 1916.
 Michel, Louise, Jan. 9, 1905.
 Millais, Sir John, Aug. 13, 1896.
 Miller, Darius, Aug. 23, 1914.
 Miller, Joaquin, Feb. 17, 1913.
 Miller, Roswell, Jan. 3, 1913.
 Millet, Francis D., April 15, 1912.
 Mills, Benj. Fay, May 1, 1916.
 Mills, L. L., Jan. 18, 1909.

- Mills, Roger Q., Sept. 2, 1911.
 Mirbeau, O., Feb. 16, 1917.
 Mistral, Frederic, March 26, 1914.
 Modjeska, Helena, April 8, 1909.
 Monvel, Boutet de, March 16, 1913.
 Moody, Dwight L., Dec. 22, 1899.
 Morgan, J. P., March 31, 1913.
 Morrison, W. R., Sept. 29, 1909.
 Morton, Paul, Jan. 19, 1911.
 Mosby, John S., May 30, 1916.
 Most, Johann, March 17, 1906.
 Moulton, Louise C., Aug. 10, 1908.
 Muensterberg, H., Dec. 16, 1916.
 Mulr, John, Dec. 24, 1914.
 Murphy, J. B., Aug. 11, 1916.
 Murray, J. A. H., July 26, 1915.
 Murray, Sir John, March 16, 1914.
 Mutsuhito, Emperor, July 30, 1912.
 McArthur, John, May 15, 1906.
 McArthur, Justin, April 24, 1912.
 McClure, A. K., June 6, 1909.
 McCosh, James, Nov. 16, 1894.
 McKinley, Wm., Sept. 14, 1901.
 McLean, J. R., June 9, 1916.
 McRea, James, March 23, 1913.
 M'Vicker, Jas. H., March 7, 1896.
 Maeyer, Ernest D., Sept. 18, 1915.
 Nares, George S., Jan. 16, 1913.
 Nation, Carrie, June 9, 1911.
 Nelson, W. R., April 12, 1915.
 Newcomb, Simon, July 11, 1909.
 Newman, J. H., Aug. 11, 1890.
 Nightingale, Flor., Aug. 14, 1910.
 Nixon, Wm. P., Feb. 20, 1912.
 Noz, M., Sept. 13, 1912.
 Nordica, Lilhan, May 10, 1914.
 Nye, Edgar W., Feb. 21, 1896.
 Ochiltree, Thos., Nov. 26, 1902.
 Oliphant, Mrs. M., June 25, 1897.
 Olivier, Emile, Aug. 20, 1913.
 Olney, Richard, April 8, 1917.
 Orchardson, W. O., April 13, 1910.
 O'Reilly, John B., Aug. 11, 1890.
 O'Reilly, R. M., Nov. 3, 1912.
 Oscar H., Dec. 8, 1907.
 Otis, H. G., July 30, 1917.
 Otto, King, Oct. 11, 1916.
 "Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), Jan. 24, 1908.
 Paine, Chas. J., Aug. 14, 1916.
 Paine, Robert T., Aug. 11, 1910.
 Palma, Tomas E., Nov. 4, 1908.
 Palmer, John M., Sept. 25, 1900.
 Palmer, Potter, May 4, 1902.
 Palmer, Thos. W., June 1, 1913.
 Parker, Joseph, Nov. 23, 1902.
 Parkman, Francis, Nov. 8, 1893.
 Passy, Frederick, June 12, 1912.
 Pastor, "Tony," Aug. 26, 1908.
 Payer, J. von, Aug. 31, 1915.
 Pease, Jose C. P., March 12, 1912.
 Pearsons, D. K., April 27, 1912.
 Peck, George W., April 16, 1916.
 Peck, Harry T., March 23, 1914.
 Peffer, W. A., Oct. 7, 1912.
 Pennypacker, S. A., Sept. 2, 1916.
 Perkins, Eli, Dec. 16, 1910.
 Pia, Maria, July 5, 1911.
 Platt, John J., Feb. 16, 1917.
 Plaquart, M. G., Jan. 18, 1914.
 Pierrepont, E., March 6, 1882.
 Pingree, Hazen S., June 13, 1901.
 Pitou, A., Dec. 4, 1915.
 Pittman, Ben, Dec. 23, 1910.
 Plus X., Aug. 20, 1914.
 Platt, Thos. C., March 6, 1910.
 Playfair, Lyon, May 29, 1898.
 Plympton, E., April 12, 1915.
 Poincare, J. H., July 13, 1912.
 Poole, Wm. F., March 1, 1894.
 Poor, H. W., April 13, 1915.
 Porter, Noah, March 1892.
 Pratt, Henry C., July 21, 1903.
 Pratt, B. L., May 13, 1917.
 Pulitzer, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1911.
 Pullman, Geo. M., Oct. 19, 1897.
 Pyle, Howard, Nov. 9, 1911.
 Rampolla, Cardinal, Dec. 16, 1913.
 Ramsey, Wm., July 23, 1916.
 Randall, Sam'l J., April 13, 1890.
 Rankin, McKee, April 17, 1914.
 Reclus, Elissee, July 4, 1905.
 Reed, Thomas B., Dec. 7, 1902.
 Reid, John, Adm. Jan. 8, 1916.
 Reid, Whitlaw, Dec. 15, 1912.
 Remenyi, Edouard, May 15, 1898.
 Remington, F., Dec. 26, 1909.
 Renan, Jos. Ernst, Oct. 2, 1892.
 Reszke, Edouard de, May 30, 1917.
 Rexford, Eben E., Oct. 13, 1916.
 Rhodes, Cecil, March 26, 1902.
 Rildpath, John C., July 31, 1900.
 Riss, Jacob A., May 26, 1914.
 Riss, Hans W., July 22, 1906.
 Ristori, Adelaide, Oct. 9, 1916.
 Roberts, Lord, Nov. 14, 1914.
 Robson, Stuart, April 29, 1903.
 Rochefort, Henri, July 1, 1913.
 Rockhill, W. W., Dec. 8, 1914.
 Roebing, W., April 15, 1912.
 Rogers, H. H., May 19, 1909.
 Rojestvensky, S., Jan. 14, 1909.
 Root, George F., Aug. 6, 1895.
 Root, Joseph C., Dec. 25, 1913.
 Ross, James, May 23, 1912.
 Rosewater, Edw'd, Aug. 21, 1906.
 Rossa, J. O'D., June 29, 1915.
 Rothschild, N. M., Mar. 31, 1915.
 Roulede, Paul de, Jan. 30, 1914.
 Rubinstein, A. G., Nov. 20, 1894.
 Rubink, John, Jan. 20, 1900.
 Russell, Sir Chas., Aug. 10, 1900.
 Russell, Wm. H., Feb. 10, 1907.
 Sagasta, Fraxedes M., Jan. 5, 1903.
 Saley, Russell, July 22, 1906.
 St. Gaudens, Aug., Aug. 3, 1907.
 St. John, Florence, Jan. 30, 1912.
 St. John, John P., Aug. 31, 1916.
 Sallsbury, Lord, Aug. 22, 1903.
 Salvini, Alexandre, Dec. 14, 1896.
 Salvini, Tomasso, Jan. 1, 1916.
 Sampson, Wm. T., May 6, 1902.
 Sankey, Ira D., Aug. 13, 1908.
 Sarate, Pablo de, Sept. 20, 1908.
 Sardon, Victorien, Nov. 10, 1908.
 Satolli, Francis, Jan. 8, 1910.
 Schaefer, Jacob, March 8, 1910.
 Schley, W. S., Oct. 2, 1911.
 Schliemann, H., Dec. 25, 1890.
 Schurz, Carl, May 14, 1906.
 Scott, Robert F., March 29, 1912.
 Segur, Anatole de, Aug. 14, 1916.
 Seidl, Anton, March 29, 1898.
 Seton-Karr, Henry, May 23, 1914.
 Shelley, Kate, Jan. 21, 1912.
 Sherman, J. S., Oct. 30, 1912.
 Sherman, John, Oct. 22, 1900.
 Sherman, W. T., Feb. 14, 1891.
 Sickles, D. E., May 3, 1914.
 Sienkiewicz, H., Nov. 16, 1916.
 Sigel, Franz, Aug. 21, 1902.
 Smiles, Samuel, April 16, 1904.
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, Apr. 7, 1915.
 Smith, Goldwin, June 7, 1910.
 Smyth, J. M., Nov. 4, 1909.
 Soldene, Emily, April 8, 1912.
 Sophia, Queen, Dec. 30, 1913.
 Spencer, Herbert, Dec. 8, 1903.
 Sprague, O. S. A., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Sprague, Wm., Sept. 11, 1915.
 Spreckels, Claus, Dec. 26, 1908.
 Stanford, Leland, June 20, 1893.
 Stanley, Henry M., May 10, 1904.
 Stanton, Eliz. C., Oct. 26, 1902.
 Stead, Wm. T., April 15, 1912.
 Stedman, Edmund C., Jan. 18, 1908.
 Stevenson, A. E., June 14, 1914.
 Stockton, Frank R., April 20, 1902.
 Stolypin, P. A., Sept. 18, 1911.
 Strakosch, Max, March 17, 1892.
 Strathcona, Lord, Jan. 21, 1914.
 Strauss, Eduard, Dec. 30, 1915.
 Strauss, Johann, May 3, 1899.
 Strindberg, A., May 14, 1912.
 Stuart, Ruth McE., May 4, 1917.
 Sullivan, Sir Arthur, Nov. 22, 1900.
 Suppe, Franz von, June 21, 1895.
 Sutor, Adolph, Aug. 8, 1898.
 Suttner, Bertha V., June 21, 1914.
 Svendsen, J. S., June 14, 1911.
 Swift, Louis, Jan. 5, 1913.
 Swinburne, A. C., April 10, 1909.
 Swing, David, Oct. 3, 1894.
 Sylva, Carmen, March 2, 1916.
 Taine, H. A., March 5, 1893.
 Talmage, F. DeW., Feb. 9, 1912.
 Talmage, T. DeW., April 12, 1902.
 Teller, H. M., Feb. 23, 1914.
 Tenniel, John, Feb. 26, 1914.
 Tenynson, Alfred, Oct. 6, 1892.
 Terry, A. H., Dec. 16, 1890.
 Terry, E. O., April 2, 1912.
 Thaxter, Celia L., Aug. 27, 1894.
 Thebes, Mme. de, Dec. 26, 1916.
 Thureau-Dagman, P., Feb. 24, 1913.
 Thurman, Allen G., Dec. 12, 1893.
 Thwaites, B. G., Oct. 22, 1913.
 Ticknor, B. H., Jan. 17, 1914.
 Tilton, Theodore, May 25, 1907.
 Tilsa, Koloman de, March 23, 1902.
 Tolstoy, Leo, Nov. 20, 1910.
 Torney, Geo. H., Dec. 27, 1913.
 Tourgee, Albion, May 21, 1905.
 Townsend, R. A., April 15, 1914.
 Tracy, E. R., Aug. 6, 1915.
 Tree, Beerholm, July 2, 1917.
 Trowbridge, J. T., Feb. 12, 1916.
 Tschakowsky, Nov. 5, 1893.
 Tsu-Hsi, Nov. 15, 1908.
 Tuley, Murray F., Dec. 25, 1905.
 Twain, Mark (see Clemens, S. L.).
 Tyndall, John, Dec. 4, 1893.
 Vamby, Arminius, Sept. 15, 1913.
 Vanderbilt, A. G., May 7, 1915.
 Vanderbilt, C., Sept. 12, 1899.
 Van Norman, W., Jan. 1, 1914.
 Verdi, Giuseppe, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Verhaeren, E., Nov. 27, 1916.
 Verne, Jules, March 24, 1905.
 Victoria, Queen, Jan. 22, 1901.
 Villas, William F., Aug. 27, 1908.
 Villard, Henry, Oct. 12, 1900.
 Virchow, Rudolph, Sept. 5, 1902.
 Voorhees, D. W., April 10, 1897.
 Waite, C. B., March 25, 1909.
 Waldenfel, E. C., Feb. 16, 1915.
 Wallace, A. R., Nov. 7, 1913.
 Ward, A. Montgomery, Dec. 7, 1913.
 Ward, John Q., May 1, 1910.
 Ware, Eugene F., July 2, 1911.
 Warman, Cy, April 7, 1914.
 Washington, B. T., Nov. 14, 1915.
 Watts-Dunton, W. T., June 7, 1914.
 Weaver, Jas. B., Feb. 6, 1912.
 Webster, Jean, June 11, 1916.
 Wells, Kate G., Dec. 13, 1911.
 Westinghouse, G., March 12, 1914.
 Wheeler, Joseph, Jan. 25, 1906.
 Whistler, J. A. McN., July 17, 1903.
 White, Horace, Sept. 16, 1916.
 Whitney, M. W., Sept. 19, 1910.
 Whittier, Wm. C., Feb. 2, 1904.
 Whittier, John G., Sept. 7, 1892.
 Whymper, Edw'd, Sept. 16, 1911.
 Wilde, Oscar, Nov. 30, 1900.
 Wilder, M. P., Jan. 10, 1915.
 Wilhelm, August, Jan. 23, 1908.
 Willard, Frances E., Feb. 17, 1898.
 Wilson, Augusta E., Aug. 9, 1909.
 Wilson, Ellen L., Aug. 6, 1914.
 Windom, Wm., Jan. 29, 1891.
 Wines, F. H., Jan. 31, 1912.
 Winter, John S., Dec. 14, 1911.
 Winter, Wm., June 30, 1917.
 Wittie, S. J., March 12, 1915.
 Wolseley Visct., March 25, 1913.
 Woodford, S. L., Feb. 14, 1913.
 Woodruff, Tim. L., Oct. 12, 1913.
 Wright, Carroll D., Feb. 20, 1909.
 Wright, Wilbur, May 30, 1912.
 Wyman, A. U., March 4, 1915.
 Wyman, Walter, Nov. 21, 1911.
 Yates, Edmund H., May 20, 1894.
 Yeamans, Annie, March 3, 1912.
 Yerkes, Chas. T., Dec. 23, 1905.
 Yuan Shih-kai, June 6, 1916.
 Zeppelin, F., March 8, 1917.
 Zola, Emile, Sept. 29, 1902.

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The following table is from the Monthly Review of the bureau of labor statistics, Washington, D. C. It shows the average money retail prices and relative retail prices of food on the dates specified. The relative price shows the per cent that the average price on July 15 of each year was of the average price for the year 1916:

Article.	Unit.	Average money price July 15.					Relative price July 15.				
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound	\$0.265	\$0.270	\$0.265	\$0.287	\$0.327	97	99	97	105	130
Round steak.....	Pound	.233	.245	.240	.260	.306	95	100	98	106	125
Rib roast.....	Pound	.201	.208	.206	.220	.257	95	98	97	104	121
Chuck roast.....	Pound	..	.176	.167	.179	.219	..	102	97	104	127
Plate beef.....	Pound	..	.127	.123	.132	.165	..	99	96	103	129
Pork chops.....	Pound	.216	.222	.211	.234	.316	95	98	93	103	139
Bacon.....	Pound	.273	.273	.270	.290	.429	97	95	94	101	149
Ham.....	Pound	.282	.279	.265	.323	.396	96	95	90	110	135
Lard.....	Pound	.159	.154	.145	.208	.274	91	88	88	119	157
Hens.....	Pound	.217	.219	.208	.241	.280	92	93	88	102	119
Salmon, canned.....	Pound	..	..	.198	.200	.266	..	..	98	98	132
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen	.308	.300	.278	.319	.420	80	74	85	112	132
Butter.....	Pound	.347	.343	.343	.355	.459	88	87	87	90	117
Cheese.....	Pound	..	..	.232	.243	.330	..	..	90	94	128
Milk.....	Quart	.088	.088	.087	.088	.111	97	97	96	97	122
Bread.....	16 oz. loaf*	..	.055	.063	.062	.088	..	85	97	95	135
Flour.....	% bbl. bag	.809	.787	1.003	.927	1.766	75	73	93	86	164
Cornmeal.....	Pound	.030	.031	.033	.033	.059	87	92	96	96	174
Rice.....	Pound	..	..	.091	.091	.106	..	..	100	100	116
Potatoes.....	Peck	.238	.405	.223	.352	.645	71	100	55	87	159
Onions.....	Pound	..	..	.035	.053	.051	..	..	72	109	104
Beans, navy.....	Pound	..	..	.076	.117	.195	..	..	65	106	177
Prunes.....	Pound	..	..	.135	.134	.160	..	..	101	100	119
Raisins.....	Pound	..	..	.125	.128	.148	..	..	97	99	115
Sugar.....	Pound	.054	.052	.070	.087	.091	68	65	87	109	114
Coffee.....	Pound	..	..	.299	.299	.306	..	..	100	100	102
Tea.....	Pound	..	..	.546	.546	.599	..	..	100	100	110
All articles combined.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	88	90	88	97	128

*16 ounces, weight of dough.

In the year from July 15, 1916, to July 15, 1917, prices of food as a whole advanced 32 per cent. Onions was the only article which was lower. Flour made the greatest jump—91 per cent. Potatoes were 83 per cent higher in July, 1917, than in the same month of the previous year. Cornmeal was 81 per cent higher, and beans were 67 per cent higher. Of the meats, pork advanced more than beef.

Comparing prices on July 15, 1914, just prior to the present war, with prices on July 15, 1917, food as a whole advanced 42 per cent. In July, 1917, flour was 125 per cent higher—that is, two and one-fourth times the price in July, 1914. Cornmeal was 89 per cent higher, lard was 78 per cent higher, sugar 75 per cent higher and potatoes and bread each 59 per cent higher.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES.

The mounting cost of living in the United States is also reflected in statistics of wholesale prices collected by the bureau of labor statistics for the first six months of 1917. Notable increases during this period are shown for the principal farm products, foodstuffs and metals and metal products. For all commodities included in the bureau's investigation, aggregating 294 distinct articles or price series, the increase for June over January was 23 per cent.

In the following table are shown the bureau's weighted index numbers for the first six months of 1917 by groups of commodities. The table also shows the number of articles or price series in each group, together with the per cent of increase for June as compared with January. Aggregate value of commodities exchanged in 1916 =100.

Commodity group.	No.	Index numbers.						Per ct.
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Farm products.....	30	120	123	132	147	160	160	33.3
Food, etc.....	91	119	127	127	144	151	148	24.4
Cloths and clothing.....	66	127	127	128	132	136	140	10.2
Fuel and lighting.....	15	147	154	157	154	162	167	13.6
Metals and metals products.....	25	124	128	134	140	146	161	29.8
Lumber and building materials.....	30	105	107	109	113	116	126	20.0
Drugs and chemicals.....	10	101	103	106	109	115	116	14.9
Housefurnishing goods.....	6	116	117	117	137	137	148	27.6
Miscellaneous.....	21	114	115	116	120	123	127	11.4
All commodities.....	294	122	126	130	139	147	150	23.0

The New York Annalist's "Curve in the Cost of Living," or index number, which shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent a theoretical family's food budget, indicated that prices rose steadily from September and October in 1915 to May, 1917, when there was a decline, followed by another rise in August. The index number published Sept. 24, 1917, showed:

Base—averages 1890-99=100 per cent.

Weekly averages.

Sept. 22, 1917.....	276.798
Sept. 23, 1916.....	186.687
Sept. 25, 1915.....	136.637

Yearly averages.

1917*.....	255.327	1914.....	146.069
1916.....	175.720	1896.....	80.096
1915.....	148.055	1890.....	109.252

*To Sept. 24.

INCREASE IN AVERAGE OF PRICES.

[From department of agriculture report.]

In obtaining the figures in the accompanying tabulation the index numbers of the authorities stated (as published by the department of labor of Canada) for the five years 1910-1914 were averaged and each given a valuation of 100, and the index numbers for periods shown were reduced to a comparable figure.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

	1910-	1911-	1912-	1913-	1914-	1915-	1916-	1917-	1918-
United States—Bradstreet	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918				
(96 commodities).....	100	109	131	153	157				
Dun (200 commodities).....	100	105	125	142	156				
Annalist (25 commodities).....	100	106	126	150	...				
Gibson (22 commodities).....	100	107	126	147	162				
Department of agriculture									
(10 crops, United States).....	100	103	115	139	156				
United Kingdom—Economist									
(44 commodities).....	100	127	165	190	203				
Sauerbeck (45 commodities).....	100	130	165	192	204				
Canada—Department of labor									
(271 commodities).....	100	113	138	158	168				
Australia—New South Wales.....	100	122	146	160	161				
RETAIL PRICES.									
United States—Department									
of labor (17 foods, 45 cities).....	100	105	...	131	138				
Canada—Department of labor									
(29 foods, 60 cities).....	100	108	120	141	147				
Holland (29 articles, 40 cities).....	100	123	145	161	166				
Australia and New Zealand (59									
foods, 25 towns).....	100	117	...	133	131				

CURRENCY, DEBTS, POPULATIONS AND PRICES.

The following table, prepared by the National City Bank of New York, shows the inflation of currency the world over in the period between 1900 and 1917, the national debts and population and index numbers representing the relative cost of principal commodities in 1900, 1913 and 1917 (000 omitted):

	1900.	1913.	1917.
Gold money.....	\$4,565,000	\$8,021,000	\$8,560,000
Silver money.....	3,679,000	2,860,000	2,600,000
Uncovered paper.....	2,756,000	2,799,000	13,500,000
Total money.....	11,001,000	13,680,000	24,660,000
National debts.....	31,200,000	43,840,000	106,000,000
World population.....	1,643,000	1,652,000	1,690,000
Index numbers—			
Statist.....	75	85	170
Bradstreet's.....	79	92	161
Labor bureau.....	65	81	130

STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

State or territory.	Capital.	Governor.	Term, years.	Salary.	Term expires.	Next legislature.	Limit session.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	C. Henderson, D.....	4	\$7,500	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	50 days
Alaska Territory.....	Juneau.....	J. E. A. Strong, D.....	4	7,000	Oct. 1917	*Mar. 1919	60 days
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	Geo. W. P. Hunt, D.....	2	4,000	Feb. 1919	*Nov. 1919	None.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Chas. H. Brough, D.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	60 days
California.....	Sacramento.....	W. D. Stephens, Pr.....	4	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Colorado.....	Denver.....	J. C. Gunter, D.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	90 days
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	M. H. Holcomb, D.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Delaware.....	Dover.....	J. G. Townsend, Jr., R.....	4	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	None.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....						
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	S. J. Catts, D.....	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	H. M. Dorsey, D.....	2	5,000	June 1919	June 1918	50 days
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	L. E. Pinkham, D.....	4	7,000	Aug. 1917	*Jan. 1919	.....
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	M. Alexander, D.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	F. O. Lowden, R.....	4	12,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	None.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	J. P. Goodrich, R.....	4	8,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	W. L. Harding, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	None.
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	Arthur Capper, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	40 days
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	A. O. Stanley, D.....	4	6,500	Dec. 1919	*Jan. 1918	60 days
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	R. G. Pleasant, D.....	4	5,000	May 1920	*May 1918	60 days
Maine.....	Augusta.....	C. E. Milliken, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	None.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	E. C. Harrington, D.....	4	4,500	Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1918	90 days
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	S. W. McCall, R.....	1	10,000	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918	None.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	A. E. Sleeper, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	None.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	J. A. A. Burnquist, R.....	2	7,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	90 days
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	T. G. Bilbo, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1920	*Jan. 1918	60 days
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	F. D. Gardner, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	70 days
Montana.....	Helena.....	S. V. Stewart, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	K. Neville, D.....	2	2,500	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	E. D. Boyle, D.....	4	7,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	60 days
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	H. W. Keyes, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	None.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	W. E. Edge, R.....	3	10,000	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1918	None.
New Mexico.....	Santa Fe.....	W. E. Lindsey, R.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1918	60 days
New York.....	Albany.....	C. S. Whitman, R.....	2	10,000	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918	None.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	T. W. Bickett, D.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	L. J. Frazier, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	J. M. Cox, D.....	2	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1918	None.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	R. L. Williams, D.....	4	4,500	Jan. 1918	*Jan. 1919	None.
Oregon.....	Salem.....	J. Withycombe, R.....	4	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	40 days
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	M. G. Brumbaugh, R.....	4	10,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	None.
Philippines.....	Manila.....	F. B. Harrison, D.....	2	15,000			
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Arthur Yager, D.....	4	8,000	Dec. 1917		
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	R. L. Beekman, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918	None.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	R. I. Manning, D.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1918	None.
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	P. Norbeck, R.....	2	3,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	T. C. Rye, D.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	75 days
Texas.....	Austin.....	Wm. P. Hobby, D.....	2	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	90 days
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	S. Bamberger, D.....	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	H. F. Graham, R.....	2	2,500	Oct. 1918	*Jan. 1919	None.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	H. C. Stuart, D.....	4	5,000	Feb. 1918	*Jan. 1918	90 days
Washington.....	Olympia.....	H. McBride, R.....	4	6,000	Jan. 1921	*Jan. 1919	60 days
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	John J. Cornwell, D.....	4	5,000	Mar. 1921	*Jan. 1919	45 days
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	E. L. Philipp, R.....	2	5,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	None.
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	E. L. Houx (acting) D.....	4	4,000	Jan. 1919	*Jan. 1919	40 days

*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. ‡Quadrennial sessions.

HISTORICAL DATA AS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1910.	Area, Sq. M.	Settled at.	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Elec- tional vote.
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819.	2,138,093	51,908	Mobile.....	1702	French.....	10	12
Alaska Territory.....	July 27, 1868.	64,356	590,884	Sitka.....	1801	Russians.....	11	1
Arizona.....	June 20, 1910.	204,354	113,956	Tucson.....	1580	Spaniards.....	1	3
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836.	1,574,449	53,335	Ark'nassas Post.....	1685	French.....	7	9
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850.	2,377,549	158,297	San Diego.....	1769	Spaniards.....	11	13
Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876.	769,024	103,946	Near Denver.....	1858	Americans.....	4	6
Connecticut.....	*Jan. 9, 1787.	1,114,756	4,965	Windsor.....	1653	Puritans.....	5	7
Delaware.....	*Dec. 7, 1787.	202,322	2,370	C. Henlopen.....	1627	Swedes.....	1	3
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790.	331,069	70		1660	English.....		
Florida.....	March 3, 1845.	752,619	58,066	St. Augustine.....	1565	Spaniards.....	4	6
Georgia.....	*Jan. 2, 1788.	2,609,121	59,265	Savannah.....	1733	English.....	12	14
Guam Colony.....	*Aug. 12, 1898.	9,000	150	Agana.....		Spaniards.....		
Hawaii Territory.....	†April 30, 1900.	191,909	6,449		1842	Americans.....	11	
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890.	923,594	83,588	Boyleue.....	1847	Americans.....	2	18
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818.	5,638,591	56,655	Kaskaskia.....	1720	French.....	27	29
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816.	2,700,876	36,354	Vincennes.....	1730	French.....	13	15
Iowa.....	March 3, 1845.	2,224,771	56,147	Burlington.....	1788	French.....	11	13
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861.	1,690,949	82,158		1831	Americans.....	8	10
Kentucky.....	Feb. 4, 1792.	2,289,905	40,598	Lexington.....	1765	From Va.....	11	13
Louisiana.....	April 8, 1812.	1,656,388	48,506	Iberville.....	1699	French.....	8	10
Maine.....	March 3, 1820.	742,371	33,040	Bristol.....	1624	English.....	4	6
Maryland.....	*April 28, 1783.	1,236,346	12,357	St. Mary's.....	1634	English.....	6	8
Massachusetts.....	*Feb. 6, 1788.	3,396,413	8,266	Plymouth.....	1620	Puritans.....	16	18
Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837.	2,810,173	37,980	Near Detroit.....	1650	French.....	13	15
Minnesota.....	May 11, 1858.	2,075,708	84,682	St. Peter's R.....	1805	Americans.....	10	12
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817.	1,797,114	46,865	Natchez.....	1716	From S. C.....	8	10
Missouri.....	March 2, 1821.	3,293,335	69,420	St. Louis.....	1764	French.....	16	18
Montana.....	Nov. 8, 1889.	376,053	146,997		1890	Americans.....	2	4
Nebraska.....	March 1, 1867.	1,192,321	53,820		1847	Americans.....	2	4
Nevada.....	*Oct. 31, 1864.	81,875	110,690	Genoa.....	1850	Americans.....	1	3
New Hampshire.....	*June 12, 1788.	490,572	9,341	†Dover.....	1623	Puritans.....	2	4
New Jersey.....	*Dec. 18, 1787.	2,537,167	8,224	Bergen.....	1620	Swedes.....	12	14
New Mexico.....	June 20, 1910.	327,801	122,634	Santa Fe.....	1537	Spaniards.....	1	3
New York.....	*July 26, 1788.	9,113,614	49,204	Manhattan I.....	1614	Dutch.....	43	45
North Carolina.....	*Nov. 21, 1789.	2,206,287	52,426	Albemarle.....	1650	English.....	10	12
North Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889.	577,056	70,837	Pembina.....	1780	French.....	3	5
Ohio.....	*Nov. 23, 1788.	2,767,121	70,837	Marietta.....	1783	Americans.....	22	24
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 16, 1907.	1,637,155	70,057		1889	Americans.....	8	10
Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859.	672,765	96,699	Astoria.....	1810	Americans.....	3	5
Pennsylvania.....	*Dec. 12, 1787.	7,665,111	45,126	Delaware R.....	1682	English.....	36	38
Philippines.....	*Nov. 28, 1898.	7,635,426	114,000	Manila.....	1570	Spaniards.....		
Porto Rico.....	*Jan. 12, 1898.	1,118,012	3,435	Caparra.....	1510	Spaniards.....	11	
Rhode Island.....	*May 29, 1790.	542,610	1,248	Providence.....	1636	English.....	3	5
South Carolina.....	*May 23, 1788.	1,515,400	30,889	Port Royal.....	1670	English.....	7	9
South Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889.	583,888	77,915	SioUX Falls.....	1856	Americans.....	3	5
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796.	2,134,789	42,022	Ft. London.....	1757	English.....	10	12
Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845.	3,896,542	265,896	Matagorda B.....	1686	French.....	18	20
Utah.....	Jan. 4, 1896.	373,351	84,990	Salt Lake City.....	1847	Americans.....	2	4
Vermont.....	Feb. 18, 1791.	355,956	9,564	Ft. Dummer.....	1764	English.....	2	4
Virginia.....	*June 26, 1788.	2,061,612	42,627	Jamestown.....	1607	English.....	10	12
Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1889.	1,141,940	69,127	Astoria.....	1811	Americans.....	5	7
West Virginia.....	Dec. 20, 1862.	1,221,119	24,170	Wheeling.....	1774	English.....	6	8
Wisconsin.....	May 23, 1848.	2,333,860	56,006	Green Bay.....	1670	French.....	11	13
Wyoming.....	July 11, 1890.	145,331	97,914	Ft. Laramie.....	1834	Americans.....	2	4

*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. §Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. **Yielding sovereignty. Population in 1903. ††Commissioner. ‡‡Also Portsmouth. Historians do not all agree as to some of the

dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government and are well supported in all disputed cases.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Cong. Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.	Cong. Years.	Name.	Born.	Died.
1.....1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.).....	1760	1801	29.....1845-47	J. W. Davis (Ind.).....	1799	1850
2.....1793-93	J. Trumbull (Conn.).....	1740	1809	30.....1847-49	R. C. Winthrop (Mass.).....	1809	1894
3.....1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg (Pa.).....	1760	1801	31.....1849-51	Howell Cobb (Ga.).....	1815	1868
4-5.....1795-99	Jonathan Dayton (N. J.).....	1780	1824	32-33.....1851-55	Linn Boyd (Ky.).....	1800	1859
6.....1799-01	Theo. Sedgwick (Mass.).....	1746	1813	34.....1856-57	N. P. Banks (Mass.).....	1816	1894
7-9.....1801-07	Nathaniel Macon (N. C.).....	1757	1837	35.....1857-59	James L. Orr (S. C.).....	1822	1873
10-11.....1807-11	J. B. Varnum (Mass.).....	1750	1821	36.....1860-61	W. Pennington (N. J.).....	1796	1862
12-13.....1811-14	Henry Clay (Ky.).....	1777	1852	37.....1861-63	G. A. Grow (Pa.).....	1823	1907
13.....1814-15	Edmond Cheves (S. C.).....	1776	1857	38-40.....1863-69	S. Colfax (Ind.).....	1823	1885
14-16.....1815-20	Henry Clay (Ky.).....	1777	1852	41-43.....1869-75	J. G. Blaine (Me.).....	1830	1893
16.....1820-21	P. W. Taylor (N. Y.).....	1784	1854	44.....1875-76	M. C. Kerr (Ind.).....	1827	1876
17.....1821-23	J. P. Barbour (Va.).....	1783	1841	44-46.....1876-81	J. C. Randall (Pa.).....	1828	1890
18.....1823-25	Henry Clay (Ky.).....	1777	1852	47.....1881-83	J. G. Kettler (O.).....	1836	
19.....1825-27	J. W. Taylor (N. Y.).....	1784	1854	48-50.....1883-89	W. G. Carlisle (Ky.).....	1835	1910
20-23.....1827-34	A. Stevenson (Va.).....	1784	1857	51.....1889-91	Thomas B. Reed (Me.).....	1839	1902
23.....1834-35	John Bell (Tenn.).....	1797	1869	52-53.....1891-95	C. F. Crisp (Ga.).....	1845	1896
24-25.....1835-39	James K. Polk (Tenn.).....	1795	1849	54-55.....1895-99	Thomas B. Reed (Me.).....	1839	1902
26.....1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter (Va.).....	1809	1887	56-57.....1899-03	D. B. Henderson (Iowa).....	1840	1906
27.....1841-43	John White (Ky.).....	1805	1845	58-61.....1903-11	J. G. Cannon (Ill.).....	1836	
28.....1843-45	J. W. Jones (Va.).....	1805	1848	62-65.....1911-17	Champ Clark (Mo.).....	1850	

FAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE STATES (1828-1916).

R., republican; W., whig; D., democratic; U., union; A., American; A. M., anti-Masonic; N., national republican; P., populist; Pr., progressive.

STATE.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.	1848.	1852.	1856.	1860.	1864.	1868.	1872.	1876.	1880.	1884.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.
Alabama.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Arizona.....	....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas.....	....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
California.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	Pr.	D.
Colorado.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut....	R.	N.	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Delaware.....	R.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Florida.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Idaho.....	....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Illinois.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Indiana.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Iowa.....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Kansas.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky.....	D.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	U.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Louisiana.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Maine.....	R.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Maryland.....	R.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	A.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Massachusetts..	R.	N.	R.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Michigan.....	....	....	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Minnesota.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mississippi....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Montana.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire..	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
New Jersey.....	R.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
New Mexico....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York.....	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	D.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Carolina..	D.	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	R.	R.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
North Dakota....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Oklahoma.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania...	D.	D.	D.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	Pr.	R.
Rhode Island....	R.	N.	R.	D.	W.	W.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
South Carolina..	D.	W.	W.	D.	W.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Dakota....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	D.	D.	W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	D.	D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont.....	R.	A.	M.	W.	W.	W.	W.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Virginia.....	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	U.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	....	....	....	....	....	D.	D.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Wyoming.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

In five states in 1892 the electoral vote was divided: California gave 8 electoral votes for Cleveland and 1 for Harrison and Ohio gave 1 for Cleveland and 22 for Harrison; in Michigan, by act of the legislature, each congressional district voted separately for an elector; in Oregon 1 of the 4 candidates for electors of the people's party ticket was also on the democratic ticket; in North Dakota 1 of the 2 people's party electors cast his vote for Cleveland, this causing the electoral vote of the state to be equally divided

among Cleveland, Harrison and Weaver. In 1896 California gave 8 electoral votes to McKinley and 1 to Bryan; Kentucky gave 12 to McKinley and 1 to Bryan. In Maryland in 1904 7 of the presidential electors chosen were democrats and 1 republican. In 1908 Maryland elected 6 democratic and 2 republican electors. In 1912 California elected 11 progressive and 2 democratic electors. In 1916 West Virginia elected 1 democratic and 7 republican electors.

HOMESTEAD LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For full information as to the method of acquiring homesteads on unappropriated public lands of the United States apply at the nearest federal land office or write to the general land office in the department of the interior, Washington, D. C. In general, it may be said that any person who is the head of a family or is 21 years old and a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to be such, and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land, is entitled to enter 160 acres of public land as a homestead. He is obliged to pay certain fees and commissions, ranging from \$7 to \$18, according to the amount of land entered and its location, to live upon the land for a certain length of time and to cultivate a certain amount of it. Recent laws provide for enlarged homesteads of 320 acres in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico,

North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, on nonmineral, nonirrigable and non timbered land; also for stock raising homesteads of 640 acres on land fit only for grazing or forage growing purposes.

UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

The largest of the United States arsenals are located at Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass. Others are at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Columbia, Tenn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Governor's island, N. Y.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; Sandy Hook, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Some of the above are merely powder depots, the principal manufacturing plants being at Rock Island, Springfield and Watervliet. The navy yards are also arsenals.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.	Secretary of state.	Secy. of treasury.	Secretary of war.
*George Washington.....1789	T. Jefferson.....1789	Alex. Hamilton.....1789	Henry Knox.....1789
*John Adams.....1789	E. Randolph.....1794	Oliver Wolcott.....1795	T. Pickering.....1795
	T. Pickering.....1795		Jas. McHenry.....1796
John Adams.....1797	T. Pickering.....1797	Oliver Wolcott.....1797	Jas. McHenry.....1797
Thomas Jefferson.....1797	John Marshall.....1800	Samuel Dexter.....1801	John Marshall.....1800
			Sam'l Dexter.....1800
			R. Griswold.....1801
*Thomas Jefferson.....1801	James Madison.....1801	Samuel Dexter.....1801	H. Dearborn.....1801
Aaron Burr.....1801		Albert Gallatin.....1801	
*George Clinton.....1805			
*James Madison.....1809	Robert Smith.....1809	Albert Gallatin.....1809	Wm. Eustis.....1809
†George Clinton.....1809	James Monroe.....1811	G. W. Campbell.....1814	J. Armstrong.....1813
Elbridge Gerry.....1813		A. J. Dallas.....1814	James Monroe.....1814
		W. H. Crawford.....1816	W. H. Crawford.....1815
*James Monroe.....1817	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford.....1817	Isaac Shelby.....1817
*Daniel D. Tompkins.....1817			Geo. Graham.....1817
			J. C. Calhoun.....1817
John Q. Adams.....1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush.....1825	Jas. Barbour.....1825
*John C. Calhoun.....1825			Peter B. Porter.....1828
*Andrew Jackson.....1829	M. Van Buren.....1829	Sam. D. Ingham.....1829	John H. Eaton.....1829
John C. Calhoun.....1829	E. Livingston.....1831	Lodis McLane.....1831	Lewis Cass.....1831
Martin Van Buren.....1833	Louis McLane.....1833	W. J. Duane.....1833	B. F. Butler.....1837
	John Forsyth.....1834	Roger B. Taney.....1833	
		Levi Woodbury.....1834	
Martin Van Buren.....1837	John Forsyth.....1837	Levi Woodbury.....1837	Joel R. Poinsett.....1837
Richard M. Johnson.....1837			
†William H. Harrison.....1841	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....1841			
John Tyler.....1841	Daniel Webster.....1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
	Hugh S. Legare.....1843	Walter Forward.....1841	John McLean.....1841
	Abel P. Upshur.....1843	John C. Spencer.....1843	J. C. Speer.....1841
	John C. Calhoun.....1844	Geo. M. Bibb.....1844	Jas. M. Porter.....1843
			Wm. Wilkins.....1844
James K. Polk.....1845	James Buchanan.....1845	Robt. J. Walker.....1845	Wm. L. Marcy.....1845
George M. Dallas.....1845			
†Zachary Taylor.....1849	John M. Clayton.....1849	Wm. M. Meredith.....1849	G. W. Crawford.....1849
Millard Fillmore.....1849			
Millard Fillmore.....1850	Daniel Webster.....1850	Thomas Corwin.....1850	C. M. Conrad.....1850
Franklin Pierce.....1853	Edward Everett.....1852		
†William R. King.....1853	W. L. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie.....1853	Jefferson Davis.....1853
James Buchanan.....1857	Lewis Cass.....1857	Howell Cobb.....1857	John B. Floyd.....1857
John C. Breckinridge.....1857	J. S. Black.....1860	Philip F. Thomas.....1860	Joseph Holt.....1861
		John A. Dix.....1861	
*Abraham Lincoln.....1861	W. H. Seward.....1861	Salmon P. Chase.....1861	S. Cameron.....1861
Hannibal Hamlin.....1861		W. P. Fessenden.....1864	E. M. Stanton.....1862
Andrew Johnson.....1865		Hugh McCulloch.....1865	
Andrew Johnson.....1865	W. H. Seward.....1865	Hugh McCulloch.....1865	E. M. Stanton.....1865
			U. S. Grant.....1867
			L. Thomas.....1868
			J. M. Schofield.....1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....1869	E. B. Washburne.....1869	Geo. S. Boutwell.....1869	J. A. Rawlins.....1869
Schuyler Colfax.....1869	Hamilton Fish.....1869	W. A. Richardson.....1873	W. T. Sherman.....1869
†Henry Wilson.....1873		Benj. H. Bristow.....1874	W. W. Belknap.....1869
		Lot M. Morrill.....1876	Alphano Taft.....1876
			L. D. Cameron.....1876
Rutherford B. Hayes.....1877	W. M. Evarts.....1877	John Sherman.....1877	G. W. McCrary.....1877
William A. Wheeler.....1877			Alex. Ramsey.....1879
†James A. Garfield.....1881	James G. Blaine.....1881	Wm. Windom.....1881	R. T. Lincoln.....1881
Chester A. Arthur.....1881			
Chester A. Arthur.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger.....1881	R. T. Lincoln.....1881
		W. Q. Gresham.....1884	
Grover Cleveland.....1885	Thos. F. Bayard.....1885	Hugh McCulloch.....1884	
†Thos. A. Hendricks.....1885		Daniel Manning.....1885	W. C. Endicott.....1885
Benjamin Harrison.....1889	James G. Blaine.....1889	Chas. S. Fairchild.....1887	
Levi P. Morton.....1889	John W. Foster.....1892	Wm. Windom.....1889	R. Proctor.....1889
Grover Cleveland.....1893	W. Q. Gresham.....1893	Charles Foster.....1891	S. B. Elkins.....1891
Adlai E. Stevenson.....1893	Richard Olney.....1895	John G. Carlisle.....1893	D. S. Lamont.....1893
*William McKinley.....1897	John Sherman.....1897	Lyman J. Gage.....1897	R. A. Alger.....1897
†Garret A. Hobart.....1897	Wm. R. Day.....1897		Elihu Root.....1899
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1898		
Theodore Roosevelt.....1901	John Hay.....1901	Lyman J. Gage.....1901	Elihu Root.....1901
Charles W. Fairbanks.....1905	Elihu Root.....1905	Leslie M. Shaw.....1902	Wm. H. Taft.....1904
	Robert Bacon.....1909	G. B. Cortelyou.....1907	Luke E. Wright.....1906
William H. Taft.....1909	P. C. Knox.....1909	F. MacVeagh.....1909	J. M. Dickinson.....1909
†James S. Sherman.....1909			H. L. Stimson.....1911
*Woodrow Wilson.....1913	Wm. J. Bryan.....1913	W. G. McAdoo.....1913	N. M. Garrison.....1913
†Thomas R. Marshall.....1913	Robert Lansing.....1915		L. D. Baker.....1916

*Elected two consecutive terms. †Died while in office. ‡Resigned.

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretary of navy.	Secretary of interior.*	Postmaster-general.†	Attorney-general.	Sec. agriculture.
		Samuel Osgood....1789 Timothy Pickering....1791 Jos. Habersham....1793	E. Randolph....1789 Wm. Bradford....1794 Charles Lee....1795	
Benj. Stoddert....1798		Jos. Habersham....1797	Charles Lee....1797 Theo. Parsons....1801	
Benj. Stoddert....1801 Robert Smith....1801 J. Crowninshield....1805		Jos. Habersham....1801 Gideon Granger....1801	Levi Lincoln....1801 Robt. Smith....1805 John Breck- inridge....1805 C. A. Rodney....1807	
Paul Hamilton....1809 William Jones....1813 B. W. Crowninshield....1814		Gideon Granger....1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr....1814	C. A. Rodney....1809 Wm. Pinckney....1811 William Rush....1814	
B. W. Crowninshield....1817 Smith Thompson....1818 S. L. Southard....1823 S. L. Southard....1825		R. J. Meigs, Jr....1817 John McLean....1823	William Rush....1817 William Wirt....1817	
John Branch....1829 Levi Woodbury....1831 Mahlon Dickerson....1834 Mahlon Dickerson....1837		John McLean....1825 Wm. T. Barry....1829 Amos Kendall....1835	William Wirt....1825 John M. Berrien....1829 Roger B. Taney....1831 B. F. Butler....1833	
		Amos Kendall....1837 John M. Niles....1840	B. F. Butler....1837 Felix Grundy....1838 H. D. Gilpin....1840	
George E. Badger....1841 George E. Badger....1841 Abel P. Upshaw....1841 David Henshaw....1843 Thomas W. Gilmer....1844 John Y. Mason....1844 George Bancroft....1845 John Y. Mason....1846		Francis Granger....1841 Francis Granger....1841 C. A. Wickliffe....1841	J. J. Crittenden....1841 J. J. Crittenden....1841 Hugh S. Legare....1841 John Nelson....1843	
		Cave Johnson....1845	John Y. Mason....1845 Nathan Clifford....1846 Isaac Toucey....1848	
William B. Preston....1849 William A. Graham....1850 John P. Kennedy....1852	Thomas Ewing....1849 Thomas A. Pearce....1850 T. M. T. McKernon....1850 A. H. H. Stuart....1850	Jacob Collamer....1849 Nathan K. Hall....1850 Sam D. Hubbard....1852	Reverdy Johnson....1849 J. J. Crittenden....1850	
James C. Dobbin....1853 Isaac Toucey....1857	Robt. McClelland....1853 Jacob Thompson....1857	James Campbell....1853 Aaron V. Brown....1857 Joseph Holt....1859	Caleb Cushing....1853 J. S. Black....1857 Edw. M. Stanton....1860	
Gideon Welles....1861	Caleb B. Smith....1861 John P. Usher....1863	Montgomery Blair....1861 William Dennison....1864	Edward Bates....1861 Titian J. Coffey....1863 James Speed....1864	
Gideon Welles....1865	John P. Usher....1865 James Harlan....1865 O. H. Browning....1866	William Dennison....1865 A. W. Randall....1866	James Speed....1865 Henry Stanbery....1866 Wm. M. Evarts....1868	
Adolph E. Borie....1869 George M. Robeson....1869	Jacob D. Cox....1869 Columbus Delano....1870 Zach Chandler....1875	J. A. J. Creswell....1869 Jas W. Marshall....1874 Marshall Jewell....1874 James N. Tyner....1876	E. R. Hoar....1869 A. T. Ackerman....1870 Geo. H. Williams....1871 Edw. Pierpont....1875 Alphonso Taft....1876	
R. W. Thompson....1877 Nathan Goff, Jr....1881 W. H. Hunt....1881 W. E. Chandler....1881	Carl Schurz....1877 S. J. Kirkwood....1881 Henry M. Teller....1881	David M. Key....1877 Horace Maynard....1880 T. L. James....1881 T. O. Howe....1881 W. Q. Gresham....1883 Frank Hatton....1884	Chas. Devens....1877 W. MacVeagh....1881 B. H. Brewster....1881	
W. C. Whitney....1885	L. Q. C. Lamar....1885 Wm. F. Vilas....1888	Wm. F. Vilas....1885 D. M. Dickinson....1888	A. H. Garland....1885	N. J. Colman....1889
Benj. F. Tracy....1889 Hillary A. Herbert....1893	John W. Noble....1889 Hoke Smith....1893 D. R. Francis....1896	J. Wanamaker....1889 W. S. Bissell....1893 W. L. Wilson....1896	W. H. H. Miller....1889 R. Olney....1893 J. Harmon....1895	J. M. Rusk....1889 J. S. Morton....1893
John D. Long....1897	C. N. Bliss....1897 E. A. Hitchcock....1899	James A. Gary....1897 Chas. E. Smith....1898	J. McKenna....1897 P. C. Knox....1901	J. Wilson....1897
John D. Long....1901 Wm. H. Moody....1902 Paul Morton....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1905 Victor H. Metcalf....1907 T. H. Newberry....1908	E. A. Hitchcock....1901 J. R. Garfield....1907	Chas. E. Smith....1901 Henry C. Payne....1902 Robt. J. Wynne....1904 G. B. Cortelyou....1905 G. v. L. Meyer....1907	P. C. Knox....1901 W. H. Moody....1904 C. J. Bonaparte....1907	J. Wilson....1901
G. von L. Meyer....1909	R. A. Ballinger....1909 W. L. Fisher....1911	F. H. Hitchcock....1909	G. W. Wickersham....1909	J. Wilson....1909
Josephus Daniels....1913	F. K. Lane....1913	A. S. Burleson....1913	J. C. McReynolds....1913 Thos. W. Gregory....1914	D. F. Houston....1913

Secretary of commerce and labor (department established Feb. 14, 1903)—George B. Cortelyou, 1903; Victor H. Metcalf, 1904-1906; Oscar S. Straus, 1907-1909; Charles Nagel, 1909. Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, 1913. Secretary of labor (dept. established March 4, 1913)—William B. Wilson, 1913.

*This department was established by an act of congress March 3, 1849. †Not a cabinet officer until 1829. ‡Established Feb. 11, 1889.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE (1828-1916).

Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.	Yr.	Candidate.	Party.	Popular vote.	Per cent.	Electoral vote.
1828	Jackson.....	Democrat..	647,231	55.97	178	1888	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	5,540,050	48.66	168
1832	Adams.....	Federal.....	509,867	44.03	93	1888	Harrison.....	Republican	5,444,337	47.82	233
1832	Jackson.....	Democrat..	687,502	54.96	219	1888	Streeter.....	Union Lab.	1,485,887	1.26	1
1832	Clay.....	Whig.....	530,189	42.39	49	1888	Fisk.....	Prohibition	250,125	2.20	2
1832	Floyd.....	Whig.....	33,108	2.65	11	1888	Cowdrey.....	United Lab	2,808	.08	—
1832	Wirt.....	Anti-M.....	33,108	2.65	11	1888	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	5,554,414	46.04	277
1836	Van Buren.....	Democrat..	761,549	50.83	170	1892	Harrison.....	Republican	5,190,802	43.02	145
1836	Harrison.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	73	1892	Bidwell.....	Prohibition	271,058	2.24	22
1836	White.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	26	1892	Weaver.....	People's....	1,027,329	8.51	22
1836	Webster.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	14	1892	Socialist.....	Prohibition	7,083,683	50.88	271
1836	Mangum.....	Whig.....	736,656	49.17	11	1896	McKinley.....	Republican	6,467,946	47.77	176
1840	Van Buren.....	Democrat..	1,128,702	46.82	60	1896	Bryan.....	Democrat..	141,676	1.03	—
1840	Harrison.....	Whig.....	1,275,017	52.89	234	1896	Levering.....	Prohibition	13,969	.10	—
1840	Binney.....	Liberty.....	7,059	.39	—	1896	Bentley.....	National....	36,454	.27	—
1844	Polk.....	Democrat..	1,337,243	49.55	170	1896	Matchett.....	Soc. Labor..	131,593	.95	—
1844	Clay.....	Whig.....	1,289,068	48.14	105	1896	Palmer.....	Nat. Dem....	7,219,530	51.69	297
1844	Binney.....	Liberty.....	62,300	2.31	—	1896	McKinley.....	Republican	6,558,071	45.51	155
1848	Taylor.....	Whig.....	1,360,101	47.38	163	1900	Bryan.....	Democrat..	209,169	1.49	—
1848	Cass.....	Democrat..	1,230,544	42.50	107	1900	Woolley.....	Prohibition	50,232	.37	—
1848	Van Buren.....	Free Soil....	231,263	10.14	—	1900	Barker.....	People's....	94,768	.67	—
1852	Pierce.....	Democrat..	1,601,474	51.03	254	1900	Debs.....	Soc. Dem....	32,751	.23	—
1852	Scott.....	Whig.....	1,380,678	43.99	42	1900	Maloney.....	Soc. Lab....	40,460	.29	—
1852	Hale.....	Free Soil....	156,149	4.98	—	1900	Leonard.....	United Chr.	5,098	.04	—
1856	Buchanan.....	Democrat..	1,838,169	45.34	174	1900	Ellis.....	Union R....	7,628,884	56.11	396
1856	Fremont.....	Republican	1,341,264	35.09	114	1900	Rosevelt.....	Republican	6,583,071	45.51	140
1856	Fillmore.....	American....	874,334	21.57	8	1904	Parker.....	Prohibition	259,257	1.91	—
1860	Douglas.....	Democrat..	1,375,157	29.40	12	1904	Swallow.....	Prohibition	402,460	2.98	—
1860	Breckinridge.....	Democrat..	845,763	18.08	72	1904	Debs.....	Socialist....	114,753	.85	—
1860	Lincoln.....	Republican	1,866,352	39.91	180	1904	Watson.....	People's....	37,724	.25	—
1860	Bell.....	Union.....	589,581	12.61	39	1904	Corrigan.....	Soc. Lab....	830	.00	—
1864	McClellan.....	Democrat..	1,808,725	44.94	21	1904	Holcomb.....	Continental	7,678,690	51.58	321
1864	Lincoln.....	Republican	2,216,067	55.06	216	1908	Taft.....	Republican	6,408,166	45.05	162
1868	Seymour.....	Democrat..	2,709,618	47.33	80	1908	Bryan.....	Democrat..	1,252,683	1.68	—
1868	Grant.....	Republican	3,015,071	52.67	214	1908	Chafin.....	Prohibition	420,820	2.83	—
1872	Greeley.....	Democrat..	2,834,079	43.83	66	1908	Debs.....	Socialist....	28,131	.19	—
1872	O'Connor.....	Ind. Dem....	29,408	.45	—	1908	Watson.....	People's....	85,562	.56	—
1872	Grant.....	Republican	3,597,070	55.63	292	1908	Hissen.....	Ind'p'd'n'ce	13,825	.10	—
1872	Black.....	Temperance	5,098	.09	—	1908	Gillhaus.....	Soc. Lab....	461	.00	—
1876	Tilden.....	Democrat..	4,284,889	50.94	184	1912	Turney.....	Untd. Chr..	6,286,214	41.82	455
1876	Hayes.....	Republican	4,035,950	47.95	185	1912	Wilson.....	Democrat..	4,126,020	27.45	88
1876	Cooper.....	Prohibition	81,740	.97	—	1912	Rosevelt.....	Progressive	3,483,922	23.17	8
1876	Smith.....	Prohibition	81,740	.97	—	1912	Debs.....	Republican	1,897,011	5.97	—
1876	Walker.....	American....	2,636	.03	—	1912	Taft.....	Socialist....	209,323	1.39	—
1880	Hancock.....	Democrat..	4,412,035	48.23	155	1912	Chafin.....	Prohibition	29,079	.20	—
1880	Garfield.....	Republican	4,449,053	48.31	214	1912	Reimer.....	Soc. Lab....	9,129,606	49.28	277
1880	Weaver.....	Greenback..	307,306	3.34	—	1916	Wilson.....	Democrat..	8,538,221	46.07	254
1880	Dow.....	Prohibition	10,487	.11	—	1916	Hughes.....	Republican	385,113	1.19	—
1880	Phelps.....	American....	707	.01	—	1916	Hamly.....	Prohibition	135,405	.07	—
1884	Cleveland.....	Democrat..	4,911,017	48.89	252	1916	Socialist.....	Socialist....	41,894	.23	—
1884	Blaine.....	Republican	4,848,334	48.27	152	1916	Reimer.....	Soc.-Labor.	—	—	—
1884	Butler.....	Greenback..	133,825	1.33	—	1916	Progressive	Progressive	—	—	—
1884	St. John.....	Prohibition	151,809	1.51	—						

*Owing to the death of Mr. Greeley, the 66 electoral votes were variously cast. Thomas A. Hendricks received 42, B. Gratz Brown 18, Horace Greeley 3, Charles J. Jenkins 2, David Davis 1.

PARTY PLURALITIES AND TOTAL VOTE.

Year.	Plurality.	Republican.	Democratic.	Total vote.
1828		138,134	1,156,328	.....
1832		157,313	1,260,799	.....
1836		24,893	1,498,205	.....
1840		146,815*	2,410,778	.....
1844		38,175	2,698,611	.....
1848		339,567*	2,871,928	.....
1852		220,796	3,193,301	.....
1856		496,905	4,053,967	.....
1860		491,195	4,676,863	.....
1864		407,342	4,024,792	.....
1868		305,458	5,724,684	.....
1872		762,991	6,466,165	.....
1876		250,935	8,412,733	.....
1880		7,018	9,209,588	.....
1884		62,683	10,044,985	.....
1888		95,713	11,384,216	.....
1892		368,632	12,064,767	.....
1896		567,692	13,827,212	.....
1900		861,459	13,970,134	.....
1904		2,544,343	13,524,349	.....
1908		1,269,900	114,887,594	.....
1912		2,160,194	15,081,169	.....
1916		591,385	18,528,743	.....

*Whig. *Includes 461 votes cast for united Christian party.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Following is the electoral vote of the states, based upon the apportionment of representatives, made by congress under the census of 1910:

State.	Vote.	State.	Vote.
Alabama.....	12	New Hampshire.....	4
Arizona.....	3	New Jersey.....	14
Arkansas.....	9	New Mexico.....	3
California.....	13	New York.....	45
Colorado.....	6	North Carolina.....	12
Connecticut.....	7	North Dakota.....	5
Delaware.....	3	Ohio.....	24
Florida.....	6	Oklahoma.....	10
Georgia.....	14	Oregon.....	5
Idaho.....	4	Pennsylvania.....	38
Illinois.....	29	Rhode Island.....	5
Indiana.....	15	South Carolina.....	9
Iowa.....	13	South Dakota.....	5
Kansas.....	10	Tennessee.....	12
Kentucky.....	10	Texas.....	20
Louisiana.....	10	Utah.....	4
Maine.....	3	Vermont.....	4
Maryland.....	6	Virginia.....	12
Massachusetts.....	13	Washington.....	8
Michigan.....	15	West Virginia.....	8
Minnesota.....	12	Wisconsin.....	13
Mississippi.....	3	Wyoming.....	3
Missouri.....	18		
Montana.....	4	Total.....	531
Nebraska.....	8		
Nevada.....	3	Necessary to choice.....	266

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND IN ALASKA.	Residence re- quired before election day.				Regis- tration.	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Pret.		
ALABAMA—Citizens of good char- acter and understanding; aliens who have declared intention; must show poll-tax receipt.	2 y.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other peniten- tiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ALASKA—Citizens, male and fe- male.	1 y.	....	....	30 d	....	
ARIZONA—Male and female citi- zens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, non compos mentis, insane or convicted of treason or felony.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama, ex- cept as to "good character."	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpay- ment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens, male and female; naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	....	30 d	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens, male and fe- male; aliens who declared inten- tion 4 months before election.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, pris- oners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT—Citizens who can read English.	1 y.	....	6 m	....	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying \$1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	....	30 d	No.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	....	30 d	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read and have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	....	....	(a)	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by im- prisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO—Citizens, male and fe- male.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens, male and fe- male (restricted), of the U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention and re- sided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention; women vote at general as well as school elections.	6 m	30 d	30 d	10 d	(b)	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and per- sons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	6 m	60 d	60 d	(c)	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA—Citizens who are able to read and write, who own \$300 worth of property or whose father or grandfather was en- titled to vote Jan. 1, 1867.	2 y.	1 y.	....	6 m	Yes.	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by impris- onment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the U. S.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	1 d	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship.
MICHIGAN—Citizens; aliens who declared intention prior to May 6, 1862.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duelists and their abettors.
MINNESOTA—Citizens of the United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(d)	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI—Citizens who can read or understand the constitu- tion of the state.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI—Citizens, aliens who have declared intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second con- viction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
NEVADA—Citizens of United States, male and female.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, un- amnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at own request.
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	5 m	....	....	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses, unless pardoned.
NEW MEXICO—Male citizens U. S.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicts and Indians not taxed.
NEW YORK—Citizens who have been such for 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime, unless pardoned, betters on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read	2 y.	6 m	....	4 m	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other in- famous crimes, atheists.
NORTH DAKOTA—Citizens; al- iens who have declared inten- tion, and civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	....	30 d	(a)	Felons, idiots, convicts, unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO—Citizens of the U. S.	1 y.	30 d	20 d	20 d	(b)	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons, unless restored to citizenship.
OKLAHOMA—Citizens of the United States and native Indians	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	....	Felons, paupers, idiots and lunatics.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or
all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third more. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or more.

REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTERS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	Residence required before election day				Regis- tration	Excluded from voting.
	State	Co.	Tn.	Prot.		
OREGON—White male and female citizens; aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	.....	.....	.....	No.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA—Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	.....	.....	2 m	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, non-taxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND—Citizens of United States.	2 y.	.....	6 m	....	(c)	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(e)	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	....	(f)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	4 m	.....	30 d	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA—Citizens U.S. of good understanding who have paid poll tax 3 yrs. and all ex-soldiers.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	30 d	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts, unless pardoned by the legislature.
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States, male and female.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA—Citizens of the state.	1 y.	30 d	10 d	.....	No.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribers, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	10 d	(a)	Insane, under guardian, convicts, unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens, male and female.	1 y.	30 d	10 d	10 d	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (b) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (c) Non-taxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (d) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (e) All counties having 60,000 inhabitants or over. (f) In cities of 10,000 or over.

NOTES.—The word "citizen" as used in above table means citizen of the United States in all cases.

The residence requirement is continuous residence immediately prior to election day.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. (Fourteenth amendment to the constitution.)

All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1992, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States. (Sec. 1993, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized shall be deemed a citizen. (Sec. 1995, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

Children born in the United States of alien parents are citizens of the United States.

When any alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children of such alien may, by complying with the other provisions of this act (June 29, 1906), be naturalized without making any declaration of intention. If a widow files an application for citizenship based on her husband's declaration of intention, the children who are under the age of 21 at the time she is naturalized will be citizens through her naturalization, but if the children are past the age of 21 and were born in a foreign country, it will be necessary for them to file petitions for naturalization in their own right, using their deceased

father's declaration of intention, provided they were under the age of 21 at the time of his death.

Children of Chinese parents who are themselves aliens and incapable of becoming naturalized are citizens of the United States.

Children born in the United States of persons engaged in the diplomatic service of foreign governments are not citizens of the United States.

Children born of alien parents on a vessel of a foreign country while within the waters of the United States are not citizens of the United States, but of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Children born of alien parents in the United States have the right to make an election of nationality when they reach their majority.

Minors and children are citizens within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution.

Deserters from the military or naval service of the United States are liable to loss of citizenship.

Any alien being a free white person, an alien of African nativity or of African descent may become an American citizen by complying with the naturalization laws.

"Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are repealed." (Sec. 14, act of May 6, 1882.)

The courts have held that neither Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians, Burmese nor Indians can be naturalized.

The naturalization laws apply to women as well as men. An alien woman who marries a citizen, native or naturalized, becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Aliens may become citizens of the United States by treaties with foreign powers, by conquest or by special acts of congress.

In an act approved March 2, 1907, it is provided that any American citizen shall have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state.

When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came, or five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place

of residence during said years: Provided, however, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the department of state may prescribe; and provided also, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American citizen shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation if she continue to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens; or, if she resides abroad, she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relation.

A child born without the United States of alien parents shall be deemed a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of or resumption of American citizenship of the parent: Provided, that such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child; and provided further, that the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States.

All children born outside the limits of the United States, who are citizens thereof in accordance with the provisions of section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (see above), and who continue to reside outside of the United States, shall, in order to receive the protection of the government, be required, upon reaching the age of 18 years, to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States and shall further be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

Any alien of the age of 21 years and upward who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States, who has served or may hereafter serve for one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States navy, naval auxiliary, marine corps or revenue cutter (coast guard) service and received an honorable discharge with recommendation for re-enlistment, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without previous declaration of intention to become such, and without proof of residence on shore. (Act of June 30, 1914.)

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Approved June 29, 1906.

Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens resident in their districts is conferred upon the United States Circuit and District courts and all courts of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions in law or equity or both in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

An alien may be admitted to citizenship in the following manner and not otherwise:

1. He shall declare on oath before the clerk of the proper court at least two years before his admission, and after he has reached the age of 18 years, that it is bona fide his intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce allegiance to his foreign state or sovereignty. Such declaration shall set forth the same facts as are registered at the time of his arrival.

2. Not less than two years nor more than seven after he has made such declaration he shall file a petition, signed by himself and verified, in

which he shall state his name, place of residence, occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, name of the vessel on which he arrived, the time when and the place and name of the court where he declared his intention of becoming a citizen; if he is married, he shall state the name of his wife, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time the petition is filed, and if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each child living. The petitioner shall also set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of any body of persons opposed to organized government, and that he is not a polygamist or a believer in polygamy; that he intends to become a citizen of and to live permanently in the United States, and every other fact material to his naturalization and required to be proved upon the final hearing of his application. The petition shall be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses who are citizens. At the time of the filing of the petition there shall be also filed a certificate from the department of commerce and labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and be a part of his petition.

3. He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely renounces all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

4. It shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the court admitting any alien to citizenship that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is at the time held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution. In addition to the oath of the applicant, the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the facts of residence, moral character and attachment to the principles of the constitution shall be required.

5. He must renounce any hereditary title or order of nobility which he may possess.

6. When any alien who has declared his intention dies before he is actually naturalized the widow and minor children may, by complying with the other provisions of the act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Immediately after the filing of the petition the clerk of the court shall give notice thereof by posting in a public place the name, nativity and residence of the alien, the date and place of his arrival in the United States and the date for the final hearing of his petition and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf. Persons for naturalization may be filed at any time, but final hearing thereon shall be had only on stated days and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition. No person shall be naturalized within thirty days preceding a general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the court.

No person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers of the government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized.

No alien shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted as a citizen of the United States who cannot speak the English language. This requirement does not apply to those physically unable to comply with it, or to those making homestead entries upon the public lands of the United States.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

STATE.

Gubernatorial if not otherwise specified.

Alabama—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Arizona—Biennially; first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Arkansas—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 9, 1918.

California—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Colorado—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Connecticut—State officers except attorney-general, biennially; attorney-general quadrennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Delaware—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Florida—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Georgia—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Idaho—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Illinois—Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor and attorney-general every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. State treasurer biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Indiana—Governor, every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920. Other state officers biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Iowa—Governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of instruction, one justice of the Supreme court and one railroad commissioner biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Kansas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Kentucky—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Louisiana—Every fourth year; third Tuesday in April. Next election April 20, 1920.

Maine—Biennially; second Monday in September. Next election Sept. 9, 1918.

Maryland—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Massachusetts—Annually. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Michigan—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Minnesota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Mississippi—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Missouri—Principal state officers every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Montana—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Nebraska—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Nevada—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

New Hampshire—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

New Jersey—Governor every third year, other officers appointed. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

New Mexico—Every fourth year, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

New York—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

North Carolina—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

North Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Ohio—Governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer and attorney-general biennially. Next election Nov. 4, 1919.

Oklahoma—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Oregon—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Pennsylvania—Governor, lieutenant-governor and secretary of internal affairs every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1921.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Rhode Island—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

South Carolina—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

South Dakota—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Tennessee—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Texas—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Utah—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Vermont—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 8, 1921.

Washington—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

West Virginia—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 2, 1920.

Wisconsin—Biennially. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

Wyoming—Every fourth year. Next election Nov. 5, 1918.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

June 30, 1916.

[Source: United States reclamation service, department of the interior.]

Location.	Project.	Area.	Cost.*
Arizona.....	Salt river.....	191,648	\$1,952,760
Arizona-Calif.....	Yuma.....	127,427	13,180,609
California.....	Orland.....	20,300	888,800
Colorado.....	Grand valley.....	58,000	4,595,000

Uncompahgre

Colorado..... valley..... 140,000 9,409,000

Idaho..... Boise..... 255,000 12,800,000

Idaho..... Minidoka..... 120,300 5,921,000

Idaho..... Jackson lake..... 800,000

Kansas..... Garden City..... 10,677 377,136

Montana..... Blackfeet (Ind.)..... 122,500 3,500,000

Montana..... Flathead (Ind.)..... 152,000 6,790,000

Montana..... Port Peck (Ind.)..... 152,000 5,220,000

Montana..... Huntley..... 32,905 1,755,348

Montana..... Milk river..... 220,000 8,652,748

Montana..... Sun river..... 174,022 8,250,000

Montana-North Lower Yellow-

Dakota..... stone..... 60,116 3,332,751

Nebraska-Wyo..... North Platte..... 229,556 12,639,226

Nevada..... Truckee-Carson..... 246,000 9,486,000

New Mexico..... Carlsbad..... 24,796 1,464,000

New Mexico..... Hondo..... 10,000 339,491

N. Mex.-Texas..... Rio Grande..... 155,000 11,768,700

North Dakota..... N. Dak. pump..... 26,273 1,149,880

Oklahoma..... Lawton..... 2,500 160,000

Oregon..... Umatilla..... 36,300 3,841,324

Oregon-Calif..... Klamath..... 142,796 4,564,000

South Dakota..... Belle Fourche..... 97,916 3,632,781

Utah..... Strawberry val..... 50,000 3,650,000

Washington..... Okanogan..... 10,099 840,000

Washington..... Yakima.....

Storage unit..... 7,354,700

Sun's side unit..... 119,828 3,473,894

Tieton unit..... 34,000 3,169,271

Wyoming..... Shoshone..... 147,365 9,936,000

Total..... 3,115,624 174,844,429

*Estimated cost of completed project.

ORIGIN OF VARIOUS LIMESTONES.

Ordinary or pure limestone, according to investigations made by the United States geological survey, is formed by molluscan shells and corals consisting of carbonate of lime; magnesian limestones are formed in large part by Foraminifera, the corals known as sea fans, and the echinoderms, which include crinoids, sea urchins and star fishes, all of which are rich in carbonate of magnesia, while phosphatic limestones or rocks owe their phosphates in large part to brachiopods, annelids and crustaceans.

SUPREME COURT BILLBOARD DECISION.

In a decision announced Jan. 15, 1917, the United States Supreme court held valid a Chicago billboard ordinance passed in 1911 prohibiting billboards on residence streets without the consent of more than half of the property owners in the block where a billboard is put up.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[From census bureau report.]

The apportionment of representatives in congress, under the first six censuses—1790 to 1840, inclusive—was made by congress, each by a separate act. The law for taking the census of 1850 which was intended to be permanent, presented a rule of apportionment, fixed the number of members of the house at 233 and directed the secretary of the interior thereafter to make the apportionment. The apportionment of 1860 was also made under this law, but congress, on March 4, 1862, fixed the total number of representatives at 241, and the secretary of the interior apportioned the new quotas to the states. The apportionments from and after the census of 1870 were made by congress, each by a separate act, hence it may be assumed that the power conferred on the secretary of the interior by the act of May 23, 1850, was repealed by implication. The fol-

lowing shows the dates of the apportionment acts and the ratio of population to each representative:

Census.	Date.	Ratio.
1910—Aug. 8, 1911.....		211 877
1900—Jan. 16, 1901.....		194 182
1890—Feb. 7, 1891.....		173,901
1880—Feb. 25, 1882.....		151,911
1870—Feb. 2, 1872.....		131,425
1860—May 23, 1860.....		127,331
1850—May 23, 1850.....		93,423
1840—June 25, 1842.....		70,680
1830—May 22, 1832.....		47,700
1820—May 7, 1822.....		35,000
1810—Dec. 21, 1811.....		33,000
1800—Jan. 14, 1802.....		33,000
1790—April 14, 1792.....		33,000
.....Constitution, 1789.....		30,000

REPRESENTATIVES UNDER EACH APPORTIONMENT.

STATE.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.	1789.
Alabama.....	10	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	5	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	11	8	7	6	4	3	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	4	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	5
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida.....	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia.....	12	11	11	10	9	7	8	8	9	7	6	4	2	5
Idaho.....	2	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	27	25	22	20	19	14	9	7	3	1	*1	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	10	7	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	11	11	11	11	9	6	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	8	8	8	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	11	11	11	11	9	9	10	10	13	12	10	8	2	.....
Louisiana.....	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	3	*1	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	7	7	9	8
Maryland.....	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Massachusetts.....	16	14	13	12	11	10	11	10	12	13	13	17	14	8
Michigan.....	13	12	12	11	9	6	4	3	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	10	9	7	5	3	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	4	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	16	16	15	14	13	9	7	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	2	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	6	6	6	3	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
New Jersey.....	12	10	8	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	4
New Mexico.....	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	45	37	34	34	33	31	33	34	40	34	27	17	10	6
North Carolina.....	10	6	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	3	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	22	21	21	21	20	19	21	21	19	14	6	*1	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	8	*5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	36	32	30	28	27	24	25	24	28	26	23	18	13	6
Rhode Island.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
South Carolina.....	7	7	7	7	6	4	6	7	9	9	9	8	6	5
South Dakota.....	3	2	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	13	9	6	3	*1	.....
Texas.....	18	16	13	11	6	4	2	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	2	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	4	2	.....
Virginia.....	10	10	10	10	9	11	13	15	21	22	21	22	19	10
Washington.....	5	3	2	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	6	6	4	4	8	6	3	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	11	11	10	9	8	6	3	*2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1	1	1	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	433	386	356	325	292	241	234	223	240	213	181	141	105	65
Added*.....	2	5	1	7	1	2	3	9	2	2	5	1	1	.....

*Assigned to new states after apportionment. Included in table, but not in total under apportionment

DEATH OF ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

Admiral George Dewey of the United States navy died at his home in Washington, D. C., Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 16, 1917, after an illness of less than a week. He had, however, been gradually failing for a year and a half from ailments incident to old age. The immediate cause of his death was arteriosclerosis. Admiral Dewey was born Dec. 26, 1837, in Montpelier, Vt. He chose a naval career, was graduated from Annapolis in 1858 and served in the civil

war as a lieutenant. In 1898, while commander of the Asiatic squadron, he fought and won the battle of Manila bay, destroying the Spanish Asiatic squadron under Admiral Montojo, without the loss of a ship or man under his own command. He was made admiral of the navy in 1899 and from March 29, 1900, to the time of his death he was president of the general board. He was buried in Arlington National cemetery.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES (1904-1916).

STATE.	1916.		1912.		1908.		1904.		STATE.	1916.		1912.		1908.		1904.	
	Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.		Wilson, D.	Hughes, R.	Wilson, D.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, R.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	Roosevelt, R.
Alabama.....	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	Nevada.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arizona.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	New Hampshire	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Arkansas.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	New Jersey.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
California.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	New Mexico.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Colorado.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	New York.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Connecticut.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	North Carolina..	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Delaware.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	North Dakota.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Florida.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Oklahoma.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Georgia.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	Oregon.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Idaho.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Pennsylvania.....	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Illinois.....	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Indiana.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	South Dakota.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Iowa.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	Tennessee.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Kansas.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Texas.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Kentucky.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Utah.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Vermont.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Maine.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Virginia.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Maryland.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Washington.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Massachusetts..	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	West Virginia....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Wisconsin.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Minnesota.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Wyoming.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mississippi.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Total.....	277	254	435	89	8	321	162	336
Missouri.....	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18									
Montana.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8									
Nebraska.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8									

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS SINCE 1881.

Congress.	Years.	Senate.		House.		Congress.	Years.	Senate.		House.					
		Rep.	Dem.	Ind.	Rep.			Dem.	Ind.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.			
47th	1881-1883	37	38	1	146	138	10	59th	1905-1907	58	32	250	136	..	
48th	1883-1885	40	36	..	124	198	1	60th	1907-1909	61	31	222	164	..	
49th	1885-1887	42	34	..	120	204	1	61st	1909-1911	60	32	219	172	..	
50th	1887-1889	39	37	..	153	168	4	62d	1911-1913	51	41	162	238	*†	
51st	1889-1891	39	37	..	166	159	..	63d	1913-1915	51	44	†	127	290	†§
52d	1891-1893	47	39	2	88	236	8	64th	1915-1917	39	56	†	193	231	§
53d	1893-1895	38	44	3	126	220	8	65th	1917-1919	42	53	†	216	210	§
54th	1895-1897	42	39	5	246	104	7	*Socialist. †Progressive. ‡Includes 9 progressive, 7 progressive republicans, 1 independent and 1 vacancy. §Includes progressives, socialists and vacancies. Figures in table are for beginning of each congress.							
55th	1897-1899	46	34	10	266	134	16								
56th	1899-1901	53	26	11	185	163	9								
57th	1901-1903	56	29	3	198	153	5								
58th	1903-1905	58	32	..	206	174	2								

IMPEACHMENT CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the cases of the following accused officials, with the result stated:

William Blount, senator from Tennessee, in 1799; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, Blount having resigned previously.

John Pickens, judge of the United States District court for New Hampshire; removed from office in 1804.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States; acquitted 1805.

James H. Peck, judge of the United States District court for Missouri; acquitted 1831.

West H. Humphreys, judge of the United States District court for Tennessee; removed from office, 1862.

Andrew Johnson, president of the United States; acquitted 1868.

William W. Belknap, secretary of war; acquitted 1876.

Charles Swayne, judge of the United States District court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted 1905.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge of the United States Commerce court; convicted 1913.

AGAINST GOVERNORS.

Nine governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862; acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868; charges dropped.

Wm. W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870; removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871; charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871; removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872; term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adebert Ames, Mississippi, 1876; resigned.

William Sulzer, New York, 1913; removed.

James E. Ferguson, Texas, 1917; removed.

FATAL THEATER FIRES AND PANICS.

Theater or hall and date. Lives lost.

Banquet theater, Oporto, March 21, 1888.....200

Barnsley, England (hall), Jan. 11, 1903.....16

Boulogne theater, Belgium, Dec. 22, 1912.....12

Bologno, Russia, March 6, 1911.....120

Canonsburg, Pa., opera house, Aug. 26, 1911.....26

Carlsruhe theater, Petrograd, April 28, 1892.....6

Central theater, Philadelphia, April 28, 1892.....200

Conway's theater, Brooklyn, Dec. 5, 1876.....295

Exeter theater, England, Sept. 5, 1887.....200

Flores theater, Acapulco, Mex., Feb. 14, 1909.....250

Front Street theater, Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1895.....23

Theater or hall and date. Lives lost.

Houston Street theater, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1913.....2

Iroquois, Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903.....575

Italian hall, Calumet, Mich., Dec. 24, 1913.....72

Lehman's theater, Petrograd, 1837.....700

Opera-Comique, Paris, May 25, 1887.....75

Rhode's opera house, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13, 1908.....70

Richmond (Va.) theater, Dec. 26, 1811.....40

Ring theater, Vienna, Dec. 8, 1831.....65

Surabaya theater, Java, Jan. 26, 1914.....70

Vervins, France, March 9, 1913.....10

Villareal theater, Spain, May 27, 1912.....80

NATIONAL POLITICAL COMMITTEES (1916-1920).

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago and New York.
 Chairman—William R. Willcox, New York.
 Secretary—James B. Reynolds, Wilkins building,
 Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., New York.
 Assistant Treasurers—Fred W. Upham, Illinois,
 and Beverly R. Robinson, New York.
 Executive Committee—John T. Adams, Iowa;
 William H. Crocker, California; Fred W. Estabrook,
 New Hampshire; James A. Hemenway, Indiana;
 A. T. Hert, Kentucky; R. B. Howell, Nebraska;
 Alvah H. Martin, Virginia; Herbert Parsons,
 New York; S. A. Perkins, Washington; Charles B. Warren,
 Michigan; Ralph E. Williams, Oregon.
 Alabama—Oliver D. Street.....Birmingham
 Alaska—Cornelius S. Murane.....Juneau
 Arizona—Allen B. Jaynes.....Tucson
 Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.....Little Rock
 California—William H. Crocker.....San Francisco
 Colorado—Robert Work.....Pueblo
 Connecticut—John T. King.....Bridgeport
 Delaware—Coleman du Pont.....Wilmington
 District of Columbia—(Vacancy)
 Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Princeton
 Georgia—Henry S. Jackson.....Atlanta
 Hawaii—R. W. Breckens.....Honolulu
 Idaho—John W. Hart.....Menan
 Illinois—William Hale Thompson.....Chicago
 Indiana—James T. Hemenway.....Booneville
 Iowa—John T. Adams.....Des Moines
 Kansas—Fred Stanley.....Wichita
 Kentucky—A. T. Hert.....Louisville
 Louisiana—Armand Romain.....New Orleans
 Maine—Frederick Hale.....Portland
 Maryland—William P. Jackson.....Salisbury
 Massachusetts—William Murray Crane.....Dalton
 Michigan—Charles B. Warren.....Detroit
 Minnesota—Chester A. Congdon.....Duluth
 Mississippi—L. B. Moseley.....Jackson
 Missouri—L. B. Barker.....St. Louis
 Montana—Thomas A. Marlow.....Helena
 Nebraska—R. B. Howell.....Omaha
 Nevada—Herbert G. Humphrey.....Reno
 New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook.....Nashua
 New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.....Newark
 New Mexico—Charles A. Spiess.....East Las Vegas
 New York—Herbert Parsons.....New York
 North Carolina—John M. Morehead.....Charlotte
 North Dakota—Gunder Olson.....Grafton
 Ohio—Rudolph K. Hynick.....Cincinnati
 Oklahoma—James J. McGraw.....Ponca City
 Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.....Philadelphia
 Philippines—Henry B. McCoy.....Manila
 Porto Rico—(Vacancy)
 Rhode Island—William P. Sheffield.....Newport
 South Carolina—Joseph W. Tolbert.....Greenwood
 South Dakota—Willis C. Cook.....Sioux Falls
 Tennessee—(Vacancy)
 Texas—H. F. MacGregor.....Houston
 Utah—Reed Smoot.....Provo
 Vermont—Earle S. Kinsley.....Rutland
 Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.....Norfolk
 Washington—Samuel A. Perkins.....Tacoma
 West Virginia—Virgil L. Highland.....Clarksburg
 Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.....Madison
 Wyoming—George E. Pexton.....Evanson

CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEES (1917).

Alabama—Pope M. Long.....Cordova
 Arizona—Thomas Haddock.....Phoenix
 Arkansas—A. C. Remmel.....Little Rock
 California—Chester H. Rowell.....Fresno
 Colorado—Philip B. Stewart.....Denver
 Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback.....Hartford
 Delaware—Alden R. Benson.....Wilmington
 Florida—Henry S. Chubb.....Princeton
 Georgia—Roscoe Pickett.....Atlanta
 Idaho—Evan Evans.....Boise
 Illinois—Fred R. Sterling.....Rockford
 Indiana—Will H. Hays.....Indianapolis
 Iowa—Charles A. Rayson.....Des Moines
 Kansas—Charles H. Sessions.....Topeka
 Kentucky—B. T. Frank.....Louisville
 Louisiana—Clarence S. Herbert.....New Orleans
 Maine—Frank J. Ham.....Augusta
 Maryland—Galen L. Tait.....Baltimore
 Massachusetts—Edward A. Thurston.....Boston

Michigan—John D. Mangum.....Detroit
 Minnesota—E. L. Thornton.....St. Paul
 Mississippi—W. O. Ligon.....Jackson
 Missouri—T. W. Hukriede.....St. Louis
 Montana—O. M. Harvey.....Helena
 Nebraska—E. D. Beach.....Lincoln
 Nevada—George L. Sanford.....Carson City
 New Hampshire—Dwight Hall.....Concord
 New Jersey—Newton K. Bugbee.....Trenton
 New Mexico—W. H. Glenwater.....Santa Fe
 New York—George A. Glynn.....Syracuse
 North Carolina—Frank A. Linney.....Greensboro
 North Dakota—William Lampe.....Fargo
 Ohio—Charles S. Hatfield.....Columbus
 Oklahoma—Arthur H. Geissler.....Oklahoma City
 Oregon—Charles L. McNary.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—William E. Crow.....Philadelphia
 Rhode Island—Joseph P. Burlingame.....Providence
 South Carolina—J. W. Tolbert.....Greenwood
 South Dakota—C. B. Powers.....Sioux Falls
 Tennessee—J. Will Taylor.....Nashville
 Texas—Phil E. Baer.....Paris
 Utah—Glen Miller.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—Stanley C. Weston.....Chelsea
 Virginia—C. B. Slomp.....Roanoke
 Washington—Millard T. Harrison.....Seattle
 West Virginia—Joseph H. Gaines.....Clarksburg
 Wisconsin—George A. West.....Milwaukee
 Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan.....Cheyenne

DEMOCRATIC.

Permanent headquarters—502-3 Hibbs building,
 Washington, D. C.
 Campaign headquarters—New York and Chicago.
 Chairman—Vance C. McCormick, Pennsylvania.
 Vice-Chairman—Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut.
 Secretary—Carter Glass, Virginia.
 Treasurer—Wilbur W. Marsh, Iowa.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—John I. Martin, Illinois.
 Alabama—Ed D. Smith.....Birmingham
 Arizona—Fred T. Colter.....Colter
 Arkansas—Wallace Davis.....Little Rock
 California—Isidore B. Dockweiler.....Los Angeles
 Colorado—John T. Barnett.....Denver
 Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.....Stamford
 Delaware—Willard Saulsbury.....Wilmington
 Florida—J. T. Crawford.....Jacksonville
 Georgia—Clark Howell.....Savannah
 Idaho—R. H. Elder.....Coeur d'Alene
 Illinois—Charles Boeschenstein.....Edwardsville
 Indiana—E. G. Hoffman.....Fort Wayne
 Iowa—W. W. Marsh.....Waterloo
 Kansas—(Vacancy)
 Kentucky—William B. Haldeman.....Louisville
 Louisiana—Robert Ewing.....New Orleans
 Maine—Charles F. Johnson.....Waterville
 Maryland—J. Fred C. Talbot.....Lutherville
 Massachusetts—John W. Coughlin.....Fall River
 Michigan—W. F. Conolly.....Detroit
 Minnesota—Frederick B. Luch.....St. Paul
 Mississippi—J. M. McBeath.....Meridian
 Missouri—E. F. Goltra.....St. Louis
 Montana—J. Bruce Kremer.....Butte
 Nebraska—A. F. Mullen.....Omaha
 Nevada—James L. McCarthy.....Goldfield
 New Hampshire—R. C. Murchie.....Concord
 New Jersey—Robert S. Hudspeth.....Jersey City
 New Mexico—A. A. Jones.....Las Vegas
 New York—Norman E. Mack.....Buffalo
 North Carolina—A. W. McLean.....Lumberton
 North Dakota—H. H. Perry.....Ellendale
 Ohio—E. H. Moore.....Youngstown
 Oklahoma—Thomas Wade.....Marlow
 Oregon—H. M. Esterly.....Portland
 Pennsylvania—A. Mitchell Palmer.....Stroudsburg
 Rhode Island—Patrick H. Quinn.....Providence
 South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.....Trenton
 South Dakota—James Mee.....Centerville
 Tennessee—Cordell Hull.....Carthage
 Texas—William Polndexter.....Cleburne
 Utah—James H. Morley.....Salt Lake City
 Vermont—James E. Kennedy.....Williston
 Virginia—Carter Glass.....Lynchburg
 Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.....Tacoma
 West Virginia—Clarence W. Watson.....Fairmont
 Wisconsin—Joseph Martin.....Green Bay
 Wyoming—John E. Osborne.....Rawlins

Alaska—T. J. Donohue.....Valdez
Dist. of Columbia—John F. Costello.....Washington
Hawaii—John H. Wilson.....Honolulu
Philippines—Robert E. Manley.....Naga, Ambos
Porto Rico—Andres B. Cresas.....San Juan

CHAIRMEN OF STATE COMMITTEES (1917).

Alabama—B. Graves.....Huntsville
Arizona—Frank J. Duffy.....Nogales
Arkansas—Joe W. House, Jr.....Little Rock
California—O. K. Cushing.....San Francisco
Colorado—Raymond Miller.....Denver
Connecticut—David E. Fitzgerald.....New Haven
Delaware—Harry T. Graham.....Wilmington
Florida—George P. Raney, Jr.....Tampa
Georgia—Judge E. J. Reagan.....McDonough
Idaho—W. R. Hamilton.....Boise
Illinois—A. W. Charles, Hotel Sherman, Chicago
Indiana—Bernard Korbly.....Indianapolis
Iowa—J. W. Reynolds.....Creston
Kansas—Hubert Lardner.....Topeka
Kentucky—J. C. Cantrill.....Harrodsburg
Louisiana—L. E. Thomas.....Shreveport
Maine—W. R. Pattengall.....Augusta
Maryland—Dr. J. H. Wade.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—Michael O'Leary.....Boston
Michigan—Albert E. Stevenson.....Port Huron
Minnesota—Fred E. Wheaton.....Minneapolis
Mississippi—Joseph W. Norgood.....Magnolia
Missouri—James Cowgill.....St. Louis
Montana—Hugh R. Wells.....Helena
Nebraska—L. F. Langhorst.....Elmwood
Nevada—S. M. Pickett.....Reno
New Hampshire—George E. Farrand.....Concord
New Jersey—Edward E. Grosscup.....Wenonah
New Mexico—Arthur Seligman.....Santa Fe
New York—E. S. Harris.....New York City
North Carolina—Thomas D. Warren.....Newbern
North Dakota—Fred W. McLean.....Fargo
Ohio—W. L. Finley.....Columbus
Oklahoma—Alger Melton.....Chickasha
Oregon—Samuel White.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Wm. S. McLean, Jr., Wilkesbarre
Rhode Island—Francis E. Sullivan.....Providence
South Carolina—John G. Evans.....Spartanburg
South Dakota—J. J. Jorgenson.....Chamberlain
Tennessee—L. D. Hill.....Sparta
Texas—Paul Waples.....Fort Worth
Utah—Mathonibah Thorpe.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—(Vacancy).....
Virginia—Rover A. James.....Danville
Washington—George E. Ryan.....Seattle
West Virginia—C. L. Shavas.....Fairmont
Wisconsin—O. A. LaBude.....Milwaukee
Wyoming—S. G. Hopkins.....Cheyenne

SOCIALIST.

National Headquarters—303 West Madison street,
Chicago, Ill.
National Executive Secretary—Adolph Germer,
Chicago, Ill.
National Executive Committee—Victor L. Berger,
Wisconsin; Morris Hillquit, New York; Anna
A. Maley, New York; John M. Work, Illinois.

STATE SECRETARIES.

Alabama—A. L. Feinberg.....Birmingham
Alaska—R. E. Hegner.....Seldovia
Arizona—Alice Eddy.....Phoenix
Arkansas—Freda Hogan.....Huntington
California—T. W. Williams.....Los Angeles
Colorado—Jennie A. McGehe.....Denver
Connecticut—Martin F. Plunkett.....Wallingford
Delaware—Robert Thomson.....Wilmington
Dist. of Columbia—Julian I. Pierce.....Washington
Florida—E. H. Lavender.....Jacksonville
Georgia—Mrs. Mary Raulo Millis.....Atlanta
Idaho—Myrtle Mauritz.....Nampa
Illinois—O. C. Wilson.....Chicago
Indiana—William H. Henry.....Indianapolis
Iowa—I. S. McCrillis.....Des Moines
Kansas—Mrs. Ida Belof.....Winfield
Kentucky—J. L. Stark.....Louisville
Louisiana—J. R. Jones.....Georgetown
Maine—Fred E. Irish.....Bath
Maryland—Karl Hartig.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—James Oneal.....Boston
Michigan—John Keracher.....Detroit
Minnesota—A. L. Sugarman.....St. Paul
Mississippi—Ida M. Raymond.....Jackson
Missouri—W. L. Garver.....Neosho

Montana—J. F. Mabie.....Butte
Nebraska—Mary H. Axtell.....Haignville
Nevada—Justus E. Taylor.....Reno
New Hampshire—Fred E. Irish.....Bath, Me.
New Jersey—Milo C. Jones.....Newark
New Mexico—Walter B. Dillon.....Mills
New York—U. Solomon.....New York City
North Carolina—Roy Swaim.....Winston-Salem
North Dakota—H. R. Martinson.....Minot
Ohio—A. Wagenknecht.....Lakewood
Oklahoma—H. M. Sinclair.....Oklahoma City
Oregon—O. G. Johannessen.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Robert B. Ringle.....Reading
Rhode Island—John Bradbury.....Pawtucket
South Carolina—Wm. Eberhard.....Charleston
South Dakota—E. F. Atwood.....Sisseton
Tennessee—G. J. Braun.....Memphis
Texas—W. T. Webb.....Cisco
Utah—C. T. Stoney.....Salt Lake City
Vermont—David D. Smith.....Websterville
Virginia—Chas S. Roth.....Norfolk
Washington—Emil Herman.....Everett
West Virginia—Edwin Firth.....Huntington
Wisconsin—Louis A. Arnold.....Milwaukee
Wyoming—D. A. Hastings.....Cheyenne

PROHIBITION.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hearst building, Chicago, Ill.
V. G. Hinshaw, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; W. G.
Calderwood, vice-chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.;
Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky.;
H. P. Faris, treasurer, Clinton, Mo.; Robert
H. Patton, Springfield, Ill.; F. C. Hendrickson,
Cumberland, Md.; E. L. G. Hohenthal, South
Manchester, Conn.; Daniel A. Poling, Boston,
Mass.; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira, N. Y.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—A. F. Lokey.....Birmingham
Dr. Isaac W. Higgs.....Citronelle
Arizona—Eugene W. Chaffin.....Long Beach, Cal.
John Wix Thomas.....Phoenix
Arkansas—G. H. Kimball.....Little Rock
J. M. Parker.....Dardanelle
California—H. Clay Needham.....Los Angeles
Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell.....Chico
Colorado—John Hipp.....Denver
Otto Reinhardt.....Denver
Columbia, Dist. of—M. E. O'Brien.....Washington
John E. Mahoney.....Washington
Connecticut—E. L. G. Hohenthal.....S. Manchester
F. G. Platt.....New Britain
Delaware—L. W. Brosius.....Wilmington
William E. Hawkins.....Wilmington
Florida—John P. Coffin.....Johnstown
Mrs. Charlotte R. Coffin.....Johnstown
Georgia—(Vacancy).....
Idaho—Col. James M. Ingersoll.....Pocatello
Lowell H. Coate.....Northgate, N. D.
Illinois—Robert H. Patton.....Springfield
Indiana—J. Raymond Schmidt.....Indianapolis
Sumner W. Haynes.....Portland
Iowa—A. MacEachron.....Waterloo
Fred T. Stevenson.....Waukegan
Kansas—O. A. Herbert.....Peoria
J. N. Woods.....Ottawa
Kentucky—Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp.....Lexington
William B. Gragg.....Somerset
Louisiana—(Vacancy).....
Maine—William I. Sterling.....Waterville
Frederick A. Shepherd.....Waterville
Maryland—Finley C. Hendrickson.....Cumberland
George R. Gorsuch.....Baltimore
Massachusetts—John B. Lewis.....Reading
Daniel A. Poling.....Boston
Michigan—Burton L. Rockwood.....Detroit
John F. Resley.....Plainwell
Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood.....Minneapolis
E. E. Lobeck.....Alexandria
Mississippi—B. F. Howard.....Gulfport
Missouri—H. P. Faris.....Clinton
Julius C. Hughes.....Richmond
Montana—(Vacancy).....
Nebraska—J. H. Currie.....Bradshaw
John Grant Shick.....Ord
Nevada—Rev. J. M. Swander.....Elko
New Hampshire—Ralph Meras.....Exeter
Arthur B. Simonds.....Franklin
New Jersey—Will D. Martin.....Hasbrouck Heights

James Gilbert Mason.....Metuchen
New Mexico—Dr. Randolph Cook.....Albuquerque
Dr. W. C. Bassett.....Des Moines
New York—Olin S. Bishop.....Utica
Francis B. Baldwin.....Elmira
North Carolina—Thomas P. Johnston.....Salisbury
Dr. J. M. Templeton.....Cary
North Dakota—George Lippman.....Granville
O. B. McCracken.....Fargo
Ohio—Aaron S. Watkins.....Columbus Grove
Hewson L. Peeke.....Sandusky
Oklahoma—Ernest Allison Smith.....Guthrie
J. B. Brewer.....Enid
Oregon—George L. Cleaver.....Imbler
J. P. Newell.....Portland
Pennsylvania—Dr. E. P. Frugh.....Harrisburg
David B. McAlmont.....Franklin
Rhode Island—Louis E. Remington.....Rumford
Frederic T. Jencks.....West Barrington
South Carolina—(Vacancy).....Woonsocket
South Dakota—C. V. Templeton.....Watertown
W. T. Rafferty.....Memphis
Tennessee—Dr. Ira Landrith.....Memphis
Texas—P. F. Paige.....Dallas
H. L. Winchell.....Cisco
Utah—Prof. W. N. Jonas.....Cowley, Wyo.
Rev. Henry P. Olson.....Duluth, Minn.
Vermont—L. W. Hanson.....Montpelier
George S. Wood.....Pawlet
Virginia—E. B. McIntyre.....Drewry's Bluff
France M. Hammond.....Troutville
Washington—Walter F. McDowell.....Olympia
Mrs. Nettie Halenbeck.....Tacoma

West Virginia—Jay E. Cunningham.....Pennsboro
J. Goodloe Jackson.....Jane Lew
Wisconsin—A. J. Benjamin.....Milwaukee
H. H. Tabbs.....Elkhorn
Wyoming—J. B. Cortner.....Farmland, Ind.
A. B. Campbell.....Thermopolis

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen, 45 Rose street, New York, N. Y.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sidney Armer, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Johnson, 101 Greenwood street, New Haven, Conn.; John M. Francis, 268 N. East street, Du Quoin, Ill.; Ernest Viewegh, 1318 N. Haugh street, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Sweeney, 10 Ashley street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Samuel Johnson, 1023 Fremont street, St. Paul, Minn.; Henry J. Poelling, 2458 E. Union avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.; Patrick E. De Lee, 152 4th street, Troy, N. Y.; John D. Goerke, 306 Superior avenue, N. B. Cleveland, O.; G. G. Anton, 4310 Otter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Donald L. Munro, 1020 Bay street, Portsmouth, Va.; Thomas Taylor, 1318½ Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Wash.; Albert Schnabel, 1397 16th street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph Czaplo, 34 Lehigh avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Silling, 5914 Mervine street, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. Hanson, 83 Kenmore road, Medford, Mass.; Jordan Bachett, 584 E. 137th street, New York, N. Y.

POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1916 IN BRIEF.

The following summary includes the principal planks in the platforms adopted at the national party conventions in 1916:

REPUBLICAN.

Protection of every American at home and abroad.
Firm and courageous foreign policy.
Restoration of order in Mexico.
Reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine.
Closer relations with Latin America.
Retention of the Philippines.
Coherent and continuous policy of national defense with an adequate army and strong navy.
Tariff for the protection of American industries and labor.
Regulation and supervision of corporations.
An effective system of rural credits.
Extension of rural free delivery.
Subsidies for merchant marine.
Federal control of transportation business.
Establishment of budget system for government expenditures.
Conservation of natural resources.
Vocational education and workmen's compensation laws.
Woman suffrage to be granted by each state.

PROGRESSIVE.

Protection of the rights of American citizens on land and sea.
To guard the honor of the nation.
To maintain the integrity of international law.
The creation of conditions which will make for permanent peace.
Adequate provision for the common defense.
A navy restored to at least second rank in battle efficiency.
A regular army of 250,000 men as a first line of defense.
A system of military training adequate to organize with promptness, behind that first line of the army and navy, a citizen soldiery, supplied, armed and controlled by the national government.
Universal military training.
Full suffrage for women.
Social and industrial justice.
Creation of a permanent expert tariff commission, a protective tariff.
National regulation of industry.

DEMOCRATIC.

Tariff for revenue only; a nonpartisan tariff commission.

The suppression of all alliances and combinations conspiring to injure the United States and advance the interests of foreign countries.

The maintenance of an army adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, development of seacoast defenses, the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms; continuous development of the navy.

To assist the world in securing settled peace and justice, respect for the fundamental rights of the smaller states and the complete security of the highway of the seas.

Closer relations of amity with other American republics.

Maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Intervention in Mexico, but only as a last resort.

Development of American merchant marine.

Conservation of natural resources.

Promotion of agriculture through farm marketing, farm credits and the establishment of grades and standards.

A living wage for all employees.

A working day of not to exceed eight hours.

Adoption of safety appliances.

Compensation for industrial accidents.

Equitable retirement law for civil service employees.

Protection of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad.

Peace among the warring nations of Europe.

Development of waterways.

Alteration of senate rules to permit transaction of business.

Economy and the use of the budget system in national expenditures.

Enforcement of civil service laws.

Self-government and ultimate independence for the Philippines.

Prison reform.

Generous pensions for soldiers.

PROHIBITION.

Abolition of liquor traffic.

Equal suffrage for women by amendments to state and federal constitutions.

Peace and friendliness with all nations; promotion of a world court for the settlement of national differences.

Disarmament of nations.

Against universal military training.

Promotion of reciprocity in trade; formation of a commission of trade specialists.

Creation of merchant marine.
Independence of Philippines when people are fit for it.
Extension of civil service.
Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
Arbitration between capital and labor.
Budget system in national expenditures.
Single presidential term of six years.
Initiative, referendum and recall.
Promotion of agriculture; abolition of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and stock exchanges.

SOCIALIST.

Opposition to war.
Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.
Initiative, referendum, recall and proportional representation nationally as well as locally.
Abolition of United States senate and veto power of president.
Revision of constitution of the United States.
Abolition of power of Supreme court to pass upon acts of congress.
Curbing of injunctions.
Election of federal judges for short terms.
Freedom of speech, press and assemblage.
Increase of income, corporation and inheritance taxes.
Further measures for general education.
Abolition of monopoly ownership of patents.
Collective ownership of public utilities.
Acquisition by municipalities, states and government of grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies.
Extension of public domain to mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

Conservation of natural resources.
Collective ownership of land.
Money to be issued by government only; government to lend money at nominal rates to municipalities and counties to take over public utilities.
Relief of unemployed by extension of public works.
Conservation of human resources by—
Shortening the workday.
Freedom of political and economic organization.
Giving rest period of at least a day and a half in each week.
Securing more effective inspection of workshops.
Forbidding child labor.
Establishing minimum wage scales.
Establishing system of old age pensions and insurance by the state and by employers of workers without cost to the latter, and by
Establishing mothers' pensions.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

Means of production must be controlled by the people in common.
Industrial administration by the working class—the workers to assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs.
Organization of the workers into a revolutionary party.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY.

Adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States constitution that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA (1917).

[From Ayer's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.]

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.
Alabama	24	174	225
Alaska	14	15	31
Arizona	17	80	87
Arkansas	31	295	311
California	167	592	972
Colorado	44	311	393
Connecticut	36	84	155
Delaware	3	27	35
District of Columbia	6	24	95
Florida	35	154	204
Georgia	29	256	360
Hawaii	7	16	37
Idaho	10	138	160
Illinois	172	1,039	1,967
Indiana	146	499	745
Iowa	58	751	934
Kansas	70	613	725
Kentucky	29	207	305
Louisiana	20	152	205
Maine	13	98	136
Maryland	16	114	191
Massachusetts	93	398	693
Michigan	72	521	707
Minnesota	49	660	800
Mississippi	17	180	217
Missouri	86	735	1,000
Montana	19	231	270
Nebraska	32	558	655

State or territory.	Daily.	Weekly.	Total.
Nevada	10	26	39
New Hampshire	13	73	106
New Jersey	41	279	374
New Mexico	6	106	121
New York	205	1,071	2,147
North Carolina	33	204	307
North Dakota	12	362	389
Ohio	182	663	1,102
Oklahoma	54	509	601
Oregon	35	222	301
Pennsylvania	214	814	1,357
Philippines	19	8	39
Porto Rico	13	11	30
Rhode Island	12	23	52
South Carolina	16	115	173
South Dakota	17	363	414
Tennessee	18	222	314
Texas	105	826	1,032
Utah	9	82	119
Vermont	10	79	93
Virginia	35	169	258
Washington	40	301	416
West Virginia	32	155	203
Wisconsin	63	534	690
Wyoming	5	76	89
Total in 1917	2,514	16,165	23,387
Total in 1916	2,494	16,091	23,040
Canada (1916)	152	1,003	1,481

SPECIAL LABOR COMMISSION.

Appointed by President Wilson Sept. 19, 1917.

William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, chairman.
Col. J. L. Spangler, Pennsylvania.
Vernez Z. Reed, Colorado.
John H. Walker, Illinois.
E. P. Marsh, Washington.
Secretary of Commission—Felix Frankfurter, New York.

It is the duty of the commission to visit localities where labor troubles are most frequent and, as the personal representatives of the president, to call on the governors of the states where the difficulties are with a view to lending sympathetic counsel and aid to the state governments in the development of a better understanding be-

tween laborers and employers. It is not expected to hold formal public hearings, but to get into touch with both sides by the more informal process of personal conversation.

FEDERAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

Appointed by President Wilson Jan. 5, 1917.

Dr. Riley McMillan Little of Swarthmore, Pa., a republican, for a term of six years.
Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Bellingham, Wash., a progressive, for a term of four years.
John J. Keegan of Indianapolis, a democrat, for a term of two years.

NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS SINCE 1880.

- Place and date of each and names of nominees for president and vice-president in the order named:
- 1880—Democratic: Cincinnati, O., June 22-24; Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 2-8; James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur. Greenback: Chicago, Ill., June 9-11; James B. Weaver and B. J. Chambers. Prohibition: Cleveland, O., June 17; Neal Dow and A. M. Thompson.
- 1884—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 8-11; Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 3-6; James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. Greenback: Indianapolis, Ind., May 23-29; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West. American Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant. National Labor: Pittsburgh, Pa., July 23; John P. St. John and William Daniel. Anti-Monopoly: Chicago, Ill., May 14; Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West. Equal Rights: San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Mrs. M. L. Stow.
- 1888—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., June 6; Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 19; Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., May 20; Clinton B. Fisk and John A. Brooks. Union Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Alson J. Streeter and Samuel Evans. United Labor: Cincinnati, O., May 15; Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield. American: Washington, D. C., Aug. 14; James L. Curtis and James R. Greer. Equal Rights: Des Moines, Iowa, May 15; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and Alfred H. Love.
- 1892—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., June 21; Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. Republican: Minneapolis, Minn., June 7-10; Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid. Prohibition: Cincinnati, O., June 29; John Bidwell and J. B. Crandall. National People's: Omaha, Neb., July 2-5; James B. Weaver and James G. Field. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., Aug. 28; Simon Wing and Charles H. Matchett.
- 1896—Democratic: Chicago, Ill., July 7; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. Republican: St. Louis, Mo., June 16; William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart. People's Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson. Silver Party: St. Louis, Mo., July 22; William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall. National Democratic: Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2; John M. Palmer and Simon B. Buckner. Prohibition: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27; Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson. National Party: Pittsburgh, Pa., May 28; Charles E. Bentley and James H. Southgate. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 6; Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire.
- 1900—Democratic: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. Republican: Philadelphia, Pa., June 19-21; William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. People's Party: Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9-10; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. People's Party (Middle-of-the-Road): Cincinnati, O., May 9-10; Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly. Silver Republican: Kansas City, Mo., July 4-6; William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson. Prohibition: Chicago, Ill., June 27-29; John G. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., June 2-4; Joseph P. Malloney and Valentine Remmel. Social Democratic Party of the United States: Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27; Job Harriman and Max S. Hayes. Social Democratic Party of America: Indianapolis, Ind., March 6; Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman. Union Reform: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3; Seth W. Ellis and Samuel T. Nicholson.
- 1904—Democratic: St. Louis, Mo., July 6-9; Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis. Republican: Chicago, Ill., June 21-23; Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks. People's Party: Springfield, Ill., July 4-6; Thomas E. Watson and Thomas H. Tibbles. Prohibition: Indianapolis, Ind., June 29-July 1; Silas C. Swallow and George W. Carroll. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., July 3-9; Charles H. Corregan and William W. Cox. Socialist-Democratic Party of America: Chicago, Ill., May 1-6; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford. Continental: Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31; Charles H. Howard and George H. Shibley. (Nominees declined and Austin Holcomb and A. King were substituted by the national committee.)
- 1908—Republican: Chicago, June 16-19; William H. Taft and James S. Sherman. Democratic: Denver, July 7-10; William J. Bryan and John W. Kern. Socialist: Chicago, May 10-18; Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford. Prohibition: Columbus, O., July 15-16; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins. Independence: Chicago, July 27-28; Thomas L. Hisgen and John Temple Graves. People's: St. Louis, April 2-3; Thomas E. Watson and Samuel W. Williams. United Christian: Rock Island, Ill., May 1; Daniel Braxton Turney and S. P. Carter. Socialist-Labor: New York, July 2-5; Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro. (Preston declined and August Gillhaus was named in his place.)
- 1912—Democratic: Baltimore, June 25-July 3; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall. Republican: Chicago, June 18-22; William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman. Progressive: Chicago, Aug. 5-7; Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson. Socialist: Indianapolis, May 12-18; Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel. Prohibition: Atlantic City, July 10-12; Eugene W. Chafin and Aaron S. Watkins. Socialist-Labor: New York, April 7-10; Arthur Reimer and August Gillhaus. Populist: St. Louis, Aug. 13; no nominations made.
- 1916—Republican: Chicago, June 7-10; Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks. Progressive: Chicago, June 7-10; Theodore Roosevelt and John M. Parker. Roosevelt declined and party decided to support Hughes. Democratic: St. Louis, June 14-16; Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall. Prohibition: St. Paul, Minn., July 19-21; J. Frank Hanly and Ira D. Landrith. Socialist: No convention held; Allan L. Benson of George R. Epppatrick nominated by mail primary Jan. 10-March 11. Socialist-Labor: New York, N. Y., April 29-May 3; Arthur E. Reimer and Caleb Harrison.

AMERICA FIRST IN FRUIT EXPORTS.

The United States leads the world in the export of fruit, according to figures furnished by the agricultural department in Washington, D. C. In 1910 the value of the fruit exported was \$18,505,000, while in 1915 it was \$34,230,000. Fresh and dried apples constituted one-third of the value of these exports. Italy and Spain are second and third, respectively. During the five years from 1909 to 1913 the average value of the fruit exports from Italy was \$21,492,000 and from Spain \$21,353,000. Lemons constituted in value one-third of the fruit exports from

Italy, and oranges one-half of those from Spain.

With reference to imports of fruit, the three leading nations are the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States. Countries which lead in the cultivation for export of some particular kind of fruit are Asiatic Turkey for dates, raisins and dried figs, Greece for dried currants, Hawaii for canned pineapples, Italy for lemons, Jamaica for bananas, Japan for persimmons, Spain for oranges, table grapes and pickled olives, and the United States for prunes.



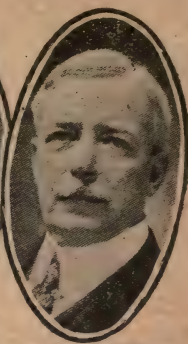
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Secretary Treasury.



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Postmaster-General.



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President.



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Vice-President.



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Attorney-General.



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Secretary of the Interior.



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Secretary of Commerce.



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Secretary of Labor.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The National Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

	Salary.
President—Woodrow Wilson (N. J.).....	\$75,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty (N. J.).....	7,500
Vice-President—Thomas R. Marshall (Ind.).....	12,000
Executive Clerk—Rudolph Forster (Va.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—T. W. Brahaney (Wis.).....	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary—Robert Lansing (N. Y.).....	\$12,000
Counselor for Department—Frank Lyon Polk (N. Y.).....	7,500
Assistant Secretary—Wm. Phillips (Mass.).....	5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—Alvey A. Adee (D. C.).....	4,500
Third Assistant Secretary—Breckinridge Long (Mo.).....	4,500
Director Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis (Neb.).....	3,000
Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey (N. Y.).....	5,000
Advisor on Commercial Treaties—William B. Flenneg (Ky.).....	4,500
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau—Sydney Y. Smith (D. C.).....	2,250
Chief of Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler (O.).....	2,250
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon (Conn.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts and Disbursing Clerk—William McNeir (Mich.).....	2,300
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library—John A. Tonner (O. H.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments—Miles M. Shand (N. J.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Citizenship—(Vacancy).....	2,100
Chief of Division of Latin-American Affairs—Jordan Herbert Stabler (Md.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Mexican Affairs—Leon J. Canova (Fla.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T. Williams (O.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney (Ill.).....	3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—William G. McAdoo (N. Y.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to the Secretary—M. Brice Claggett (Md.).....	3,000
Assistant Secretary—Oscar T. Crosby (Va.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Leo S. Rowe (Pa.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Russell C. Leffingwell (N. Y.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Jas. H. Moyle (Utah).....	5,000
Assistant to the Secretary—George R. Cooksey (D. C.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—James L. Wilmeth (Ark.).....	4,000
Chief of Appointment Division—James E. Harper (S. C.).....	3,000
Chief of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division—Charles H. Miller (Mass.).....	3,500
Chief of Public Monies Division—Eugene B. Daskam (Conn.).....	3,000
Chief of Customs Division—Frank M. Halstead (Wash.).....	4,500
Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery—Frederick F. Weston (Iowa).....	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Division—William S. Broughton (Ill.).....	3,500
Superintendent of Mails—S. M. Gaines (Ky.).....	2,500
Chief of Secret Service Division—William J. Flynn (N. Y.).....	4,000

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Supervising Architect—(Vacancy).....	6,000
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BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Director—(Vacancy).....	6,000
Assistant Director—Frank E. Ferguson (Md.).....	3,500
Superintendent Engraving—George U. Rose, Jr. (D. C.).....	4,800

COAST GUARD.

Captain Commandant—E. P. Bertholf (N. J.).....	5,000
Assistant—Oliver M. Maxim (Ind.).....	2,500

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY. Salary.

Register—H. B. Teehee (Okla.).....	\$4,000
Assistant—James W. McCarter (S. D.).....	2,500

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Comptroller—Walter W. Warwick (O.).....	6,000
Assistant—Charles M. Force (Ky.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Wilmer G. Platt (Ind.).....	2,500
Chief Law Clerk—Noble Moore (Tenn.).....	2,500

AUDITORS.

Auditor for Treasury Department—Samuel Patterson (Neb.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Albion B. Jameson (Pa.).....	2,250
Auditor for War Department—James L. Baily (Mo.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—James E. Maulding (Ill.).....	2,250
Auditor for Interior Department—Oscar A. Price (W. Va.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—J. E. R. Ray.....	2,250
Auditor for Navy Department—Edward L. Luckow (Wis.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—Byron J. Price (Wis.).....	2,250
Auditor for State and Other Departments—Edward D. Hearne (Del.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk—W. W. Scott (N. C.).....	2,250
Auditor for Postoffice Department—Charles A. Kram (Pa.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....	3,000

TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasurer—John Burke (N. D.).....	8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort (Ga.).....	3,600
Deputy Assistant Treasurer—F. J. F. Thiel (N. Y.).....	3,200

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller—John Skelton Williams (Va.).....	*5,000
Deputies—Thomas P. Kane (D. C.) and Willis J. Fowler (Ind.), each.....	3,500

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner—Daniel C. Roper (S. C.).....	6,500
Deputy Commissioner—David A. Gates (Ark.).....	4,000
Deputy—George E. Fletcher (La.).....	4,000
Deputy—Luther F. Speer (Pa.).....	3,600

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Director—Raymond T. Baker (Nev.).....	5,000
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PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Surgeon-General—Rupert Blue (S. C.).....	6,000
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BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

William C. DeLanoy.....	5,900
*As a member of the federal reserve board the comptroller of the currency gets \$7,000, making the total annual salary \$12,000.	

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Newton D. Baker (O.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—William M. Ingraham (Me.).....	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield.....	4,400
Chief of Staff—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.....	10,000
Assistant Chief of Staff—Maj.-Gen. John Bidde.....	8,000

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McGain.....	
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Chief Clerk—A. W. Shunk.....	
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INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.....	
--	--

Chief Clerk—John D. Parker.....	
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JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge-Advocate General—Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder.....	
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Chief Clerk and Solicitor—William H. Keith.....	
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QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS.

Chief of Quartermaster's Corps—Maj.-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.....	
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Assistant—Brig.-Gen. C. A. Devol.....	
Chief Clerk—Charles P. Daly.....	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General—Brig.-Gen. William C. Gorgas.....	
Chief Clerk—John Wilson.....	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Chief of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. William M. Black.....	
Chief Clerk—P. J. Dempsey.....	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. William Crozier.
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Chief of Bureau—Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre.
Chief Clerk—L. V. Carnack.

SIGNAL OFFICE.

Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier.
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Josephus Daniels (N. C.).....\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt,
(N. Y.)..... 5,000

Aid to Secretary of Navy—Lieut. B. McCandless.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral William S. Benson (S. C.)..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—F. S. Curtis.

GENERAL BOARD.

Admiral W. S. Benson, Rear-Admirals Charles J. Badger, F. F. Fletcher, Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, Rear-Admirals James H. Oliver, William H. Sims, Capts. A. P. Niblack, Hugh Rodman, W. B. Fletcher, W. R. Shoemaker.
Secretary—Capt. H. J. Ziegemeier.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Collamore.

OFFICE OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral William S. Benson.

Assistant—Capt. Volney O. Chase.

Chief Clerk—John T. Cuthbert.

OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Director—Rear-Admiral James H. Oliver.
Assistant Director—Commander Edward McCauley, Jr.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Chief Civil Engineer—F. R. Harris.
Civil Engineer—Archibald L. Parsons.
Chief Clerk—William M. Smith.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Chief—Rear-Admiral Leigh C. Palmer.
Assistant to Bureau—Commander Thomas J. Senn.
Chief Clerk—H. L. Ballentine.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Chief—Capt. T. Snowden.
Clerk—A. F. Bogue.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Superintendent—Rear-Admiral T. B. Howard.
Librarian—W. D. Horgan.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Chief—Rear-Admiral Ralph Earle.
Chief Clerk—E. S. Brandt.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Chief—Chief Constructor David W. Taylor.
Assistant—Naval Constructor Robert Stocker.
Chief Clerk—Michael D. Schaefer.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Chief—Engineer in Chief Robert S. Griffin.
Chief Clerk—Augustus C. Wrenn.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Chief—Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan.
Assistant—Paymaster Christian J. Peoples.

NAVY DISBURSING AND ALLOTMENT OFFICE.

Pay Director—J. H. Merriam.
Chief Clerk—G. E. Yancey.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Chief—Surgeon-General William C. Braisted.
Assistant to Bureau—Surgeon Richmond C. Holcomb.
Chief Clerk—Dr. W. S. Gibson.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Medical Director—B. R. Stett.

NAVAL DISPENSARY.

Medical Director—Charles H. T. Lowndes in charge.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Judge-Advocate General—Capt. William C. Watt.
Assistant—Lieutenant-Commander A. Staton.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

President—Rear-Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse.
Recorder—John C. Brennan.

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY FOR SHIPS.

President—Capt. W. A. Gill.
Recorder—Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Brinser.

GENERAL INSPECTOR OF THE PAY CORPS.

Pay Inspector—Ziba W. Reynolds.
Paymaster's Clerk—T. H. Hansen.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS.

Commandant—Maj.-Gen. George Barnett.
Adjutant and Inspector—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer.
Quartermaster—Brig.-Gen. Charles L. McCawley.
Paymaster—Brig.-Gen. George Richards.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary—William C. Redfield (N. Y.).....\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—E. F. Sweet (Mich.)..... 5,000
Private Secretary to the Secretary—J. Grant Smith (N. Y.)..... 2,500

Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary—Robert L. Stancill (Mich.)..... 2,100

Chief Clerk—George C. Hayner (D. C.)..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes (O.)..... 3,000

Chief of Appointment Division—Clifford Hastings (Wash.)..... 2,500

Chief Division of Publications—Dan. C. Vaughan (Ga.)..... 2,500

Chief Division of Supplies—Francis M. Shore (O.)..... 2,100

BUREAU OF CENSUS.

Director—Samuel L. Rogers (N. C.)..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas J. Fitzgerald (N. Y.)..... 2,500

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Chief—Burwell S. Cutter (N. Y.)..... 6,000
Assistant Chief—(Vacancy)..... 3,500
Assistant Chief—Chauncey D. Snow (Mass.)..... 3,000

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Director—S. W. Stratton (Ill.)..... 6,000
Secretary—H. D. Hubbard (Ill.)..... 2,200

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

Commissioner—Hugh M. Smith (D. C.)..... 6,000
Deputy Commissioner—Dr. H. Frank Moore (Pa.)..... 3,500

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES.
Commissioner—G. R. Putnam (Iowa)..... 5,000
Deputy Commissioner—J. S. Conway (Mont.)..... 4,000

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Superintendent—Ernest Lester Jones (Va.)..... 6,000
Assistant—Robert L. Faris (Mo.)..... 4,000

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Commissioner—E. T. Chamberlain (N. Y.)..... 4,000
Deputy Commissioner—A. J. Tyler (Wash.)..... 2,750

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

Supervising Inspector-General—George Uhler (Pa.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk—D. N. Hoover, Jr. (D. C.)..... 2,000

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General—A. S. Burleson (Tex.).....\$12,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent—William I. Denning (Ga.)..... 4,000

Private Secretary to Postmaster-General—Ruskin McArdle (Tex.)..... 2,500
Assistant Chief Clerk—William W. Smith (Tenn.)..... 2,000

Solicitor for the P. O. D.—William H. Lamar (Md.)..... 5,000
Assistant Attorney—J. Julien Southerland (N. C.)..... 2,750

Purchasing Agent—J. A. Edgerton (N. J.)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk to Purchasing Agent—Fredrick H. Austin (Mo.)..... 2,000

Chief Inspector—(Vacancy)..... 4,000
Chief Clerk, Division Postoffice Inspectors—John W. Johnston (N. Y.)..... 2,000

Appointment Clerk—George S. Paul (O.)..... 2,000
Disbursing Clerk—William M. Mooney (O.)..... 2,250

OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.
First Assistant Postmaster-General—John C. Koons (Md.)..... 5,000

Chief Clerk—Frank E. Frazier (Wis.)..... 2,500
Superintendent Postoffice Service—Goodwin D. Ellsworth (N. C.)..... 4,000

Superintendent Postoffice Service—William S. Ryan (N. Y.)..... 3,000

Superintendent Division Postmaster's Appointments—Charles R. Hodges (Tex.)..... 3,000

Assistants Division Postmaster's Appointments—Simon E. Sullivan (Md.)..... 2,000
N. Morgan (W. Va.)..... 2,000

Superintendent Division of Dead Letters—Marvin M. McLean (Tex.).....	\$2,500
OFFICE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Otto Praeger (Tex.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Aleyne A. Fisher (Vt.).....	2,500
Superintendent Railway Adjustments—Charles H. McBride (N. Y.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Railway Adjustments—George E. Bandel (Md.).....	2,250
General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—Joe P. Johnston (Mo.).....	4,000
Assistant General Superintendent Railway Mail Service—George F. Stone (N. Y.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service—Edward W. Chatterton (N. Y.).....	2,000
Superintendent Foreign Mails—Robert L. Maddox (Ky.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Foreign Mails—Stewart M. Weber (Pa.).....	2,000
OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Alexander M. Dockery (Mo.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—William J. Barrows (Mo.).....	2,500
Superintendent Money Order Division—Charles E. Matthews (Okla.).....	2,750
Chief Clerk Money Order Division—Francis H. Rainey (D. C.).....	2,250
Superintendent Registry System—Malcolm Kerlin (N. J.).....	2,500
Superintendent Division of Finance—William E. Bufington (Pa.).....	2,250
Superintendent Division of Stamps—William C. Fitch (N. Y.).....	2,750
Superintendent Classification Division—William C. Wood (Kas.).....	2,750
Stamped Envelope Agent—William W. Barre (Neb.).....	2,500
OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General—Jas. I. Blakslee (Pa.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—J. King Pickett (Ala.).....	2,500
Superintendent Rural Mails—George L. Wood (Md.).....	3,000
Assistant Superintendent Division Rural Mails—Edgar R. Ryan (Pa.).....	2,000
Chief Clerk Division Rural Mails—John B. Cady (D. C.).....	2,000
Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—Alfred B. Foster (Cal.).....	2,750
Assistant Superintendent Equipment and Supplies—Leighton V. B. Marshalk (Ky.).....	2,500
Chief Clerk Division Equipment and Supplies—Michael K. Campbell (Ill.).....	2,000
POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.	
Director—Carter B. Keene (Me.).....	4,800
Assistant Director—Charles H. Fullaway (Pa.).....	3,000
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.	
Auditor—Charles A. Kram (Pa.).....	5,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk—T. H. Sweeney (Minn.).....	3,000
Law Clerk—Faber Stevenson (O.).....	3,000
Expert Accountant—L. M. Bartlett (Mass.).....	3,000
Electrical Accounting System Chief—Louis Brohm (Ill.).....	2,250
James R. White (D. C.).....	2,250
Miscellaneous Division Chief—Jasper N. Baker (Kas.).....	2,250

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Secretary—William B. Wilson (Pa.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert Watson (Mass.).....	3,000
Solicitor—John B. Densmore (Mont.).....	5,000
Disbursing Clerk—George G. Box (N. Y.).....	3,000
Assistant to Secretary—Hugh L. Kerwin (Pa.).....	2,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary—Edwin S. McGraw (Pa.).....	2,500
Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary—Charles T. Clayton (Md.).....	2,100
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.	
Commissioner-General of Immigration—A. Caminetti (Cal.).....	5,000
Assistant Commissioner-General—(Vacancy)	

BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION.	
Commissioner of Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell (Va.).....	\$4,000
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist (D. C.).....	3,250

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.	
Commissioner of Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker (N. J.).....	5,000
Chief Statistician and Chief Clerk—Hubert Stewart (Ill.).....	3,000

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.	
Chief of Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop (Ill.).....	5,000
Assistant Chief—Helen L. Sumner (D. C.).....	2,400

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory (Tex.).....	\$12,000
Secretary to Attorney-General—John T. Suter (D. C.).....	3,000
Solicitor-General—John William Davis (W. Va.).....	10,000
Assistant to the Attorney-General—George Carroll Todd (N. Y.).....	9,000
Assistant Attorney-General—Francis J. Kearful (D. C.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel Huston Thompson, Jr. (Col.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Samuel J. Graham (Pa.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William C. Fitts (Ala.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—William L. Frierson (Tenn.).....	7,500
Assistant Attorney-General—Charles Warren (Mass.).....	7,500
Solicitor for Department of Interior—Chas. D. Mahaffie (Ore.).....	5,000
Solicitor for Department of State—Lester Hood Woolsey (N. Y.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Building—Charles E. Stewart (Ala.).....	3,500
Disbursing Clerk—J. H. Mackey (Col.).....	2,750
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sorbaker (Vt.).....	2,000
Attorney in Charge of Pardons—James A. Finch (N. Y.).....	3,500
Solicitor of Treasury (Treasury Department)—Lawrence Becker (Ind.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor—Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.).....	3,000
Chief Clerk Solicitor's Office (Treasury Department)—Charles E. Vrooman (Iowa).....	2,000
Solicitor Department of Commerce—Albert Lee Thurman (O.).....	5,000
Solicitor (Department of Labor)—John B. Densmore (Mont.).....	5,000
Assistant Solicitor (Department of Commerce)—Edward T. Quigley.....	3,000
Solicitor (Postoffice Department)—William H. Lamar (Md.).....	5,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Ellis C. Johnson (Wash.).....	5,000
Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners—Francis H. Duchay (D. C.).....	4,000
Chief Division of Investigation—Eric Bielaski (Md.).....	3,500
Chief of Division of Accounts—Calvin Satterfield (Md.).....	2,500

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary—Franklin K. Lane (Cal.).....	\$12,000
First Assistant Secretary—Alexander T. Vogelsang (Cal.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins (Wyo.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers (N. J.).....	4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie (Ore.).....	5,000

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.	
Commissioner—Clay Talman (Nev.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—Chas. M. Bruce (Va.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—Frank Bond (Wyo.).....	2,750

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.	
Commissioner—Cato Sells (Tex.).....	5,000
Asst. Commissioner—E. B. Meritt (Ark.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk—Charles F. Hauke (Wash.).....	2,750

PENSION OFFICE.	
Commissioner—Gaylord M. Saltzgeber (O.).....	5,000
Deputy Com'r—Edward C. Tieman (Mo.).....	3,600
Chief Clerk—Frank D. Byington (Md.).....	2,500
Medical Referee—Thomas Featherstonhaugh (N. Y.).....	3,000

PATENT OFFICE.	Salary.
Commissioner—James T. Newton (Ga.).....	\$5,000
First Assistant Commissioner—Robert F. Whitehead (Va.).....	4,500
BUREAU OF EDUCATION.	
Commissioner—Philander P. Claxton (Tenn.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk—H. H. Baisch (Pa.).....	2,000
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.	
Director—George Otis Smith (Me.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry C. Rizer (Kas.).....	2,500
RECLAMATION SERVICE.	
Director and Chief Engineer—Arthur P. Davis (Kas.).....	7,500
Chief Law Officer—Will R. King (Ore.).....	6,000
Comptroller—William A. Ryan (N. Y.).....	4,600
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Fitch (Ariz.).....	2,100
BUREAU OF MINES.	
Director—Van H. Manning (Miss.).....	6,000
Chief Clerk—Frederick J. Bailey (Vt.).....	2,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary—David Franklin Houston (Mo.).....	\$12,000
Assistant Secretary—Carl Vrooman (Ill.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Clarence Ousley (Tex.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Raymond A. Pearson (Iowa).....	5,000
Asst. to Secretary—Alonzo E. Taylor (Cal.).....	2,750
Asst. to Secretary—Mell R. Wilkinson (Ga.).....	1
Asst. to Secretary—B. T. Galloway (Mo.).....	3,500
Asst. to Secretary—Floyd R. Harrison (Va.).....	3,300
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese (D. C.).....	3,500
Private Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture—Harrison E. Fitts (N. Y.).....	2,500
Appointment Clerk—R. W. Roberts (Ill.).....	2,000
Solicitor—Francis G. Caffey (N. Y.).....	5,000
Chief, Forest Service—Henry S. Graves (Conn.).....	6,000
Chief, Weather Bureau—Charles F. Marvin (Ohio).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry—A. D. Melvin (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry—William Taylor (Mich.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry—Carl L. Alsberg (Mass.).....	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Soils—M. Whitney (Md.).....	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology—L. O. Howard (N. Y.).....	4,500
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson (Ariz.).....	3,500

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IN WASHINGTON.

The Smithsonian institution was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithsonian, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian building, was erected in Washington, D. C., on land given by the United States. The institution is legally an establishment having as its members the president and vice-president of the United States, the chief justice and the president's cabinet. It is governed by a board of regents consisting of the vice-president, the chief justice, three members of the United States senate, three members of the house of representatives and six citizens appointed by

	Salary.
Chief, Bureau of Crop Estimates—Leon M. Estabrook (Tex.).....	\$4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone (D. C.).....	4,000
Chief, Division of Publications—Joseph A. Arnold (Ind.).....	3,500
Chief, Bureau of Markets—Charles J. Brand (Ill.).....	4,500
Director, States Relations Service—A. C. True (Conn.).....	4,500
Director, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering—L. W. Page (Mass.).....	4,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Henry C. Hall (Col.).....	\$10,000
Edgar B. Clark (Iowa).....	10,000
James S. Harlan (Ill.).....	10,000
Charles C. McChord (Ky.).....	10,000
Balthasar H. Meyer (Wis.).....	10,000
Winthrop M. Daniels (N. J.).....	10,000
Clyde B. Aitchison (Ore.).....	10,000
Robert W. Wooley (Va.).....	10,000
George W. Anderson (Mass.).....	10,000
Secretary—George B. McGinty (Ga.).....	5,000
Assistant Secretary—Alfred Holmead (D. C.).....	3,000
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent—W. M. Lockwood (D. C.).....	2,640

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford (N. J.).....	\$5,500
Deputy Public Printer—Daniel V. Chisholm (S. C.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson (Ky.).....	2,500
Private Secretary—Joseph P. O'Lone (N. J.).....	2,500
Superintendent of Work—T. Franklin Morgan (Va.).....	3,600
Superintendent of Documents—Josiah H. Brinker (Miss.).....	3,500
Purchasing Agent—Edward S. Moores (Wis.).....	3,600

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—John A. McIlhenny (La.), president.....	\$4,500
Charles M. Galloway (S. C.).....	4,000
Herman W. Craven (Wash.).....	4,000
Chief Examiner—George R. Wales (Vt.).....	3,500
Secretary—John T. Doyle (N. Y.).....	2,500

joint resolution of congress. It is under the immediate direction of the secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the institution's activities. The institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, providing for lectures, initiating scientific projects and publishing scientific papers. It has administrative charge of the national museum, the national gallery of art, the international exchange service, the national zoological park, the astrophysical observatory and the regional bureau for the international catalogue of scientific literature. The institution's original endowment of \$541,000 has been increased by gifts and accumulated interest. The secretary of the institution is Charles D. Walcott.

NATIONAL HYMNS OF

VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Following is a list of songs used as national hymns or anthems in various countries of the world:

United States—"The Star Spangled Banner."*
 "America" and "Hail, Columbia," are also used as national songs.
 Great Britain—"God Save the King."
 Germany—"Deutschland Über Alles" (Germany Over All) and "Die Wacht am Rhein" (The Watch on the Rhine).
 France—"La Marseillaise."
 Austria—"Gott Erhalte Unsern Kaiser" (God Preserve Our Emperor).
 Hungary—"Isten Áld Meg a Magyar" (Lord, Bless the Hungarian).

Belgium—"La Brabanconne" (Song of the Brabantines).
 Denmark—"Kong Kristian Stod Ved Høien Mast" (King Christian Stood Beside the Lofly Mast).
 Norway—"Ja, Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love This Land).
 Sweden—"Fosterjorden" (Land of My Birth).
 Finland—"Vaart Land" (Our Land).
 Italy—"Marcia Reale Italiana" (Royal Italian March).
 Mexico—"Mexicanos, al Grito de Guerra" (Mexicans, at the Cry of War).
 Wales—"Land of My Fathers."
 *Official in navy.

The Federal Judiciary.

SUPREME COURT.

Salaries: Chief justice, \$35,000; justices, \$14,500; clerk, \$6,000; marshal, \$4,500; reporter, \$4,500.

Chief Justice—Edward D. White, Louisiana.*1910

Associate Justices—Joseph McKenna, Calif.*1898

Oliver W. Holmes, Massachusetts.....1902

William R. Day, Ohio.....1903

Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.....1910

Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.....1912

James C. McReynolds, Tennessee.....1914

Louis D. Brandeis, Massachusetts.....1916

John H. Clarke, Ohio.....1916

Clerk—James D. Maher.....1913

Marshal—Frank K. Green, Dist. of Columbia.....1915

Reporter—Ernest Knebel, Colorado.....1916

*Appointed associate justice, 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Salaries of judges, \$6,000 each; chief justice, \$6,500.

Chief Justice—Edward K. Campbell, Alabama.....1913

Judges—Fenton W. Booth, Illinois.....1905

Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin.....1906

George E. Downey, Indiana.....1915

James Hay, Virginia.....1916

COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS

Acts of Aug. 5, 1909, and Feb. 25, 1910.

Salaries: Judges, \$7,000 each; marshal, \$3,000; clerk, \$3,500.

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery, Mich.....1910

Associate Judges—Jas. F. Smith, California.....1910

Orion M. Barber, Vermont.....1910

Marion De Vries, California.....1910

George E. Martin, Ohio.....1911

Marshal—Frank H. Briggs, Maine.....1911

Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, Dist. of Columbia.....1910

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

FIRST CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Oliver W. Holmes; circuit judges, Frederic Dodge, George H. Bingham; district judges, Clarence Hale, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich, James M. Morton, Jr.

SECOND CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis; circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles Hough; district judges, Julius M. Mayer, George W. Ray, John R. Hazel, Martin T. Manton, Thomas I. Chatfield, Learned Hand, Van V. Veeder, Edwin S. Thomas, Augustus N. Hand, Harland B. Howe.

THIRD CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney; circuit judges, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington, John B. McPherson; district judges, Edward G. Bradford, J. W. Thompson, John Relstab, Charles P. Orr, Charles B. Witmer, Thomas G. Haight, Oliver B. Dickinson, W. H. Seward Thompson.

FOURTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Chief Justice Edward D. White; circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Charles A. Woods, Martin A. Knapp; district judges, Benjamin F. Keller, Henry G. Connor, James E. Boyd, Edmund Waddill, Jr., H. Clay McDowell, Alston G. Dayton, John C. Rose, Henry A. M. Smith, Joseph T. Johnson.

FIFTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds; circuit judges, D. A. Pardee, Robert Lynn Batts, Richard W. Walker; district judges, W. T. Newman, Emory Speer, H. C. Niles, Edward R. Meek, T. S. Maxey, Waller T. Burns, William I. Grubb, Rufus E. Foster, William B. Sheppard, Gordon Russell, Rhydon M. Call, Henry D. Clayton, William H. Jackson, Robert T. Ervin, DuVal West, W. R. Smith.

SIXTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice William R. Day; circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Loyal E. Knappen, John W. Warrington; district judges, Walter Evans, A. M. J. Cochran, John E. McCall, John E. Sater, Edward T. Sanford, Clarence W. Sessions, J. M. Killits, H. C. Hollister, Arthur J. Tuttle, F. C. Westhaven.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice John H. Clarke; circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, C. C. Kohlsaat, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans; district judges, Albert

B. Anderson, J. Otis Humphrey, K. M. Landis, A. L. Sanborn, George A. Carpenter, Ferdinand A. Geiger.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter; circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, William C. Hook, Kimbrough Stone, Walter I. Smith, John E. Carland; district judges, Page Morris, Jacob Trieber, J. A. Riner, Charles F. Amidon, Henry T. Reed, J. C. Pollock, D. P. Dyer, R. E. Campbell, J. H. Cotterall, Robert E. Lewis, Wilbur F. Booth, A. S. Van Valkenburgh, Frank A. Youmans, James D. Elliott, Martin J. Wade, Tillman D. Johnson, Thomas E. Munger, Joseph W. Woodrough, Colin Neblett.

NINTH CIRCUIT—Judges: Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; circuit judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow, William H. Hunt; district judges, C. E. Wolverton, William C. Van Fleet, E. S. Farrington, F. S. Dietrich, R. S. Bean, E. E. Cushman, Frank H. Rudkin, George M. Bourquin, Jeremiah Neterer, Maurice T. Dooling, William H. Sawtelle, Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Oscar A. Trippett.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Salaries of circuit judges, \$7,000 each.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. Circuit judges, W. L. Putnam, Portland, Me., March 17, 1892; Frederic Dodge, Boston, Mass., July 23, 1912; George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H., June 5, 1913.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit judges, Henry G. Ward, New York, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1907; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 28, 1913; Charles M. Hough, 1916; one vacancy.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit judges, Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1906; John B. McPherson, Philadelphia, Pa., April 3, 1912; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del., Aug. 12, 1914.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit judges, Jeter C. Pritchard, Asheville, N. C., April 27, 1904; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C., June 5, 1913; Martin A. Knapp, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1910.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Canal Zone. Circuit judges, Don A. Pardee, Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1881; Richard W. Walker, Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 6, 1914; Robert Lynn Batts, Austin, Tex., Feb. 5, 1917.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit judges, Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 3, 1911; John W. Warrington, Cincinnati, O., March 16, 1909; Loyal E. Knappen, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 31, 1910.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit judges, Francis E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21, 1902; Christian C. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1905; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1911; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., May 10, 1916.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma. Circuit judges, W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; William C. Hook, Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1903; John E. Carland, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911; Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 31, 1911; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21, 1916.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii. Circuit judges, E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 13, 1892; William W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897; William H. Hunt, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1911.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

With date of commission, Salaries, \$6,000 each.

Alabama—Northern and Middle Districts	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	May 2, 1914
Southern district	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	Jan. 23, 1917
Northern district	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	May 30, 1903
Alaska—First district	Robert W. Jennings	Juneau	June 8, 1917
Second district	Wm. A. Holzhelmer	Nome	Oct. 5, 1917
Third district	Frederick M. Brown	Valdez	July 12, 1917
Fourth district	Charles E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	Jan. 5, 1915
Arizona	William H. Sawtelle	Tucson	Aug. 18, 1913
Arkansas—Eastern district	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	Jan. 9, 1901
Western district	Frank A. Youmans	Fort Smith	June 20, 1911
California—Northern district	Maurice T. Dooling	San Francisco	July 28, 1913
	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	Dec. 17, 1907
	Benjamin F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1914
Southern district	Oscar E. Trippett	Los Angeles	Mar. 3, 1915
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	May 1, 1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	Apr. 10, 1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	Nov. 17, 1913
Delaware	Edward G. Bradford	Wilmington	May 11, 1897
District of Columbia	Seth Shepard, Ch. J.	Washington	Jan. 5, 1905
Florida—Northern district	Wm. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	May 20, 1903
Southern district	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	Apr. 24, 1913
Georgia—Northern district	William T. Newman	Atlanta	Aug. 13, 1886
Southern district	Emory Speer	Macon	Feb. 18, 1885
Hawaii	A. G. M. Robertson, Ch. J.	Honolulu	May 15, 1911
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	Dec. 17, 1907
Illinois—Northern district	Kenesaw M. Landis	Chicago	Mar. 18, 1905
	George A. Carpenter	Chicago	Jan. 11, 1910
Eastern district	Francis M. Wright	Urbana	Mar. 17, 1905
Southern district	J. Otis Humphrey	Springfield	Mar. 8, 1901
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	Dec. 8, 1903
Iowa—Northern district	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	Mar. 7, 1904
Southern district	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	Mar. 3, 1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	Dec. 1, 1901
Kentucky—Eastern district	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	Dec. 17, 1901
Western district	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar. 3, 1899
Louisiana—Eastern district	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	Feb. 2, 1909
Western district	George W. Jack	Shreveport	Mar. 16, 1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	July 1, 1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	Apr. 4, 1910
Massachusetts	James M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	Aug. 12, 1912
Michigan—Eastern district	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	Aug. 6, 1912
Western district	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	Oct. 3, 1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Duluth	July 1, 1908
	Page Morris	Minneapolis	May 4, 1914
Mississippi—Two districts	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	Jan. 11, 1902
Missouri—Eastern district	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	Mar. 1, 1907
Western district	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	June 25, 1910
Montana	George M. Bourquin	Butte	Mar. 8, 1912
Nebraska	T. C. Munger	Lincoln	Mar. 1, 1907
	Joseph W. Woodrough	Omaha	3, 1916
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson	Jan. 10, 1907
New Hampshire	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb. 20, 1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	May 18, 1909
	Thomas G. Haight	Newark	Feb. 18, 1914
	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	May 15, 1916
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fe	Feb. 5, 1917
New York—Northern district	George W. Ray	Norwich	Dec. 8, 1902
Southern district	Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Feb. 26, 1912
	Augustus N. Hand	New York city	Sept. 30, 1914
	Martin T. Manton	New York city	Aug. 23, 1916
	Learned Hand	New York city	Apr. 26, 1909
Eastern district	Thomas I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	Jan. 9, 1907
Western district	Van V. Veeder	Brooklyn	Jan. 26, 1911
North Carolina—Eastern district	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
Western district	Henry G. Connor	Wilson	May 25, 1909
North Dakota	James E. Boyd	Greenboro	Jan. 9, 1901
Ohio—Northern district	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Feb. 18, 1897
	John M. Killits	Toledo	Mar. 14, 1917
Southern district	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	Mar. 7, 1910
	John E. Sater	Columbus	May 30, 1908
Oklahoma—Eastern district	Ralph E. Campbell	Muskogee	Jan. 13, 1908
Western district	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	Jan. 13, 1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	Jan. 10, 1906
	Robert S. Bean	Portland	Apr. 28, 1909
Pennsylvania—Eastern district	Oliver B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	Apr. 28, 1914
Middle district	J. Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	July 16, 1912
Western district	Charles B. Witmer	Sunbury	May 2, 1911
	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	July 21, 1914
	Charles P. Orr	Pittsburgh	Apr. 8, 1909
Porto Rico	Jose C. Hernandez, Ch. J.	San Juan	Apr. 9, 1909
Rhode Island	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct. 15, 1896
South Carolina—Eastern district	Henry A. M. Smith	Charleston	June 7, 1911
Western district	Joseph T. Johnston	Greenville	Jan. 24, 1916

South Dakota.....	James D. Elliott.....	Sioux Falls.....	June 7, 1911
Tennessee—Eastern and middle districts.....	Edward T. Sanford.....	Knoxville.....	May 18, 1908
Western district.....	John E. McCall.....	Memphis.....	Jan. 17, 1905
Texas—Eastern district.....	Gordon Russell.....	Tyler.....	June 6, 1910
Western district.....	Du Val West.....	San Antonio.....	Dec. 21, 1916
Northern district.....	W. B. Smith.....	Pasadena.....	April 12, 1917
Southern district.....	Edw. B. Meek.....	Dallas.....	Feb. 15, 1899
Utah.....	Waller T. Burns.....	Houston.....	July 1, 1902
Vermont.....	Tillman D. Johnson.....	Salt Lake City.....	Jan. 18, 1916
Virginia—Eastern district.....	Harland B. Howe.....	Windsor.....	Feb. 22, 1915
Western district.....	Edmund Waddill, Jr.....	Richmond.....	Mar. 22, 1898
Washington—Western district.....	H. Clay McDowell.....	Bigstone Gap.....	Dec. 18, 1901
Eastern district.....	Edward E. Cushman.....	Tacoma.....	May 1, 1912
West Virginia—Northern district.....	Jeremiah Neterer.....	Seattle.....	July 21, 1913
Southern district.....	Frank H. Rudkin.....	Spokane.....	Jan. 31, 1911
Wisconsin—Eastern district.....	Alston G. Dayton.....	Philippi.....	Mar. 14, 1906
Western district.....	Benjamin F. Keller.....	Bramwell.....	July 1, 1901
Wyoming.....	Ferdinand A. Geiger.....	Madison.....	Mar. 20, 1912
	A. L. Sanborn.....	Madison.....	Jan. 9, 1905
	John A. Riner.....	Cheyenne.....	Sept. 22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Alabama—Northern district, Robert N. Bell, Birmingham; middle district, Thomas D. Sanford, Montgomery; southern district, Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile.	France, Brooklyn; western district, Stephen T. Lockwood, Buffalo.
Alaska—First division, James A. Smiser, Juneau; second division, F. M. Saxton, Nome; third division, William A. Munly, Valdez; fourth division, R. F. Roth, Fairbanks.	North Carolina—Eastern district, James O. Carr, Raleigh; western district, William C. Hamner, Ashboro.
Arizona—Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix.	North Dakota—Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo.
Arkansas—Eastern district, William H. Martin, Little Rock; western district, E. O. Mahoney, Fort Smith.	Ohio—Northern district, Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland; southern district, Stuart R. Bolin, Columbus.
California—Northern district, John W. Preston, San Francisco; southern district, Albert Schooner, Los Angeles.	Oklahoma—Eastern district, W. P. McGinnis, Muskogee; western district, John A. Fain, Guthrie.
Canal Zone—Charles R. Williams, Ancon.	Oregon—Clarence L. Reames, Portland.
Colorado—Harry B. Tedrow, Denver.	Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia; middle district, Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton; western district, Edwin L. Humes, Pittsburgh.
Connecticut—Thomas J. Spellacy, Hartford.	Porto Rico—Miles M. Martin, San Juan.
Delaware—Charles F. Curley, Wilmington.	Rhode Island—Harvey A. Baker, Providence.
District of Columbia—John E. Laskey, Washington.	South Carolina—Eastern district, Francis H. Weston, Charleston; western district, J. William Thurmond, Greenville.
Florida—Northern district, John L. Neeley, Pensacola; southern district, Herbert S. Phillips, Tampa.	South Dakota—Robert P. Stewart, Sioux Falls.
Georgia—Northern district, Hooper Alexander, Atlanta; southern district, Earl M. Donaldson, Macon.	Tennessee—Eastern district, William T. Kennerly, Knoxville; middle district, Lee Douglas, Nashville; western district, W. D. Kyser, Memphis.
Hawaii—S. C. Huber, Honolulu.	Texas—Eastern district, Clarence Merritt, Paris; northern district, Wilmot M. Odell, Fort Worth; western district, J. L. Camp, San Antonio; southern district, John E. Green, Jr., Houston.
Idaho—James L. McClear, Boise.	Utah—William W. Ray, Salt Lake City.
Illinois—Northern district, Charles F. Clyne, Chicago; eastern district, Charles A. Karch, Danville; southern district, Edward C. Knotts, Springfield.	Vermont—Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington.
Indiana—L. E. Slack, Indianapolis.	Virginia—Eastern district, Richard H. Mann, Richmond; western district, Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke.
Iowa—Northern district, Frank A. O'Connor, Sioux City; southern district, Claude R. Porter, Ottumwa.	Washington—Western district, Clay Allen, Seattle; eastern district, Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane.
Kansas—Fred Robertson, Topeka.	West Virginia—Northern district, Stuart W. Walker, Parkersburg; southern district, F. W. McCullough, Huntington.
Kentucky—Western district, Perry B. Miller, Louisville; eastern district, Thomas D. Slattery, Covington.	Wisconsin—Eastern district, H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee; western district, Albert C. Wolfe, LaCrosse.
Louisiana—Eastern district, Joseph W. Montgomery, New Orleans; western district, Joseph Moore, Shreveport.	Wyoming—Charles L. Rigdon, Cheyenne.
Maine—John F. A. Merrill, Portland.	
Maryland—Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore.	
Massachusetts—George W. Anderson, Boston.	
Michigan—Eastern district, John E. Kinnane, Detroit; western district, Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.	
Minnesota—Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.	
Mississippi—Northern district, Wilson S. Hill, Oxford; southern district, Joseph W. George, Jackson.	
Missouri—Eastern district, Arthur L. Oliver, St. Louis; western district, Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City.	
Montana—Burton K. Wheeler, Helena.	
Nebraska—Thomas S. Allen, Omaha.	
Nevada—William Woodburn, Carson City.	
New Hampshire—Fred H. Brown, Concord.	
New Jersey—Charles F. Lynch, Newark.	
New Mexico—Summers Burkhart, Albuquerque.	
New York—Northern district, Dennis B. Lucey, Utica; southern district, Francis G. Caffey, New York city; eastern district, Melville J.	

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Alabama—Northern district, Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham; middle district, McDuffie Cain, Montgomery; southern district, Christopher G. Gwin, Mobile.
Alaska—First division, J. M. Tanner, Juneau; second division, Emmet R. Jordan, Nome; third division, F. R. Brennenman, Valdez; fourth division, Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks.
Arizona—Joseph P. Dillon, Tucson.
Arkansas—Eastern district, A. Jackson Walls, Little Rock; western district, John H. Parker, Fort Smith.
California—Northern district, James B. Holohan, San Francisco; southern district, Charles T. Walton, Los Angeles.
Canal Zone—Miguel A. Otero, Ancon.
Colorado—Samuel J. Burris, Denver.

Connecticut—C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford.
 Delaware—Martin F. Farry, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Maurice Splain, Washington.
 Florida—Northern district, James B. Perkins, Pensacola; southern district, Nathan H. Boswell, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Northern district, Howard Thompson, Atlanta; southern district, Joseph S. Davis, Macon.
 Hawaii—Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.
 Idaho—Thomas B. Martin, Boise.
 Illinois—Northern district, John J. Bradley, Chicago; eastern district, Cooper Stout, Danville; southern district, Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield.
 Indiana—Mark Storen, Indianapolis.
 Iowa—Northern district, E. R. Moore, Dubuque; southern district, Nicholas F. Reed, Des Moines.
 Kansas—Otho T. Wood, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Western district, Edgar H. James, Louisville; eastern district, Robert C. Ford, Covington.
 Louisiana—Eastern district, Frank M. Miller, New Orleans; western district, John H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport.
 Maine—John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland.
 Maryland—William W. Stockham, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—John J. Mitchell, Boston.
 Michigan—Eastern district, Henry Behrendt, Detroit; western district, Herman O'Connor, Grand Rapids.
 Minnesota—James A. Wessell, St. Paul.
 Mississippi—Northern district, W. S. Vardaman, Oxford; southern district, John G. Cashman, Jackson.
 Missouri—Eastern district, John F. Lynch, St. Louis; western district, William A. Shelton, Kansas City.
 Montana—Joseph L. Ashbridge, Helena.
 Nebraska—Thomas J. Flynn, Omaha.
 Nevada—A. B. Gray, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Charles J. O'Neill, Concord.
 New Jersey—Albert Bollschweiler, Trenton.
 New Mexico—Andrew H. Hadspeith, Santa Fe.
 New York—Northern district, Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica; southern district, Thomas D.

McCarthy, New York city; eastern district, James M. Power, Brooklyn; western district, John D. Lynn, Rochester.
 North Carolina—Eastern district, W. T. Dortch, Raleigh; western district, Charles A. Webb, Asheville.
 North Dakota—Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.
 Ohio—Northern district, Charles W. Lapp, Cleveland; southern district, Michael Devanny, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma—Western district, John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City; eastern district, A. B. Enloe, J. Muskogee.
 Oregon—George F. Alexander, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—Eastern district, Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia; middle district, James S. Magee, Scranton; western district, Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh.
 Porto Rico—William R. Bennett, San Juan.
 Rhode Island—John J. Richards, Providence.
 South Carolina—Eastern district, James L. Sims, Charleston; western district, C. J. Lyon, Greenville.
 South Dakota—Thomas W. Taubman, Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee—Eastern district, J. R. Thompson, Knoxville; middle district, Jonas T. Amis, Nashville; western district, Stanley H. Trezevant, Memphis.
 Texas—Eastern district, Benjamin F. Sherrill, Sherman; northern district, William J. McDonald, Dallas; western district, John H. Rogers, San Antonio; southern district, Jacob A. Herring, Galveston.
 Utah—Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland.
 Virginia—Eastern district, John G. Saunders, Norfolk; western district, T. G. Burch, Staunton.
 Washington—Eastern district, James E. McGovern, Spokane; western district, John M. Boyle, Tacoma.
 West Virginia—Northern district, Clarence F. Smith, Parkersburg; southern district, William Osborne, Huntington.
 Wisconsin—Eastern district, Samuel W. Randolph, Milwaukee; western district, Frank P. O'Connor, Madison.
 Wyoming—Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.

LARGEST LAKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:

Lake.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada.....	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada.....	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Ind. and Ohio.....	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Canada.....	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada.....	7,240
Great Salt Lake, Utah (in 1912).....	1,800
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada.....	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.....	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechobee, Fla.....	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.....	625
Salton sea, Cal. (1909), shrinking.....	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes).....	441
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.....	436

Lake.	Sq. miles.
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada.....	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada.....	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water).....	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water).....	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.....	297
Lake Winnebago, Wis.....	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.....	193
Flathead lake, Mont.....	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (including swamp area).....	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (excluding swamp area).....	87
Utah lake.....	145
Tule lake, Cal.....	144
Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho.....	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.....	117
Moosehead lake, Maine.....	115

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

Season from Nov. 1 to March 1.

City.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1910-11.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907-08.
Chicago.....	No. hogs. 3,623,682	No. hogs. 2,871,323	No. hogs. 2,349,614	No. hogs. 2,364,363	No. hogs. 2,638,044	No. hogs. 2,067,996	No. hogs. 2,063,544	No. hogs. 2,640,765	No. hogs. 2,570,475
Cincinnati.....	283,584	225,673	187,547	212,072	262,249	206,562	196,471	245,323	297,472
Cleveland.....	507,484	447,435	289,841	260,223	338,136	250,345			
Indianapolis.....	762,824	684,247	519,188	571,773	629,208	418,743	469,081	703,235	747,074
Kansas City.....	1,234,916	1,100,581	991,624	1,069,985	1,393,875	919,932	985,118	1,520,481	1,365,221
*Milwaukee.....	688,905	765,820	513,556	513,637	551,619	415,191	365,823	583,338	684,060
South Omaha.....	952,746	789,423	814,451	809,443	949,232	574,619	531,049	700,772	742,734
St. Louis.....	1,249,145	771,990	720,368	890,850	1,021,198	720,596	705,368	884,937	736,029
Sioux City.....	534,968	460,239	316,899	385,090	434,208	294,919			

*Includes Cudahy.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS.

- 1901—William Conrad Roentgen, professor of physics at the University of Munich.
 1902—Divided equally between Henrik Anton Lorentz, professor of physics at the University of Leyden, and Peter Zeeman, professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam.
 1903—Half to Antoine Henri Becquerel, professor of physics at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, member Institut Français, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) and teacher in physics at the Paris Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry, and his wife, Marie Sklodowska Curie, preceptress at the Higher Normal School for Young Girls at Sevres.
 1904—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London.
 1905—Philippe Lenard, professor of physics at the Physical Institute of Kiel.
 1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics at the University of Cambridge.
 1907—Albert A. Michelson, professor of physics at the University of Chicago.
 1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman of the University of Paris.
 1909—G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strassburg.
 1910—Johannes Diderik van der Waals, professor of experimental physics in the University of Amsterdam, Holland.
 1911—Prof. Wilhelm Wien, University of Wuerzburg.
 1912—Gustaf Dalen, Swedish engineer.
 1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, University of Leyden.
 1914—Prof. Max von Laue, Germany.
 1915—Prof. William H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge, England.
 1916 and 1917—No award.

MEDICINE.

- 1901—Emil Adolf von Behring, professor of hygiene and medical history at the University of Marburg, Prussia.
 1902—Donald Ross, professor of tropical medicine at the University college of Liverpool.
 1903—Niels Ryberg Finsen, professor of medicine, Copenhagen, Denmark.
 1904—Ivan Petrovic Pawlow, professor of physiology in the Military Academy of Medicine, Petrograd, Russia.
 1905—Robert Koch, member of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin.
 1906—Profs. Ramon y Cajal and Camillo Golgi of the Pavia university, Italy.
 1907—Charles L. A. Laveran of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.
 1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.
 1909—Prof. E. T. Kocher, Switzerland.
 1910—Dr. Albrecht Kossel, professor of physiology, Heidelberg university, Germany.
 1911—Alvar Gullstrand, professor of diseases of the eye, Upsala university, Sweden.
 1912—Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.
 1913—Prof. Charles Richet, University of Paris.
 1914—Dr. Robert Barany, Vienna, Austria.
 1915, 1916 and 1917—No award.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1901—Jakob Hendrik van't Hoff, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
 1902—Emil Fischer, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin.
 1903—Svante August Arrhenius, professor at the University of Stockholm.
 1904—Sir William Ramsay, professor of chemistry in the University college, London.
 1905—Adolf von Baeyer, professor of chemistry at Munich.
 1906—H. Moissan, professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris.
 1907—Edmund Buchner, professor of chemistry in the agricultural high school of Berlin.
 1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the University of Manchester, England.
 1909—Prof. W. Ostwald of Leipzig.

- 1910—Otto Wallach, professor of chemistry in the University of Göttingen.
 1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, professor of sciences, University of Paris.
 1912—Prof. Grignard, Nancy university, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, Toulouse university.
 1913—Prof. Alfred Werner, University of Zurich.
 1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard university.
 1915—Dr. R. Willstaetter, Berlin, Germany.
 1916 and 1917—No award.

LITERATURE.

- 1901—Rene Francois Armand Sully-Prudhomme, member of the French academy.
 1902—Theodor Mommsen, a professor of history at the University of Berlin.
 1903—Bjornstjerne Bjornson, author, Norway.
 1904—Half to Frederic Mistral of France and half to Jose Echegaray of Spain.
 1905—Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis?"
 1906—Prof. Giosue Carducci of Bologna, Italy.
 1907—Rudyard Kipling of England.
 1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, University of Jena.
 1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
 1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
 1911—Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium.
 1912—Gerhart Hauptmann, German author and dramatist.
 1913—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Hindu poet.
 1914—No award reported.
 1915—Romain Rolland, French novelist.
 1916—Verner Heidenstam, Swedish poet.
 1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Danish authors.

PEACE.

- 1901—Divided equally between Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross Society of Geneva, and Frederic Passay, founder of the first French peace association, the "Societe Francaise pour l'Arbitrage entre Nations."
 1902—Divided equally between Elle Ducommun, secretary of the international peace bureau at Bern, and Albert Gobat, chief of the interparliamentary peace bureau at Bern.
 1903—William Randal Cremer, M. P., secretary of the International Arbitration league, London.
 1904—The Institute of International Right, a scientific association founded in 1873 in Ghent, Belgium.
 1905—Baroness Bertha von Suttner, for her literary work written in the interest of the world's peace movement.
 1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, for the part he took in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. Money set apart by the president for the establishment of a permanent industrial peace commission.
 1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, president of the Lombardy Peace union, and Louis Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris.
 1908—K. P. Arnolds of Sweden and M. F. Bajer of Denmark.
 1909—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris, and M. Beernaert, Holland.
 1910—International Permanent Peace bureau, Bern.
 1911—Prof. T. C. M. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
 1912—Elihu Root of New York.
 1913—Henri la Fontaine of Belgium.
 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917—No award.

GASOLINE FROM NATURAL GAS.

The following table shows the number of plants for extracting gasoline from natural gas in 1916, the quantity produced and the value by states:

State.	Plants.	Millions.	Value.
Oklahoma	116	49,079,722	\$5,342,198
West Virginia	147	18,785,066	8,025,293
California	26	17,158,754	2,293,822
Pennsylvania	195	9,714,926	1,726,173
Ohio	52	2,638,571	470,804
Illinois	33	2,260,288	262,664
Louisiana	7	2,113,159	269,564
Texas	4	1,292,811	201,023
Kentucky	5	725,467	141,347
Kansas	3	215,000	35,080
New York	6	249,055	40,283
Colorado	1		
Total	594	104,212,809	14,408,201

Sixty-Fifth Congress.

From March 4, 1917, to March 3, 1919.

SENATE.

President, Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president of the United States; compensation, \$12,000 a year. Democrats 52, republicans 42, progressive 1; vacancy, 1. Compensation of senators \$7,500 a year, term six years.

ALABAMA.

Oscar W. Underwood, Dem.....Birmingham..1921
John H. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper..1919

ARIZONA.

Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.....Prescott..1923
Marcus A. Smith, Dem.....Tucson..1921

ARKANSAS.

William F. Kirby, Dem.....Little Rock..1921
Joseph T. Robinson, Dem.....Lonoke..1919

CALIFORNIA.

James D. Phelan, Dem.....San Francisco..1921
Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.....Sacramento..1923

COLORADO.

John F. Shafroth, Dem.....Denver..1919
Charles S. Thomas, Dem.....Denver..1921

CONNECTICUT.

Frank B. Brandegee, Rep.....New London..1921
George P. McLean, Rep.....Simsbury..1923

DELAWARE.

Josiah O. Wolcott, Dem.....Wilmington..1923
Willard Saulsbury, Dem.....Wilmington..1919

FLORIDA.

Duncan U. Fletcher, Dem.....Jacksonville..1921
Park Trammell, Dem.....Lakeland..1923

GEORGIA.

Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem.....Sandersville..1919
Hoke Smith, Dem.....Atlanta..1921

IDAHO.

James H. Brady, Rep.....Pocatello..1921
William E. Borah, Rep.....Boise..1919

ILLINOIS.

J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem.....Chicago..1919
Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.....Springfield..1921

INDIANA.

James E. Watson, Rep.....Rushville..1921
Harry S. New, Rep.....Indianapolis..1923

IOWA.

Albert B. Cummins, Rep.....Des Moines..1921
William S. Kenyon, Rep.....Fort Dodge..1919

KANSAS.

Charles Curtis, Rep.....Topeka..1921
William H. Thompson, Dem.....Garden City..1919

KENTUCKY.

J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....Frankfort..1921
Ollie M. James, Dem.....Marion..1919

LOUISIANA.

Robert F. Broussard, Dem.....New Iberia..1921
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem.....Lake Providence..1919

MAINE.

Frederick Hale, Rep.....Portland..1923
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....W. Poland..1919

MARYLAND.

John Walter Smith, Dem.....Snow Hill..1921
Joseph I. France, Rep.....Port Deposit..1923

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....Nahant..1923
John W. Weeks, Rep.....West Newton..1919

MICHIGAN.

Charles E. Townsend, Rep.....Jackson..1923
William A. Smith, Rep.....Grand Rapids..1919

MINNESOTA.

Frank B. Kellogg, Rep.....St. Paul..1923
Knute Nelson, Rep.....Alexandria..1919

MISSISSIPPI.

John Sharp Williams, Dem.....Benton..1923
James K. Vardaman, Dem.....Jackson..1919

MISSOURI.

William A. Stone, Dem.....St. Louis..1921
James A. Reed, Dem.....Kansas City..1923

MONTANA.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....Hamilton..1923
Thomas J. Walsh, Dem.....Helena..1919

NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.....Omaha..1923
George W. Norris, Rep.....McCook..1919

NEVADA.

Charles B. Henderson, Dem.....Elko..1918
Key Pittman, Dem.....Tonopah..1923

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jacob H. Gallinger, Rep.....Concord..1921
Henry F. Hollis, Dem.....Concord..1919

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep.....Somerville..1923
William Hughes, Dem.....Paterson..1919

NEW MEXICO.

Andrelus A. Jones, Dem.....East Las Vegas..1923
Albert B. Fall, Rep.....Three Rivers..1919

NEW YORK.

James W. Wadsworth, Rep.....Geneseo..1921
William M. Calder, Rep.....Brooklyn..1923

NORTH CAROLINA.

Lee S. Overman, Dem.....Salisbury..1921
F. M. Simmons, Dem.....Newbern..1919

NORTH DAKOTA.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.....Wahpeton..1923
Asle J. Gronna, Rep.....Lakota..1921

OHIO.

Warren G. Harding, Rep.....Marion..1921
Atlee Pomerene, Dem.....Canton..1923

OKLAHOMA.

Thomas P. Gore, Dem.....Lawton..1921
Robert L. Owen, Dem.....Muskogee..1919

OREGON.

George E. Chamberlain, Dem.....Portland..1921
Charles D. McNary, Rep.....Salem..1919

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boies Penrose, Rep.....Philadelphia..1921
Philander C. Knox, Rep.....Pittsburgh..1923

RHODE ISLAND.

Peter Goellet Gerry, Dem.....Providence..1923
Le Baron B. Colt, Rep.....Bristol..1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ellison D. Smith, Dem.....Florence..1921
Benjamin R. Tillman, Dem.....Trenton..1919

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Edwin S. Johnson, Dem.....Yankton..1921
Thomas Sterling, Rep.....Vermilion..1919

TENNESSEE.

Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem.....Memphis..1923
John K. Shields, Dem.....Knoxville..1919

TEXAS.

Charles A. Culberson, Dem.....Dallas..1923
McCriss Sheppard, Dem.....Texarkana..1919

UTAH.

Reed Smoot, Rep.....Provo City..1921
William H. King, Dem.....Salt Lake City..1923

VERMONT.

William P. Dillingham, Rep.....Montpelier..1921
Carroll S. Page, Rep.....Hyde Park..1923

VIRGINIA.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem.....Chatham..1923
Thomas S. Martin, Dem.....Charlottesville..1919

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones, Rep.....North Yakima..1921
Miles Polindexter, Prog.....Spokane..1923

WEST VIRGINIA.

Howard Sutherland, Rep.....Elkins..1923
Nathan Goff, Rep.....Clarksburg..1919

WISCONSIN.

(Vacancy)1921
Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.....Madison..1923

WYOMING.

John B. Kendrick, Dem.....Sheridan..1923
Francis E. Warren, Rep.....Cheyenne..1919

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 212; democrats, 213; progressives, 3; socialist, 1; independents, 3; prohibitionist, 1; vacancies, 2; total, 435. Asterisk (*) after name indicates that member served in 64th congress, 1st large. Compensation of speaker, \$12,000; of other members, \$7,500 a year. Term, two years.

ALABAMA.

1. Oscar L. Gray,* Dem.....Butler
2. S. H. Dent, Jr.,* Dem.....Montgomery
3. Henry D. Steagall,* Dem.....Ozark
4. Frederick L. Blackmon,* Dem.....Anniston
5. J. Thomas Heflin, Dem.....Lafayette
6. W. B. Burrett,* Dem.....Tuscaloosa
7. John L. Burnett,* Dem.....Gadsden
8. Edward B. Almon,* Dem.....Tusculum
9. George Huddleston,* Dem.....Birmingham
10. W. B. Bankhead, Dem.....Jasper

ARIZONA.

- Carl Hayden,*† Dem.....Phoenix

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Caraway,* Dem.....Jonesboro
2. W. A. Oldfield,* Dem.....Batesville
3. N. N. Tillman,* Dem.....Fayetteville
4. Otis Wingo,* Dem.....DeQueen
5. H. M. Jacaway,* Dem.....Dardanelle
6. Samuel M. Taylor,* Dem.....Pine Bluff
7. William S. Goodwin,* Dem.....Warren

CALIFORNIA.

1. Clarence F. Lea, Dem.....Santa Rosa
2. John E. Raker,* Dem.....Alturas
3. Charles F. Curry,* Rep.....Sacramento
4. Julius Kahn,* Rep.....San Francisco
5. John I. Nolan,* Rep.....San Francisco
6. John A. Elston,* Rep.....Berkeley
7. Denver S. Church,* Dem.....Fresno
8. Eversil A. Hayes,* Rep.....Eden Vale
9. Charles H. Randall, Proh.....Los Angeles
10. Henry Z. Osborne,* Rep.....Los Angeles
11. William Kettner,* Dem.....San Diego

COLORADO.

1. Benjamin C. Hilliard,* Dem.....Denver
2. Charles B. Timberlake,* Rep.....Sterling
3. Edward Keating,* Dem.....Pueblo
4. Edward T. Taylor,* Dem.....Glenwood Springs

CONNECTICUT.

1. Augustine Lonergan, Dem.....Hartford
2. Richard P. Freeman,* Rep.....New London
3. John Q. Tilson,* Rep.....Meriden
4. Schuyler Merritt, Rep.....Stamford
5. James P. Glynn,* Rep.....Winsted

DELAWARE.

- Albert F. Polk,*† Dem.....Georgetown

FLORIDA.

1. Herbert J. Drane, Dem.....Lakeland
2. Frank Clark,* Dem.....Gainesville
3. Walter Kehoe, Dem.....Pensacola
4. William J. Sears,* Dem.....Kissimmee

GEORGIA.

1. J. W. Overstreet, Dem.....Savannah
2. Frank Park,* Dem.....Sylvester
3. Charles R. Crisp,* Dem.....Americus
4. William C. Adamson,* Dem.....Carrollton
5. William Schley Howard,* Dem.....Kirkwood
6. J. W. Wise,* Dem.....Fayetteville
7. Gordon Lee,* Dem.....Chickamauga
8. Charles H. Brand, Dem.....Athens
9. Thomas M. Bell,* Dem.....Gainesville
10. Carl Vinson,* Dem.....Milledgeville
11. John R. Walker,* Dem.....Valdosta
12. W. W. Larsen, Dem.....Dublin

IDAHO.

- Burton L. French,*† Rep.....Moscow
Addison T. Smith,*† Rep.....Twin Falls

ILLINOIS.

- Medill McCormick,*† Rep.....Chicago
William E. Mason,*† Rep.....Chicago
1. Martin B. Madden,* Rep.....Chicago
2. James R. Mann,* Rep.....Chicago
3. William W. Wilson,* Rep.....Chicago
4. (Vacancy)

5. Adolph J. Sabath,* Dem.....Chicago
6. James McAndrews,* Dem.....Chicago
7. Niels Juul, Rep.....Chicago
8. Thomas Gallagher,* Dem.....Chicago
9. Fred A. Britten,* Rep.....Chicago
10. George Edmund Foss,* Rep.....Chicago
11. Ira C. Copley,* Rep.....Aurora
12. Charles E. Fuller,* Rep.....Belvidere
13. John C. McKenzie,* Rep.....Elizabeth
14. William J. Graham, Rep.....Aledo
15. Edward J. King,* Rep.....Galesburg
16. Clifford Ireland, Rep.....Peoria
17. John A. Sterling,* Rep.....Bloomington
18. Joseph G. Cannon,* Rep.....Danville
19. William B. McKinley,* Rep.....Champaign
20. Henry T. Rainey,* Dem.....Carrollton
21. Loren E. Wheeler,* Rep.....Springfield
22. William A. Rodenberg,* Rep.....East St. Louis
23. Martin D. Foster,* Dem.....Olney
24. Thomas S. Williams,* Rep.....Louisville
25. Edward E. Denison,* Rep.....Marion

INDIANA.

1. George K. Denton, Dem.....Evansville
2. Oscar E. Bland, Rep.....Linton
3. William E. Cox,* Dem.....Jasper
4. Lincoln Dixon,* Dem.....North Vernon
5. Everett Sanders, Rep.....Terre Haute
6. Richard N. Elliott, Rep.....Richmond
7. Merrill Moores,* Rep.....Indianapolis
8. Albert H. Vestal, Rep.....Anderson
9. Fred S. Purnell, Rep.....Attica
10. William R. Wood,* Rep.....Lafayette
11. Milton H. Haugen, Rep.....Peru
12. Louis W. Fairfield, Rep.....Angola
13. Henry A. Barnhart,* Dem.....Rochester

IOWA.

1. Charles A. Kennedy,* Rep.....Montrose
2. Harry E. Hull,* Rep.....Williamsburg
3. Burton E. Sweet,* Rep.....Waverly
4. Gilbert N. Haugen,* Rep.....Northwood
5. James W. Good,* Rep.....Cedar Rapids
6. C. W. Ramseyer,* Rep.....Bloomfield
7. Cassius C. Dowell,* Rep.....Des Moines
8. Howard C. Downer,* Rep.....Corning
9. William R. Green,* Rep.....Council Bluffs
10. Frank P. Woods,* Rep.....Estherville
11. George C. Scott, Rep.....Sioux City

KANSAS.

1. D. R. Anthony, Jr.,* Rep.....Leavenworth
2. E. C. Little, Rep.....Kansas City
3. P. P. Campbell,* Rep.....Pittsburg
4. Dudley Doolittle,* Dem.....Strong City
5. Guy T. Helverling,* Dem.....Marysville
6. John E. Connelly,* Dem.....Colby
7. Jonett Shouse, Dem.....Kinsley
8. William A. Ayers, Dem.....Wichita

KENTUCKY.

1. Alben W. Barkley,* Dem.....Paducah
2. David H. Kincheloe,* Dem.....Madisonville
3. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.,* Dem.....Central City
4. Ben Johnson,* Dem.....Bardstown
5. Swager Sherley,* Dem.....Louisville
6. Arthur B. Rouse,* Dem.....Burlington
7. J. Campbell Cantrill,* Dem.....Georgetown
8. Harvey Kram,* Dem.....Stanford
9. W. J. Fields,* Dem.....Olive Hill
10. John W. Langley,* Rep.....Pikeville
11. Caleb Powers,* Rep.....Barbourville

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal,* Dem.....St. Bernard
2. H. Garland Dupre,* Dem.....New Orleans
3. Whitwell P. Martin,* Prog.-Proh.....Thibodaux
4. John T. Watkins,* Dem.....Minden
5. Riley J. Wilson,* Dem.....Harrisonburg
6. Jared Y. Sanders, Dem.....Bogalusa
7. Ladislav Lazaro,* Dem.....Washington
8. James B. Aswell,* Dem.....Natchitoches

MAINE.

1. Louis B. Goodall, Rep.....Sanford
2. Wallace H. White, Rep.....Lewiston
3. John A. Peters,* Rep.....Ellsworth
4. Ira G. Hersey, Rep.....Houlton

MARYLAND.

1. Jesse D. Price,* Dem.....Salisbury
2. J. Fred C. Talbot,* Dem.....Lutherville
3. Charles P. Coady,* Dem.....Baltimore
4. J. Charles Linthicum,* Dem.....Baltimore
5. Sydney E. Mudd,* Rep.....La Plata
6. Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.....Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen T. Treadway,* Rep.....Stockbridge
2. Frederick H. Gillett,* Rep.....Springfield
3. Calvin D. Paige,* Rep.....Southbridge
4. Samuel E. Winslow,* Rep.....Worcester
5. John J. Rogers,* Rep.....Lowell
6. Wilfred H. Lufkin, Rep.....Essex
7. Michael F. Phelan,* Dem.....Lynn
8. Frederick W. Dallinger,* Rep.....Cambridge
9. Alvan T. Fuller, Ind.....Malden
10. Peter F. Tague,* Dem.....Boston
11. George H. Tinkham,* Rep.....Boston
12. James A. Gallivan,* Dem.....Boston
13. William H. Carter,* Rep.....Needham
14. Richard Olney II,* Dem.....Dedham
15. William S. Greene,* Rep.....Fall River
16. Joseph Walsh,* Rep.....New Bedford

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus,* Dem.....Detroit
2. Mark R. Bacon, Rep.....Wyandotte
3. J. M. C. Smith,* Rep.....Charlotte
4. Edward L. Hamilton,* Rep.....Niles
5. Carl E. Mapes,* Rep.....Grand Rapids
6. Patrick H. Kelley,* Rep.....Lansing
7. Louis C. Cramton,* Rep.....Lapeer
8. Joseph W. Fordney,* Rep.....Saginaw
9. James C. McLaughlin,* Rep.....Muskegon
10. Gilbert A. Carr,* Rep.....Bay City
11. Frank D. Scott,* Rep.....Alpena
12. W. Frank James,* Rep.....Hancock
13. Charles A. Nichols,* Rep.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson,* Rep.....Lanesboro
2. Franklin F. Elsworth,* Rep.....Mankato
3. Charles R. Davis,* Rep.....St. Peter
4. Carl C. Van Dyke,* Dem.....St. Paul
5. Ernest Lundeen, Rep.....Minneapolis
6. Harold Knutson, Rep.....St. Cloud
7. Andrew J. Volstead,* Rep.....Granite Falls
8. Clarence B. Miller,* Rep.....Duluth
9. Halvor Steenerson,* Rep.....Crookston
10. Thomas D. Schall,* Prog.....Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.,* Dem.....Corinth
2. Hubert D. Stephens,* Dem.....New Albany
3. Benjamin G. Humphreys,* Dem.....Greenville
4. Thomas U. Sisson,* Dem.....Winona
5. William W. Venable,* Dem.....Meridian
6. Pat Harrison,* Dem.....Gulfport
7. Percy E. Quinn,* Dem.....McComb City
8. James W. Collier,* Dem.....Vicksburg

MISSOURI.

1. M. A. Romjue, Dem.....Macon
2. William W. Rucker,* Dem.....Keytesville
3. Joshua W. Alexander,* Dem.....Gallatin
4. Charles F. Booher,* Dem.....Savannah
5. William P. Borland,* Dem.....Kansas City
6. Clement C. Dickinson,* Dem.....Clinton
7. Courtney W. Hamlin,* Dem.....Springfield
8. Dorsey W. Shackleford,* Dem.....Jefferson City
9. Champ Clark,* Dem.....Bowling Green
10. Jacob E. Meeker,* Rep.....St. Louis
11. William L. Igoe,* Dem.....St. Louis
12. Leonidas C. Dyer,* Rep.....St. Louis
13. Walter L. Hensley,* Dem.....Farmington
14. Joseph J. Russell,* Dem.....Charleston
15. Perl D. Decker,* Dem.....Joplin
16. Thomas L. Rubey,* Dem.....Lebanon

MONTANA.

- Miss Jeannette Rankin,* Rep.....Missoula
John M. Evans,*† Dem.....Missoula

NEBRASKA.

7. C. Frank Reavis,* Rep.....Falls City
2. Charles O. Lobeck,* Dem.....Omaha
3. Dan V. Stephens,* Dem.....Fremont
4. Charles H. Sloan,* Rep.....Geneva
5. A. C. Shallenberger,* Dem.....Alma
6. Moses P. Kinkaid,* Rep.....O'Neill

NEVADA.

- E. E. Roberts,*† Rep.....Carson City

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Sherman E. Burroughs, Rep.....Manchester
2. Edward H. Wason,* Rep.....Nashua

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning,* Rep.....Camden
2. Isaac Bacharach,* Rep.....Atlantic City
3. Thomas J. Scully,* Dem.....South Amboy
4. Elijah C. Hutchinson,* Rep.....Trenton
5. John H. Capstick,* Rep.....Montville
6. John R. Ramsey, Rep.....Hackensack
7. Dow H. Drukker,* Rep.....Passaic
8. Edward W. Gray,* Rep.....Newark
9. Richard Wayne Parker,* Rep.....Newark
10. Frederick R. Lehlbach,* Rep.....Newark
11. John J. Eagan,* Dem.....Weehawken
12. James A. Hamill,* Dem.....Jersey City

NEW MEXICO.

- William B. Walton,* Dem.....Silver City

NEW YORK.

1. Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.....New York
2. Charles Pope Caldwell,* Dem.....New York
3. Joseph V. Flynn,* Dem.....Brooklyn
4. Harry H. Dale,* Dem.....Brooklyn
5. James P. Maher,* Dem.....Brooklyn
6. Frederick W. Rowe,* Rep.....Brooklyn
7. John J. Fitzgerald,* Dem.....Brooklyn
8. Daniel J. Griffin,* Dem.....Brooklyn
9. Oscar W. Swift,* Rep.....Brooklyn
10. Reuben L. Haskell,* Rep.....Brooklyn
11. Daniel J. Rirdan,* Dem.....New York
12. Meyer London,* Soc.....New York
13. Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.....New York
14. Fiorenzo H. La Guardia, Rep.....New York
15. Thomas F. Smith, Dem.....New York
16. Peter J. Dooling,* Dem.....New York
17. John F. Carew,* Dem.....New York
18. George B. Francis, Rep.....New York
19. Walter M. Chandler,* Rep.....New York
20. Isaac Siegel,* Rep.....New York
21. George Murray Hulbert,* Dem.....New York
22. Henry Bruckner,* Dem.....New York
23. Daniel J. Oliver, Dem.....New York
24. Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep.....Pelham
25. James W. Husted,* Rep.....Peekskill
26. Edmund Platt,* Rep.....Poughkeepsie
27. Charles B. Ward,* Rep.....Debruce
28. Rollin B. Sanford,* Rep.....Albany
29. James S. Parker,* Rep.....Salem
30. George R. Lunn, Dem.....Schenectady
31. Bertrand H. Snell,* Rep.....Potsdam
32. Luther W. Mott,* Rep.....Oswego
33. Homer P. Snyder,* Rep.....Little Falls
34. George W. Fairchild,* Rep.....Oneonta
35. Walter W. Magee,* Rep.....Syracuse
36. Norman J. Gould,* Rep.....Seneca Falls
37. Harry H. Pratt,* Rep.....Corning
38. Thomas B. Dunn,* Rep.....Rochester
39. Archie D. Sanders, Rep.....Stafford
40. S. Wallace Dempsey,* Rep.....Lockport
41. Charles B. Smith,* Dem.....Buffalo
42. William F. Waldow, Rep.....Buffalo
43. Charles M. Hamilton,* Rep.....Ripley

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small,* Dem.....Washington
2. Claude Kitchen,* Dem.....Scotland Neck
3. George E. Hood,* Dem.....Goldsboro
4. Edward W. Pou,* Dem.....Smithfield
5. Charles M. Stedman,* Dem.....Greensboro
6. H. L. Godwin,* Dem.....Dunn
7. Leonidas D. Robinson, Dem.....Wadesboro
8. R. L. Doughton,* Dem.....Laurel Springs
9. Edwin Y. Webb,* Dem.....Shelby
10. Zebulon Weaver, Dem.....Asheville

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. John M. Baer, Ind.....Fargo
2. George M. Young,* Rep.....Valley City
3. P. D. Norton,* Rep.....Hettinger

OHIO.

1. Nicholas Longworth,* Rep.....Cincinnati
2. Victor Heintz,* Rep.....Cincinnati
3. Warren Gard,* Dem.....Hamilton
4. Benjamin F. Welty, Dem.....Lima
5. John S. Snook, Dem.....Paulding

6. Charles O. Kearns,* Rep.....Batavia
7. Simeon D. Fess,* Rep.....Yellow Springs
8. John A. Key,* Dem.....Marion
9. Isaac R. Sherwood,* Dem.....Toledo
10. Robert M. Switzer,* Rep.....Gallipolis
11. H. C. Claypool, Dem.....Chillicothe
12. Clement Brumbaugh,* Dem.....Columbus
13. A. W. Overmyer,* Dem.....Fremont
14. (Vacancy).....
15. George White,* Dem.....Marietta
16. Roscoe McCulloch,* Rep.....Canton
17. William A. Ashbrook,* Dem.....Johnstown
18. D. A. Hollingsworth,* Rep.....Cadiz
19. John G. Cooper,* Rep.....Youngstown
20. William Gordon,* Dem.....Cleveland
21. Robert Crosser,* Dem.....Cleveland
22. Henry I. Emerson,* Rep.....Cleveland

OKLAHOMA.

1. T. A. Chandler, Rep.....Vinita
2. William W. Hastings,* Dem.....Tahlequah
3. Charles D. Carter,* Dem.....Ardmore
4. Tom D. McKeown, Dem.....Ada
5. Joseph B. Thompson,* Dem.....Paul's Valley
6. Scott Ferris,* Dem.....Lawton
7. James V. McClintic,* Dem.....Spyder
8. Dick T. Morgan,* Rep.....Woodward

OREGON.

1. Willis C. Hawley,* Rep.....Salem
2. Nicholas J. Sinnott,* Rep.....The Dalles
3. C. N. McArthur,* Rep.....Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Thomas S. Crago,* Rep.....Waynesburg
- Mahlon M. Garland,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
- Joseph McLaughlin,* Rep.....Philadelphia
- John R. K. Scott,* Rep.....Philadelphia
1. William S. Vare,* Rep.....Philadelphia
2. George S. Graham,* Rep.....Philadelphia
3. J. Hampton Moore,* Rep.....Philadelphia
4. George W. Edmonds,* Rep.....Philadelphia
5. Peter E. Costello,* Rep.....Philadelphia
6. George P. Darrow,* Rep.....Philadelphia
7. Thomas S. Butler,* Rep.....West Chester
8. Henry W. Watson,* Rep.....Langhorne
9. William W. Griest,* Rep.....Lancaster
10. John R. Farr,* Rep.....Scranton
11. T. W. Templeton, Rep.....Plymouth
12. Robert D. Heaton,* Rep.....Ashland
13. Arthur G. Dewalt,* Rep.....Allentown
14. Louis T. McFadden,* Rep.....Canton
15. Edgar R. Kiess,* Rep.....Williamsport
16. John V. Leshar,* Dem.....Sunbury
17. Benjamin K. Focht,* Rep.....Lewisburg
18. Aaron S. Kreider,* Rep.....Anville
19. John M. Rose, Rep.....Johnstown
20. Andrew R. Brodbeck, Dem.....Hanover
21. Charles H. Rowland,* Rep.....Phillipsburg
22. Edward E. Robbins, Rep.....Greensburg
23. Bruce F. Sterling, Dem.....Uniontown
24. Henry W. Temple,* Rep.....Washington
25. Henry A. Clark, Rep.....Erie
26. Henry J. Steele,* Dem.....Easton
27. Nathan L. Strong, Rep.....Brookville
28. E. H. Bashlin, Dem.....Warren
29. Stephen G. Porter,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
30. M. Clyde Kelly, Ind.....Braddock
31. John M. Morin,* Rep.....Pittsburgh
32. Guy E. Caldwell, Dem.....Crafton

RHODE ISLAND.

1. George F. O'Shaughnessy,* Dem.....Providence
2. Walter R. Stiness,* Rep.....Warwick
3. Ambrose Kennedy,* Rep.....Woonsocket

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. R. S. Whaley,* Dem.....Charleston
2. James F. Byrnes,* Dem.....Aiken
3. Fred H. Dominick, Dem.....Newberry
4. Sam J. Nicholls,* Dem.....Spartanburg
5. William F. Stevenson, Dem.....Cheraw
6. J. W. Ragdale,* Dem.....Florence
7. A. F. Lever,* Dem.....Lexington

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Charles H. Dillon,* Rep.....Yankton
2. Royal O. Johnson,* Rep.....Aberdeen
3. Harry L. Gandy,* Dem.....Rapid City

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells,* Rep.....Johnson City

2. Richard W. Austin,* Rep.....Knoxville
3. John A. Moon,* Dem.....Chattanooga
4. Cordell Hull,* Dem.....Carthage
5. William C. Houston,* Dem.....Woodbury
6. Joseph W. Byrnes,* Dem.....Nashville
7. Lemuel P. Padgett,* Dem.....Columbia
8. Thetus W. Sims,* Dem.....Linden
9. Finis J. Garrett,* Dem.....Dresden
10. Hubert Fisher, Dem.....Memphis

TEXAS.

- Jeff McLeMore,* Dem.....Houston
- Daniel E. Garrett,* Dem.....Houston
1. Eugene Black,* Dem.....Clarksburg
2. Martin Dies,* Dem.....Beaumont
3. James Young,* Dem.....Kaufman
4. Sam Rayburn,* Dem.....Bonham
5. Hattin W. Sumners,* Dem.....Dallas
6. Rufus Hardy,* Dem.....Corsicana
7. Alexander W. Gregg,* Dem.....Palestine
8. Joe H. Eagle,* Dem.....Houston
9. J. J. Mansfield, Dem.....Houston
10. John P. Buchanan,* Dem.....Brenham
11. Tom Connally, Dem.....Marlin
12. J. C. Wilson, Dem.....Fort Worth
13. Marvin Jones, Dem.....Amarillo
14. James L. Slayden,* Dem.....San Antonio
15. John N. Garner, Dem.....Uvalde
16. Thomas L. Blanton, Dem.....Abilene

UTAH.

1. Milton H. Welling, Dem.....Ogden
2. James H. Mays,* Prog.-Dem., Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Green,* Rep.....St. Albans
2. Porter H. Dale,* Rep.....Island Pond

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones,* Dem.....Warsaw
2. Edward E. Holland,* Dem.....Suffolk
3. Andrew J. Montague,* Dem.....Richmond
4. Walter A. Watson,* Dem. Jennings' Ordinary
5. Edward W. Saunders,* Dem.....Rocky Mount
6. Carter Glass,* Dem.....Lynchburg
7. Thomas W. Harrison, Dem.....Winchester
8. Charles C. Carlin,* Dem.....Alexandria
9. C. Bascom Slem,* Rep.....Big Stone Gap
10. Henry D. Flood,* Dem.....Appomattox

WASHINGTON.

1. John F. Miller, Rep.....Seattle
2. Lindley H. Hadley,* Rep.....Bellingham
3. Albert E. Johnson,* Rep.....Hoquiam
4. William L. LaFollette,* Rep.....Pullman
5. O. C. Dill,* Dem.....Spokane

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Matthew M. Neely,* Dem.....Fairmont
2. George M. Bowers,* Rep.....Martinsburg
3. Stuart F. Reed, Rep.....Clarksburg
4. Harry C. Woodyard, Rep.....Spencer
5. Edward Cooper,* Rep.....Bramwell
6. Adam B. Littlepage,* Dem.....Charleston

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper,* Rep.....Racine
2. Edward Voigt, Rep.....Sheboygan
3. John M. Nelson,* Rep.....Madison
4. William J. Cary,* Rep.....Milwaukee
5. William H. Stafford,* Rep.....Milwaukee
6. James H. Davidson, Rep.....Oshkosh
7. John J. Esch,* Rep.....LaCrosse
8. Edward E. Browne,* Rep.....Waupaca
9. David G. Classon, Rep.....Oconto
10. James A. Frear,* Rep.....Hudson
11. Irvine L. Lenroot,* Rep.....Superior

WYOMING.

- Frank W. Mondell,* Rep.....Newcastle

ALASKA.

- Charles A. Sulzer, Dem.....Sulzer

HAWAII.

- J. K. Kalaniana'ole,* Rep.....Honolulu

PHILIPPINES.

- Jaime C. DeVeyra, Nat.....Leyte, P. I.
- Teodoro R. Yanko,* Rep.....Zambales

PORTO RICO.

- Felix Cordona Davila.....San Juan

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE (DEC. 1, 1917).

Explanation—A. E. and P., ambassador extraor- M. R., minister resident; M. R. and C.-G., min-
 dinary and plenipotentiary; E. E. and M. P.,
 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary;
 the president and confirmed by the senate.

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from Salary.
Argentine Republic.....	Fredk. J. Stimson, Mass. A. E. & P.....	Buenos Aires.....	Maryland..\$17,500
	W. D. Robbins, 2d Sec.....	Buenos Aires.....	Massachusetts.. 2,000
Belgium.....	Brand Whitlock, E. E. & M. P.....	Havre, France.....	Ohio.. 12,000
Bolivia.....	John D. O'Rear, E. E. & M. P.....	LaPaz.....	Missouri.. 10,000
Brazil.....	Edwin V. Morgan, A. E. & P.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	New York.. 17,500
	Alexander Benson, Sec. of Emb.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	Pennsylvania.. 2,625
	G. Cornell Tarler, Sec. of Emb.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	New York.. 2,625
Bulgaria.....	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.....	Bukharest.....	Illinois.. 10,000
Chile.....	Joseph H. Shea, A. E. & P.....	Santiago.....	Indiana.. 17,500
	Frederick O. de Billier, Sec. of Emb.....	Santiago.....	Dist. of Columbia.. 2,625
China.....	Paul S. Reinsch, E. E. & M. P.....	Pekin.....	Wisconsin.. 12,000
	John Van A. Macmurray, Sec. of Leg.....	Pekin.....	District of Columbia.. 2,625
	Francis White, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Pekin.....	Maryland.. 2,000
	Com. I. V. G. Gillis, Nav. Att.....	Pekin.....	Navy.....
Colombia.....	Hoffman Philip, E. E. & M. P.....	Bogota.....	New York.. 10,000
	Perry Belden, Sec. of Leg.....	Bogota.....	New York.. 2,625
Costa Rica.....	Edward J. Hale, E. E. & M. P.....	San Jose.....	North Carolina.. 10,000
Cuba.....	William E. Gonzales, E. E. & M. P.....	Havana.....	South Carolina.. 12,000
	Gustav Scholle, Sec. of Leg.....	Havana.....	Minnesota.. 2,625
Denmark.....	Maurice F. Egan, E. E. & M. P.....	Copenhagen.....	Dist. of Columbia.. 10,000
	U. Grant Smith, Couns. of Leg.....	Copenhagen.....	Pennsylvania.. 3,000
	Wm. Walker Smith, Sec. of Leg.....	Copenhagen.....	Ohio.. 2,625
Dominican Republic.....	Wm. W. Russell, M. R. & C.-G.....	Santo Domingo.....	Dist. Columbia.. 10,000
Ecuador.....	Charles S. Hartman, E. E. & M. P.....	Quito.....	Montana.. 10,000
France.....	William G. Sharp, A. E. & P.....	Paris.....	Ohio.. 17,500
	R. W. Bliss, Couns. of Emb.....	Paris.....	New York.. 3,000
	A. H. Frazier, Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Pennsylvania.. 3,000
	Jefferson Caffrey, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Louisiana.. 2,000
	John C. Wiley, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Indiana.. 2,000
	Benj. Thaw, Jr., 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Pennsylvania.. 2,000
	R. Henry Norweb, 3d Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Ohio.. 1,500
	Henry R. Carey, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Paris.....	Massachusetts.. 2,000
	Lieut.-Com. Wm. R. Sayles, Nav. Att.....	Paris.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Carl Bord, Mil. Att.....	Paris.....	Army.....
Great Britain.....	Walter Hines Page, A. E. & P.....	London.....	New York.. 17,500
	I. B. Laughlin, Couns. of Emb.....	London.....	Pennsylvania.. 3,000
	Edward Bell, Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Nevada.. 2,625
	Franklin M. Gunther, Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Virginia.. 2,625
	Richard E. Pennoyer, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	California.. 2,000
	Robert Beale Davis, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Virginia.. 2,000
	E. C. Shoecraft, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Missouri.. 2,000
	S. W. Morgan, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	London.....	Arkansas.. 2,000
	W. D. MacDougall, Nav. Att.....	London.....	Navy.....
	Col. William Lassiter, Mil. Att.....	London.....	Army.....
Greece.....	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.....	Athens.....	Massachusetts.. 10,000
	John C. White, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Athens.....	Maryland.. 2,000
Guatemala.....	William H. Leavell, E. E. & M. P.....	Guatemala.....	Mississippi.. 10,000
Haiti.....	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, E. E. & M. P.....	Port au Prince.....	Louisiana.. 10,000
Honduras.....	John Ewing, E. E. & M. P.....	Tegucigalpa.....	Louisiana.. 10,000
Italy.....	Thomas Nelson Page, A. E. & P.....	Rome.....	Virginia.. 17,500
	Peter A. Jay, Couns. of Emb.....	Rome.....	Rhode Island.. 3,000
	N. Richardson, Sec. of Emb.....	Rome.....	Mississippi.. 2,625
	Wm. S. Van Rensselaer, 3d Sec.....	Rome.....	New York.. 1,500
	Lieut.-Com. Charles R. Train, Nav. Att.....	Rome.....	Navy.....
	Lieut.-Col. M. C. Buckley, Mil. Att.....	Rome.....	Army.....
Japan.....	Roland S. Morris, A. E. & P.....	Tokyo.....	Pennsylvania.. 17,500
	Post Wheeler, Couns. of Emb.....	Tokyo.....	Washington.. 3,000
	Willis Spencer, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Tokyo.....	Pennsylvania.. 2,000
	Sumner Welles, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Tokyo.....	New York.. 2,000
	Lieut.-Com. F. J. Horne, Nav. Att.....	Tokyo.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Karl F. Baldwin, Mil. Att.....	Tokyo.....	Army.....
Liberia.....	(Vacancy) M. R. & C.-G.....	Monrovia.....	5,000
	Richard C. Bundy, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Monrovia.....	Ohio.. 2,000
	Capt. John E. Green, Mil. Att.....	Monrovia.....	Army.....
Luxemburg.....	John W. Garrett, E. E. & M. P.....	The Hague.....	Maryland.. 12,000
Mexico.....	Henry P. Fletcher, A. E. & P.....	Mexico.....	Pennsylvania.. 17,500
Montenegro.....	Garett Droppers, E. E. & M. P.....	Belgrade.....	Massachusetts.. 10,000
Morocco.....	Maxwell Blake, Art. & C.-G.....	Tangier.....	Missouri.. 7,500
Netherlands.....	John W. Garrett, E. E. & M. P.....	The Hague.....	Maryland.. 12,000
	Marshall Langhorne, Sec. of Leg.....	The Hague.....	Virginia.. 3,000
	Com. W. R. Gherard, Nav. Att.....	The Hague.....	Navy.....
	Capt. Arthur Poillon, Mil. Att.....	The Hague.....	Army.....
Nicaragua.....	Benjamin L. Jefferson, E. E. & M. P.....	Managua.....	Colorado.. 10,000
Norway.....	Albert G. Schmedeman, E. E. & M. P.....	Christiania.....	Wisconsin.. 10,000
	H. F. A. Schoenfeld, 2d Sec.....	Christiania.....	Rhode Island.. 2,000
	Capt. James Totten, Mil. Att.....	Christiania.....	Army.....
Panama.....	William J. Price, E. E. & M. P.....	Panama.....	Kentucky.. 10,000
	Chas. B. Curtis, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Panama.....	New York.. 2,000
Paraguay.....	Daniel F. Mooney, E. E. & M. P.....	Asuncion.....	Ohio.. 10,000

Country.	Representative.	Location.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Persia.....	John L. Caldwell, E. E. & M. P.....	Teheran.....	Kansas.....	\$10,000
Peru.....	Benton McMillin, E. E. & M. P.....	Lima.....	Tennessee.....	10,000
Portugal.....	Chas. Campbell, Jr., 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Lima.....	Virginia.....	2,000
	Thomas H. Birch, E. E. & M. P.....	Lisbon.....	New Jersey.....	10,000
	Wm. P. Cresson, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Lisbon.....	Nevada.....	2,625
Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria.....	Charles J. Vopicka, E. E. & M. P.....	Bukharest.....	Illinois.....	10,000
	Wm. L. Andrews, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bukharest.....	Ohio.....	2,000
	Capt. Halsey E. Yates, Mil. Att.....	Bukharest.....	Army.....	
Russia.....	David R. Francis, A. E. & P.....	Petrograd.....	Missouri.....	17,500
	J. Butler Wright, Couns. of Emb.....	Petrograd.....	Wyoming.....	3,000
	James G. Bailey, Sec. of Emb.....	Petrograd.....	Kentucky.....	2,625
	S. Whitehouse, Sec. of Emb.....	Petrograd.....	New York.....	2,000
	Norman Armour, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Petrograd.....	New Jersey.....	2,000
	Livingston Phelps, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Petrograd.....	New York.....	2,000
	Com. W. S. Crosley, Nav. Att.....	Petrograd.....	Navy.....	
	Boaz F. LeJ. Parker, Mil. Att.....	Petrograd.....	Army.....	
Salvador.....	Boaz W. Long, E. E. & M. P.....	San Salvador.....	New Mexico.....	10,000
Siam (see Roumania).				
Siam.....	George Pratt Ingersoll, E. E. & M. P.....	Bangkok.....	Connecticut.....	10,000
	Frank D. Arnold, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bangkok.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000
	Leng Hul, Int.....	Bangkok.....		500
Spain.....	Joseph E. Willard, A. E. & P.....	Madrid.....	Virginia.....	17,500
	Charles S. Wilson, Couns. of Emb.....	Madrid.....	Maine.....	3,000
	Thomas Hincley, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Madrid.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	2,000
	Robert M. Scotten, 2d Sec. of Emb.....	Madrid.....	Michigan.....	2,000
Sweden.....	Ira Nelson Morris, E. E. & M. P.....	Stockholm.....	Illinois.....	10,000
	A. R. Magruder, Sec. of Leg.....	Stockholm.....	Maryland.....	2,625
	Oscar L. Milmore, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Stockholm.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	2,000
	Capt. Wm. M. Colvin, Mil. Att.....	Stockholm.....	Army.....	
Switzerland.....	Pleasant A. Stovall, E. E. & M. P.....	Bern.....	Georgia.....	10,000
	Hugh R. Wilson, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bern.....	Illinois.....	2,000
	Frederic R. Dolbære, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Bern.....	New York.....	2,000
Uruguay.....	Robert E. Jeffery, E. E. & M. P.....	Montevideo.....	Arkansas.....	10,000
	Craig W. Wadsworth, Sec. of Leg.....	Montevideo.....	New York.....	2,625
Venezuela.....	Preston McGoodwin, E. E. & M. P.....	Caracas.....	Oklahoma.....	10,000
	Elbridge G. Greene, 2d Sec. of Leg.....	Caracas.....	Massachusetts.....	2,000

Note—Diplomatic representatives of the United States in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey withdrawn on account of war.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

Abbreviations: C.-G., consul-general; C., consul; V.-C., vice-consul; C. A., commercial agent.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Stuart J. Fuller, Wis.....	\$5,000
Charles C. Eberhart, Kas.....	5,000
Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.....	5,000
Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.....	5,000

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Buenos Aires—Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C.-G.....	8,000
Rosario—Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C.....	3,000

BRAZIL.

Bahia—Edward Higgins, Mass., C.....	4,000
Para—George H. Pickerell, O., C.....	4,000
Pernambuco—A. T. Haerberle, Mo., C.....	4,000
Rio de Janeiro—Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y., C.-G.....	8,000
Rio Grande—Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.....	4,500
Santos—Carl F. Deichman, Minn., C.....	4,000
Sao Paulo—Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.....	5,000

BULGARIA.

Sofia—Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C.-G.....	5,500
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CHILE.

Antofagasta—Thos. W. Voetter, N. M., C.....	4,000
Punta Arenas—David J. D. Myers, Ga., C.....	3,000
Valparaiso—Leon J. Keena, Mich., C.-G.....	5,500

CHINA.

Amoy—Clarence E. Gauss, Conn., C.....	4,500
Antung—John K. Davis, O., C.....	2,500
Canton—P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C.-G.....	5,500
Changsha—N. T. Johnson, Okla., C.....	3,500
Chefoo—Lester Maynard, Cal., C.-G.....	4,500
Chungking—George C. Hanson, Conn., C.....	2,500
Fuchau—Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.....	4,500
Hankow—Edwin S. Cunningham, Tenn., C.-G.....	4,500
Harbin—Charles K. Moser, Va., C.....	4,500
Mukden—E. Carleton Baker, Cal., C.-G.....	4,500
Nanking—J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C.....	3,500
Shanghai—Thomas Sammons, Wash., C.-G.....	8,000
Swatow—Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.....	3,500
Tientsin—Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C.-G.....	5,500

COLOMBIA.

Barranquilla—Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C.....	3,500
Cartagena—A. J. Lepinasse, N. Y., C.....	3,000

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon—(Vacancy) C.....	\$3,000
San Jose—Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.....	3,500

CUBA.

Cienfuegos—Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.....	4,000
Havana—James L. Rodgers, O., C.-G.....	3,000
Santiago—P. M. Griffith, O., C.....	4,500

DENMARK.

Copenhagen—William H. Gale, Va., C.-G.....	4,500
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Puerta Plata—Arthur McLean, N. Y., C.....	2,000
Santo Domingo—C. S. Edwards, Minn., C.....	3,000

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil—Frederic W. Goding, Ill., C.-G.....	4,500
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FRANCE.

Algiers—Arthur C. Frost, Mass., C.....	3,000
Bordeaux—George A. Bucklin, Jr., Okla., C.....	4,000
Calais—Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.....	3,000
Goree-Dakar—Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C.....	3,000
Grenoble—Thomas D. Davis, Okla., C.....	2,000
Guadeloupe—Henry T. Wilcox, N. C., C.....	2,000
Havre—John B. Osborne, Pa., C.....	5,000
La Rochelle—James H. Goodier, N. Y., C.....	2,500
Limoges—Eugene I. Delisle, Mass., C.....	2,500
Lyons—John Edward Jones, D. C., C.....	5,000
Marseilles—Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C.-G.....	5,500
Marinique—Thomas R. Wallace, Iowa, C.....	2,500
Nantes—Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C.....	3,000
Nice—W. D. Hunter, Minn., C.....	2,500
Paris—A. M. Thackeray, Pa., C.-G.....	12,000
Rouen—Albro L. Burnell, Me., C.....	2,500
Saigon—Horace Remillard, C.....	2,000
St. Etienne—William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.....	2,500
St. Pierre-Miquelon—S. H. Wiley, N. C., C.....	2,500
Tahiti—Thomas B. L. Layton, La., C.....	2,000
Tuniarivo—James G. Carter, Ga., C.....	2,500
Tunis—Edwin C. Kemp, Fla., C.....	2,500

GREAT BRITAIN.

Adelaide—William A. Bickers, Va., C.....	2,000
Aden—A. E. Southard, Ky., C.....	2,000
Auckland—Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.-G.....	4,500

Barbados—C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.....	\$3,000
Belfast—Hulter Sharp, N. C., C.....	5,000
Belize—William L. Avery, Mont., C.....	3,000
Bombay—Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C.....	4,000
Bradford—A. E. Ingram, Cal., C.....	4,500
Bristol—John S. Armstrong, Jr., N. O., C.....	2,500
Birmingham—E. H. Dennison, O., C.....	4,500
Cairo—Hampson Gary, Tex., C-G.....	8,000
Calcutta—James A. Smith, Vt., C-G.....	8,000
Calgary—Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Campbellton—T. Botkin, Utah, C.....	2,000
Cape Town—Geo. H. Murphy, N. C., C-G.....	8,000
Cardiff—Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.....	3,000
Charlottetown—William A. Pierce, Miss., C.....	2,000
Colombo—Walter A. Leonard, Ill., C.....	3,500
Cork—Charles M. Hathaway, Pa., C.....	3,000
Corwall—Giles E. Taggart, N. J., C.....	4,000
Dublin—Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.....	4,000
Dundee—Henry A. Johnston, D. C., C.....	3,000
Dunfermline—Howard D. Van Sant, N. J., C.....	3,000
Durban—William W. Masterson, Ky., C.....	3,500
Edinburgh—Rufus Fleming, O., C.....	3,500
Fernie—B. M. Rasmussen, Iowa, C.....	2,000
Port William—Edward A. Dow, Neb., C.....	2,000
Georgetown—Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.....	3,500
Gibraltar—R. L. Sprague, Mass., C.....	2,500
Glasgow—John N. McCunn, Wis., C.....	4,500
Halifax—Evan E. Young, D. C., C-G.....	2,500
Hamilton, Ber.—Carl E. Loop, Ind., C.....	2,500
Hamilton, Ont.—Jose de Oliveira, Mo., C.....	3,500
Hongkong—George E. Anderson, Ill., C-G.....	3,000
Huddersfield—Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.....	3,000
Hull—Homer M. Byington, Conn., C.....	3,000
Johannesburg—John P. Bray, N. D., C.....	6,000
Karachi—Charles C. Broy, Va., C.....	2,500
Kingston, Jamaica—C. L. Latham, N. C., C.....	4,000
Kingston, Ont.—F. S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.....	3,000
Leeds—Percival Gassett, D. C., C.....	3,000
Liverpool—H. L. Washington, D. C., C.....	3,000
London—Robert P. Skinner, O., C-G.....	12,000
Madras—Lucien McLaughery, Fla., C.....	3,000
Malta—Wilbur K. Binger, Va., C.....	2,500
Manchester—Ross E. Holaday, O., C.....	6,000
Melbourne—W. C. Magelsen, Minn., C-G.....	4,000
Mombasa—Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.....	3,000
Moncton—E. V. Richardson, Mass., C.....	2,000
Montreal—(Vacancy) O-G.....	6,000
Nassau—William F. Doty, N. J., C.....	3,500
Newcastle, N. S. W.—L. N. Sullivan, Pa., C.....	3,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—W. C. Hamm, Pa., C.....	3,000
Niagara Falls—James B. Milner, Ind., C.....	3,000
Nottingham—Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.....	4,000
Ottawa—John G. Foster, Vt., C-G.....	5,000
Plymouth—J. G. Stephens, Ind., C.....	5,000
Port Antonio—Ross Hazeltine, Ind., C.....	3,000
Port Elizabeth—E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.....	3,500
Prescott—Frank O. Denison, Vt., C.....	2,500
Prince Rupert—George M. Hanson, Utah, C.....	3,000
Quebec—W. R. Dorsey, Md., C.....	3,000
Rangoon—Lawrence P. Briggs, Mich., C.....	2,500
Regina—J. H. Johnson, Tex., C.....	2,500
Riviere du Loup—B. S. Raiden, Me., C.....	3,500
St. John, N. B.—Henry S. Culver, O., C.....	3,500
St. John's, N. F.—J. S. Benedict, N. Y., C.....	2,500
St. Stephens—Alonzo B. Garret, W. Va., C.....	2,500
Sarnia—Fred C. Slater, Kas., C.....	2,500
Sault Ste. Marie—Geo. W. Shotts, Mich., C.....	2,500
Sheffield—John M. Savage, N. J., C.....	3,000
Sherbrooke—Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Singapore—E. N. Gunsauls, O., C-G.....	6,000
Southampton—Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.....	4,500
Stoke-on-Trent—R. S. S. Bergh, N. D., C.....	3,000
Swansea—M. K. Moorhead, Pa., C.....	3,500
Sydney, N. S.—Chas. M. Freeman, N. H., C.....	3,000
Sydney, N. W.—J. I. Brittain, O., C-G.....	5,500
Toronto—Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.....	4,000
Trinidad—Henry D. Baker, Ill., C.....	3,000
Vancouver—George N. West, D. C., C-G.....	4,500
Victoria—Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.....	4,000
Windsor, Ont.—H. A. Conant, Mich., C.....	2,500
Winnipeg—Frederick M. Ryder, Conn., C-G.....	4,500
Yarmouth—J. J. C. Watson, Ky., C.....	2,500

GREECE.

Athens—Alexander W. Weddell, Va., C-G.....	4,500
Patras—Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.....	3,000
Saloniki—George Horton, Ill., C.....	4,500

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala—William T. Fee, O., C-G.....	3,500
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HAITI.

Cape Haitien—L. W. Livingston, Fla., C.....	\$2,000
Port au Prince—John B. Terres, N. Y., C.....	3,000

HONDURAS.

Celba—(Vacancy) C.....	2,000
Puerto Cortes—Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.....	2,500
Tegucigalpa—Francis J. Dyer, Iowa, C.....	2,500

ITALY.

Catania—Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Florence—F. T. F. Dumont, Pa., C.....	3,500
Genoa—David F. Wilber, N. Y., C.....	4,500
Leghorn—William J. Grace, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Milan—North Winship, Ga., C.....	4,000
Naples—Jay White, Mich., C.....	4,500
Palermo—Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.....	3,500
Rome—Francis B. Keene, Wis., C.....	4,500
Turin—Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.....	3,500
Venice—B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., Tex., C.....	2,500

JAPAN.

Dairen—A. A. Williamson, D. C., C.....	3,500
Kobe—Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C.....	5,000
Nagasaki—Edwin L. Neville, O., C.....	3,500
Seoul—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y., C-G.....	5,500
Taihoku, Taiwan—M. D. Kirjassoff, Conn., C.....	2,500
Yokohama—George H. Seidmore, Wis., C-G.....	8,000

KONGO.

Boma—(Vacancy) C-G.....	4,500
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LIBERIA.

Monrovia—James L. Curtis, N. Y., C-G.....	5,000
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MEXICO.

Acapulco—John A. Gamon, Ill., C.....	3,500
Aguascalientes—(Vacancy) C.....	2,500
Chihuahua—(Vacancy) C.....	3,500
Ciudad Juarez—T. D. Edwards, S. D., C.....	2,500
Durango—(Vacancy) C.....	2,000
Frontera—Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.....	2,000
Guadalajara—John R. Stillman, Tex., C.....	3,000
Guaymas—Frederick Simplich, Wash., C.....	2,000
Matamoros—G. C. Woodward, Pa., C.....	2,000
Mazatlan—William E. Chapman, Okla., C.....	2,500
Mexico—Geo. C. Chamberlain, N. M., C-G.....	6,000
Monterey—P. C. Hanna, Iowa, C-G.....	4,500
Nogales—Ezra M. Lawton, O., C.....	3,000
Nuevo Laredo—Geo. K. Donald, Ala., C.....	3,000
Piedras Negras—(Vacancy) C.....	2,500
Progreso—O. G. Marsh, Wash., C.....	2,500
Salina Cruz—(Vacancy) C.....	2,000
Saltito—(Vacancy) C.....	2,000
San Luis Potosi—Cornelius Ferris, Col., C.....	3,500
Tampico—Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C.....	3,500
Vera Cruz—William W. Canada, Ind., C.....	4,500

MOROCCO.

Tangier—Maxwell Blake, Mo., C-G.....	3,500
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NETHERLANDS.

Amsterdam—Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.....	5,000
Batavia—James O. Laing, Mo., C.....	4,000
Curacao—Geo. S. Messersmith, Del., C.....	2,000
Padang—H. J. Dickinson, Ark., C.....	2,000
Rotterdam—Soren Listoe, Minn., C-G.....	5,500

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields—(Vacancy) C.....	3,500
Corinto—A. J. McConico, Miss., C.....	3,000

NORWAY.

Bergen—Charles Forman, La., C.....	2,500
Christiania—William Coffin, Ky., C-G.....	5,500
Stavanger—Henry C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.....	3,000

PANAMA.

Colon—Julius H. Dreher, S. C., C.....	4,000
Panama—A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C-G.....	5,500

PARAGUAY.

Asuncion—Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.....	3,000
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PERSIA.

Tabriz—Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C.....	3,000
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PERU.

Callao—William W. Handley, N. Y., C.....	5,500
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PORTUGAL.

Lisbon—Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C-G.....	4,500
Lourenco Marquez—J. F. Jewell, Ill., C.....	5,000
St. Michels—William Bardel, N. Y., C.....	3,500

RUSSIA.

Moscow—Maddin Summers, Tenn., C.-G.....	\$5,500
Odessa—John A. Ray, Tex., C.....	3,500
Petrograd—R. C. Tredwell, Ind., C.....	3,500
Riga—Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C.....	3,500
Tiflis—Felix W. Smith, N. Y., C.....	3,000
Vladivostok—John K. Caldwell, O., C.....	3,500
Warsaw—(Vacancy) C.....	4,000

SALVADOR.

San Salvador—Francis M. Stack, N.Y., V.-C.	
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SERBIA.

Belgrade—(Office temporarily closed).	
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SIAM.

Bangkok—Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V.-C.....	
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SPAIN.

Almeria—Ralph C. Busser, Pa., C.....	3,500
Barcelona—Carl Bailey Hurst, D. C., C.-G.....	5,500
Bilbao—P. H. Foster, Tex., C.....	3,000
Madrid—Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C.....	2,500
Malaga—Louis G. Dreyfus, C.....	2,500

Santander—John H. Grant, Mass., C.....	\$4,000
Seville—Wilbur T. Gracey, Mass., C.....	3,500
Tenerife—George K. Stiles, Md., C.....	2,500
Valencia—John R. Putnam, Ore., C.....	2,500
Vigo—G. H. Kemper, Ky., C.....	3,000

SWEDEN.

Gothenburg—Wallace J. Young, Ill., O.....	3,000
Stockholm—(Vacancy) C.-G.....	4,500

SWITZERLAND.

Basel—Philip Holland, Tenn., C.....	3,500
Bern—William P. Kent, Tenn., C.....	4,000
Geneva—Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C.....	3,500
St. Gall—William J. Pike, Pa., C.....	4,500
Zurich—(Vacancy) C.-G.....	4,500

URUGUAY.

Montevideo—William Dawson, Minn., C.....	3,500
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VENEZUELA.

La Guaira—Homer Brett, Miss., C.....	3,000
Maracaibo—Emil Sauer, Tex., C.....	3,500
Puerto Cabello—Frank A. Henry, Del., C.....	2,500

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentine Republic—Mr. Romulo S. Naon, A. E. and P.	
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Mr. Federico M. Quintana, counselor.

Austria-Hungary—(Diplomatic relations severed.)	
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Belgium—Baron de Cartier Marchienne, E. E. and M. P.	
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Bolivia—Senor Don I. Calderon, E. E. and M. P.	
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Brazil—Mr. Domicio da Gama, A. E. and M. P.	
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Mr. Alberto de I. Moreira, first secretary.	
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Bulgaria—Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, E. E. and M. P.	
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Dr. George N. Pouliet, secretary.	
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Chile—Senor Don Santiago Aldunate.	
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China—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo.	
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Mr. Yung Kwai, counselor.	
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Colombia—Senor Don Julio Betancourt, E. E. and M. P.	
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Senor Don Alfonso Delgado, secretary.	
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Costa Rica—Senor Don Manuel Castra Quesada, E. E. and M. P.	
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Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, secretary.	
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Cuba—Dr. C. M. de Cespedes, E. E. and M. P.	
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Dr. Joaquin R. Torralbas, secretary.	
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Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, E. E. and M. P.	
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Dominican Republic—Senor Dr. Luis Galvan, secretary and charge d'affaires.	
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Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, E. E. and M. P.	
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France—Mr. J. J. Jusserand, A. E. and P.	
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Mr. Clausse, counselor.	
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Germany—(Diplomatic relations severed.)	
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Great Britain—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, A. E. and P.	
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Mr. Colville Barclay, counselor of embassy.	
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Greece—Mr. George Roussets, E. E. and M. P.	
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Guatemala—Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, E. E. and M. P.	
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Senor Don Francisco Sanchez Latour, secretary.	
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Haiti—Mr. Solon Menos, E. E. and M. P.	
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Mr. Maurice Menoz, secretary.	
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Honduras—Dr. Alberto Membrillo, E. E. & M. P.	
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Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, secretary.	
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Italy—Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere, A. E. and P.	
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Mr. Giuseppe Brambilla, counselor.	
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Japan—Mr. Aimaro Sato, A. E. and P.	
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Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, counselor.

Mexico—Signor Ignacio Bonillas.	
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Netherlands—Mr. Van Royen, E. E. and M. P.	
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Jonkheer A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborg-Stachouwer, attache.	
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Nicaragua—Senor Gen. Don Emiliano Chamorro, E. E. and M. P.	
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Senor Dr. Don Joaquin Quadra Zavala, charge d'affaires.	
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Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, E. E. and M. P.	
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Mr. William M. Johannessen, secretary.	
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Panama—Senor Dr. Don Belisario Porras, E. E. and M. P.	
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Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, secretary.	
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Paraguay—Mr. Hector Velasquez, E. E. and M. P.	
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Persia—Mehdi Khan, E. E. and M. P.	
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Mirza Ali Kuli Kahn, counselor.	
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Peru—Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, charge d'affaires.	
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Portugal—Viscount de Alte, E. E. and M. P.	
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Russia—Mr. Boris A. Bakhtietoff, A. E. and P.	
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Mr. C. Onou, counselor.	
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Salvador—Senor Dr. Don Rafael Zaldivar, E. E. and M. P.	
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Senor Dr. Don Antonia Reyes Guerra, secretary.	
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Serbia—L. Mihallovitch.	
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Siam—Prince Phya Prabha Karavongse, E. E. and M. P.	
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Mr. Edward H. Loftus, secretary.	
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Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A. E. and P.	
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Senor Don Manuel Walls y Merino, counselor.	
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Sweden—Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren, E. E. & M. P.	
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Baron E. Akerhielm, counselor of legation.	
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Switzerland—Dr. Jean Adolphe Sulzer, E. E. and M. P.	
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Turkey—(Diplomatic relations severed.)	
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Uruguay—Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, E. E. and M. P.	
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Venezuela—Senor Dr. Santos A. Dominici, E. E. and M. P.	
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GREAT MINING DISASTERS IN RECENT YEARS.

In which 100 or more lives were lost.

Birmingham, Ala., May 5, 1910; 375 dead.

Bolton, England, Dec. 21, 1910; 300 dead.

Ericksville, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1911; 100 dead.

Butte, Mont., June 9, 1917; 156 dead.

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909; 289 dead.

Cheswick, Pa., Jan. 25, 1904; 182 dead.

Coalhulla, Mex., Feb. 1, 1902; 102 dead.

Coal Creek, Tenn., May 19, 1902; 227 dead.

Courriere, France, March 10, 1906; 1,060 dead.

Dawson, N. M., Oct. 22, 1913; 261 dead.

Eccles, W. Va., April 28, 1914; 181 dead.

Ennis, W. Va., Dec. 30, 1908; 100 dead.

Finleyville, Pa., April 23, 1912; 115 dead.

Gerthe, Germany, Aug. 8, 1912; 103 dead.

Hamm, Germany, Nov. 12, 1908; 300 dead.

Hanna, Wyo., June 30, 1903; 235 dead.

Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1907; 230 dead.

Johnstown, Pa., July 10, 1902; 115 dead.

Kharitsisk, Russia, June 13, 1905; 500 dead.

La Esperanza, Mex., Feb. 19, 1907; 123 dead.

Littleton, Ala., April 8, 1911; 123 dead.

Marianna, Pa., Nov. 23, 1903; 154 dead.

Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1907; 360 dead.

Newcastle, England, Feb. 16, 1909; 100 dead.

Senghenydd, Wales, Oct. 14, 1913; 423 dead.

Telluride, Col., Nov. 20, 1901; 100 dead.

Toyooka, Japan, July 20, 1907; 400 dead.

Virginia City, Ala., Feb. 20, 1905; 160 dead.

Watertown, Wales, July 11, 1905; 144 dead.

Welongong, Australia, July 31, 1902; 120 dead.

Whitehaven, England, May 12, 1910; 137 dead.

Foreign Governments.

Rulers and cabinets of the leading countries, with the latest statistics of their area, population, exports and imports. Revised to Dec. 1, 1917.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Government—King, George V.; heir-apparent, Edward Albert, prince of Wales.
Prime Minister—*David Lloyd George.
Minister Without Portfolio—*George N. Barnes.
Lord High Chancellor—Sir Robert B. Finlay.
Minister Without Portfolio—*Lord Milner.
Minister Without Portfolio—*Sir Edward Carson.
Minister Without Portfolio—Dr. Christopher Addison.

Lord President of the Council—*Earl Curzon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—*Andrew Bonar Law.

Foreign Affairs Secretary—Arthur J. Balfour.
Home Affairs Secretary—Sir George Cave.
Colonial Secretary—Walter Hume Long.
Secretary for India—Edwin S. Montagu.
Secretary for War—Earl of Derby.
Minister of Munitions—Lord Rothermere.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Eric C. Geddes.
President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.

President of the Local Government Board—Lord Rhonda.

Postmaster-General—Albert Illingworth.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry E. Duke.
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
President Board of Agriculture—Rowland Prothero.

First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond.

Minister of Blockade—Lord Robert Cecil.
Minister of National Service—A. C. Geddes.
Attorney-General—Sir Frederick E. Smith.
Minister of Pensions—John Hodge.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Frederick Lawley.

Solicitor-General—Gordon Hewart.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Wimborne.
Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde.
Minister of Labor—George H. Roberts.
Food Controller—Lord Devonport.
Shipping Controller—Sir Joseph P. Maclay.
President Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.

*Members war cabinet or council.

The British parliament, in which the highest legislative authority is vested, consists of the house of lords and the house of commons.

Area and Population—The total area of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man and the Channel islands is 121,391 square miles; the total for the British empire is 11,498,325 square miles. The total population of the empire in 1911 was 421,178,965. The population of the united kingdom April 3, 1911, when the last census was taken, was: England, 34,045,290; Wales, 2,025,202; Scotland, 4,759,445; Ireland, 4,380,219; Isle of Man, 52,034; Channel islands, 96,900. Total, 45,369,090.

The cities of England and Wales having more than 100,000 population each were in 1911:

London	4,522,961	Sunderland	151,162
Liverpool	745,566	Oldham	147,495
Manchester	714,427	Blackburn	133,064
Birmingham	525,960	Brighton	131,250
Leeds	445,568	Gateshead	116,928
Sheffield	454,653	Derby	123,433
Bristol	357,059	Southampton	119,039
West Ham	289,102	Plymouth	112,042
Bradford	288,505	Norwich	121,493
Newcastle	266,671	Birkenhead	130,532
Kingston-upon- Hull	278,024	Preston	117,113
Nottingham	259,942	Halifax	101,556
Leicester	227,242	Burnley	106,337
Salford	231,380	Middlesbrough	104,787
Portsmouth	231,165	Stockport	108,693
Stoke-on-Trent	234,553	South Shields	108,649
Cardiff	182,280	Coventry	106,377
Bolton	190,885	Huddersfield	107,325
Croydon	169,559	Swansea	114,673

The figures given in the above table for London

are for the inner or registration district alone, including the outer belt of suburban towns, which are within the metropolitan police district, the population of "Greater London" April 3, 1911, was 7,251,358.

Population of the chief cities in Scotland in 1911:
Glasgow784,455
Edinburgh320,315
Aberdeen133,084
Dundee165,006
Paisley34,477
Leith80,489
The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,390,219, against a total of 4,458,775 in 1901.

Population of the chief cities of Ireland in 1911:
Dublin309,272
Belfast385,492
Cork76,632
Limerick38,403
Londonderry40,799
Waterford27,430
Galway15,936
Dundalk13,128
Drogheda12,425
Newry12,456

Exports and Imports—The total imports of the British empire in 1916 were \$7,481,526,000; of the united kingdom, \$4,619,051,512. Total exports of the empire, \$6,486,170,000; of the united kingdom, \$2,940,118,915. The total exports of the united kingdom to the United States in 1917 were \$307,674,853; imports, \$2,047,545,843.

INDIA.

Government—Governor-general, Baron Frederic Chelmsford. Legislative authority vested in a council of sixty-eight members, thirty-six being official and thirty-two nonofficial.

Area and Population—The total area of British India is 1,773,083 square miles. The total population according to the census of March 10, 1911, is 315,132,527, divided among the provinces as follows:

Ajmer-Marwar	501,395	Madras	41,405,404
Assam	34,018,527	Northwest prov- inces	2,196,933
Bengal	52,668,269	United prov- inces	47,182,044
Bombay presi- dency	19,672,642	Punjab	19,974,956
Burma	12,115,217	Baluchistan	414,412
Central prov- inces	13,916,308	Andamans	26,459
Cooch	174,976		

Population of the large cities in 1911:
Calcutta1,222,313
Bombay979,445
Madras518,660
Haidarabad500,023
Lucknow259,788
Rangoon293,316
Benares203,804
Poona158,856

Imports and Exports—Imports in 1916, \$537,650,000; exports, \$724,050,000. Imports from the United States, \$28,373,145; exports, \$102,106,682.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government—The Canadian parliament consists of eighty-seven life senators and a house of commons of 221 members, there being one representative for every 25,367 of population, based upon the census of 1901. The governor-general is the duke of Devonshire, appointed in 1916; and the council is made up of the following:

Premier, Robert L. Borden; minister of agriculture, A. T. Crecar; minister of overseas service, Sir Edward Kemp; customs, A. L. Sifton; finance, T. White; inland revenue, E. L. Pateward; interior, Arthur Meighen; justice, C. J. Doherty; labor, T. W. Crothers; marine, fisheries and naval service, J. D. Hazen; militia, Maj.-Gen. Newburn; postmaster-general, Pierre Blondin; public works, Col. C. C. Ballentine; railways and canals, J. D. Reid; secretary of state for mines, Martin Burrell; trade and commerce, George E. Foster; min-

isters without portfolio, G. D. Robertson, A. K. McLean. The governor-general gets a salary of \$50,000 a year, the premier \$12,000 and the other ministers \$7,000 each.

Area and Population—The total area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles, of which 3,603,910 is land area.

Area of provinces:

Province.	Sq. miles.	Province.	Sq. miles.
Alberta	255,285.00	N. Brunswick	27,985.11
Brit. Columbia	355,555.00	Saskatchewan	251,700.00
Nova Scotia	21,427.77	Yukon	207,076.00
Ontario	260,862.00	Northwest territories	1,921,685.00
Prince Edward island	2,184.36		
Quebec	351,873.00	Total	3,729,664.96
Manitoba	73,731.72		

*Area increased in 1912 to 251,832 square miles. †Increased in 1912 to 407,262 square miles. ‡Decreased in 1912 to 706,834 square miles. §Decreased in 1912 to 1,242,224 square miles.

The census taken June 1, 1911, showed the following population by provinces:

Province.	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Pr. ct.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	301,641	413.08
British Columbia	490,180	178,657	311,523	119.68
Manitoba	355,614	255,211	200,403	78.52
New Brunswick	351,889	331,120	20,769	6.27
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	32,764	7.13
Ontario	2,528,274	2,182,947	340,261	15.58
Prince Edw. Isl.	92,728	103,259	*9,531	9.23
Quebec	2,003,232	1,648,898	354,334	21.45
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	401,153	439.48
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	*68.73
No'west territ's	18,481	20,129	*1,648	*8.19

Total

*Decrease.

Population by sex and per square mile in 1911:

Province.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Persq. mile.
Alberta	223,969	150,674	374,663	1.47
British Columbia	251,619	140,861	392,480	1.08
Manitoba	250,056	205,553	455,614	6.13
New Brunswick	179,867	172,022	351,889	12.61
Nova Scotia	251,019	241,319	492,338	22.98
Ontario	1,299,290	1,223,984	2,523,274	9.67
Prince Edw. Isl.	47,069	46,659	93,728	42.91
Quebec	1,011,247	991,465	2,002,712	5.69
Saskatchewan	291,730	200,702	492,432	1.95
Yukon	6,508	2,004	8,512	
No'west territ's	8,530	8,421	16,951	

Total

The rural population in 1911 was 3,924,083 and the urban population 3,280,444. In 1901 the rural population was 3,369,018 and the urban population 2,002,297. The increase of rural population in the ten years was therefore 555,065 and of the urban 1,278,147, or 16.43 per cent for the rural and 63.33 per cent for the urban.

The population of the principal cities and towns in 1911 was:

Amherst, N. S.	8,973	Glace Bay, N. S.	12,562
Arnprior, Ont.	4,425	Goderich, Ont.	4,552
Barrie, Ont.	4,420	Granby, Que.	4,750
Belleville, Ont.	9,876	Grand Mere, Que.	4,783
Berlin, Ont.	15,196	Guelph, Ont.	13,175
Brandon, Man.	13,839	Halifax, N. S.	46,619
Brantford, Ont.	23,132	Hamilton, Ont.	81,969
Brookville, Ont.	9,374	Hawkesbury, Ont.	4,400
Calgary, Alb.	43,704	Hull, Que.	18,222
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	11,198	Ingersoll, Ont.	4,763
Chatham, N. B.	4,866	Joliette, Que.	6,346
Chatham, Ont.	10,770	Kamloops, B. C.	3,772
Cobalt, Ont.	5,638	Kaslo, B. C.	3,146
Chicoutimi, Que.	5,880	Kenora, Ont.	6,158
Coborg, Ont.	5,074	Kingston, Ont.	18,874
Collingwood, Ont.	7,090	Lachine, Que.	10,699
Cornwall, Ont.	6,598	Leathbridge, Alb.	8,050
Dartmouth, N. S.	5,058	Levis, Que.	7,452
Dawson, Yukon.	3,013	Lindsay, Ont.	6,964
Dundas, Ont.	4,289	London, Ont.	46,300
Edmonton, Alb.	24,900	Montreal, Que.	13,584
Fernie, B. C.	3,146	Medicine Hat, Alb.	5,608
Ft. William, Ont.	16,499	Midland, Ont.	4,663
Fredericton, Que.	6,774	Moncton, N. B.	11,345
Fraserclinton, N. B.	7,208	Montreal, Que.	470,480
Galt, Ont.	10,299	Moosejaw, Sas.	13,823
		Nanaimo, B. C.	8,306

Nelson, B. C.	4,476	St. Thomas, Ont.	14,054
New Glasgow, N.S.	6,383	Sarnia, Ont.	5,947
New Westminster, B. C.	13,199	Saskatoon, Sas.	12,004
Niagara Falls, Ont.	9,248	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	10,984
North Bay, Ont.	7,737	Shawinigan Falls, Ont.	4,485
N'rt'h Toronto, Ont.	5,362	Sherbrooke, Ont.	16,205
North Sydney, N. S.	5,418	Smith's Falls, Ont.	6,370
North Vancouver, B. C.	3,306	Sorel, Que.	8,420
Orillia, Ont.	6,828	Springhill, N. S.	5,713
Oshawa, Ont.	7,436	Stratford, Ont.	12,946
Ottawa, Ont.	87,062	Strathcona, Alb.	5,579
Outremont, Que.	4,820	Sudbury, Ont.	4,150
Owen Sound, Ont.	12,558	Sydney, N. S.	17,722
Paris, Ont.	4,098	Sydney Mines, N.S.	7,470
Pembroke, Ont.	5,626	Theftord Mines, Que.	7,261
Peterborough, Ont.	18,360	Toronto, Ont.	376,533
Portage La Prairie, Man.	5,892	Trois-Rivieres, Que.	13,691
Port Arthur, Ont.	11,220	Truro, N. S.	6,107
Port Hope, Ont.	5,092	Valley Field, Que.	9,449
Prince Albert, Sas.	6,254	Vancouver, B. C.	100,404
Prince Rupert, B. C.	4,184	Vander, Que.	11,629
Quebec, Que.	78,190	Victoria, B. C.	31,560
Regina, Sas.	30,213	Waterloo, Ont.	3,359
Revelstoke, B. C.	3,017	Welland, Ont.	5,318
St. Boniface, Man.	7,483	Westmount, Que.	14,579
St. Catharines, Ont.	12,484	Westville, N. B.	4,417
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	9,797	Windsor, Ont.	17,829
St. Jean, Que.	5,993	Winnipeg, Man.	136,035
St. John, N. B.	42,511	Woodstock, Ont.	9,320
		Yarmouth, N. S.	6,609

Population by origin (1911):		Total pop.	
		1910.	1915.
British total	3,896,985	Dutch	54,986
English	1,823,150	Finnish	15,497
Irish	1,050,384	Grecian	3,594
Scotch	997,830	Hindu	2,342
Welsh	24,848	Indian	105,492
Other	723	Italian	45,411
French	2,054,890	Japanese	9,021
German	393,320	Jewish	75,681
Austro-Hung.	129,103	Negro	16,877
Austrian	42,535	Polish	33,365
Bukovinian	9,960	Russian	43,142
Galician	35,158	Scandinavian	107,555
Hungarian	11,605	Swiss	6,625
Ruthenian	29,845	Turkish	3,880
Belgian	9,593	Various	18,310
Bulgarian-Roumanian	5,875	Unspecified	147,345
Chinese	27,774		

Manufactures—[From census taken in 1916 for year 1915.]

	1910.	1915.
Establishments	19,218	21,291
Capital	\$1,247,583,609	\$1,984,991,427
Employees on salaries	44,077	62,548
Salaries	\$43,779,715	\$60,143,704
Employees on wages	47,126	459,311
Wages	\$197,228,800	\$227,508,800
Raw materials	\$601,509,018	\$791,524,420
Value products	\$1,165,975,639	\$1,392,516,953

Industries by principal groups (1915):			
Groups.	Establishments.	Capital.	Wage earners.
Food products	6,470	\$198,246,942	54,943
Textiles	2,670	126,488,359	68,616
Iron and steel	849	194,178,446	53,182
Timber, lum.	3,181	263,407,682	63,578
Leather	523	60,081,498	20,297
Paper, printing	1,306	138,544,786	30,817
Liquors	341	52,283,567	4,376
Chemicals	255	52,148,588	10,436
Clay, glass, etc.	771	96,371,973	14,481
Metals other than steel	1,173	174,621,994	27,011
Tobacco	166	23,066,898	8,532
Vehicles	464	125,965,499	34,195
Vessels	103	12,331,341	5,261
Miscellaneous	1,440	441,138,405	48,001
Hand trades	1,579	26,135,559	15,585

Total	21,291	\$1,984,991,427	459,311
War trade in manufactures in 1915:			
Food products			\$5,789,354
Textiles			23,319,659
Iron and steel products			34,094,867

Timber and lumber and their manu- factures	\$3,471,792
Leather and its finished products	13,159,261
Paper and printing	63,853
Liquors and beverages	19,358
Chemicals and allied products	8,519,735
Clay, glass and stone products	82,168
Metal and metal products other than iron and steel	9,837,013
Tobacco and its manufactures	127,686
Vehicles for land transportation	16,955,562
Vessels for water transportation	2,471,493
Miscellaneous industries	12,554,510

Total 130,466,307
Religions of Canada in 1911. Figures here
are only for denominations having more
than 10,000 members:

Adventists	10,406	Greek church	88,507
Anglicans	1,043,017	Jews	74,564
Baptists	382,666	Lutherans	229,864
Buddhists	10,012	Mennonites	44,611
Christians	16,773	Methodists	1,079,892
Confucians	14,562	Mormons	15,971
Congregationalists	34,054	Presbyterians	1,115,324
Disciples	11,323	Protestants	30,265
Doukhobors	10,493	Roman Catholics	2,835,041
Evangelicals	10,585	Salvation Army	18,854

Imports and Exports—The total value of the im-
ports for the year ended March 31, 1916, was
\$564,595,796; exports, \$882,872,502. Imports from
the United States (1917), \$787,529,729; exports
to the United States, \$320,949,492.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

July 9, 1900, the British parliament passed an
act empowering the six provinces of Australia to
form a federal union and Jan. 1, 1901, the new
commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney, N. S.
W. Its first parliament was opened May 9, 1901,
by the prince of Wales (now George V.), heir-
apparent to the British throne, acting for his
father, King Edward VII. The capital at present
is in Melbourne.

Government—The federal parliament is made up
of a senate of thirty-six members, six from
each original state, and a house of representa-
tives of seventy-five members, apportioned as
follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 21;
Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western
Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5. The king is repre-
sented by the governor-general. He and the
council of seven ministers exercise the execu-
tive power. The governor-general is paid a
salary of \$50,000 a year. The governor-general
is Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson. The ministers
are: W. M. Hughes, prime minister; W. A.
Watt, public works and railways; J. A. Jen-
sen, trade and customs; G. F. Pearce, de-
fense; W. Webster, postmaster-general; Hugh
Mahon, external affairs; P. McE. Glynn, home
affairs; J. A. Jensen, minister of customs;
J. Cook, minister of the navy; J. Forrest,
treasurer.

Area and Population—The commonwealth has a
total area of 2,974,581 square miles, divided
among the states as follows:

New South Wales, 310,372	North'n Territory, 523,620
Victoria	West'n Australia, 975,920
Queensland	Tasmania
South Australia, 380,070	 26,215

The total population of the commonwealth as
enumerated April 2, 1911, was 4,455,005, divided
among the states as follows:
New South Wales, 648,448
Victoria Western Aus- tralia || Queensland | Tasmania |
| South Australia, 408,558 | 191,211 |
| North'n Territory, 3,310 | Total |

The population of Melbourne in 1911 was 600,160;
Sydney (1911), 636,352; Adelaide (1911), 192,429;
Wellington (1911), 70,729; Brisbane (1911), 143,514.
Exports and Imports—The total exports of the
states in the commonwealth in 1916 were \$373,
\$75,125; total imports, \$386,925,500. Australia
in 1917 exported merchandise valued at \$12,718,
788 to the United States and imported mer-
chandise worth \$65,204,003.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Sept. 29, 1900, the British parliament passed an
act empowering the four self-governing colonies

of South Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Natal,
Transvaal and Orange Free State—to form a
federal government to be known as the Union of
South Africa. This was proclaimed May 31, 1900,
at Pretoria, the seat of government, other ser-
vices taking place at Cape Town, the seat of the
legislature.

The executive government is vested in the king,
represented by a governor-general, and an ex-
ecutive council and in ten ministers of state.
Legislative power is vested in a parliament con-
sisting of a senate and a house of assembly.
The senate contains forty members, eight of
whom are nominated by the governor-general in
council and thirty-two elected by the four pro-
vinces, each of which is entitled to eight senators.
The assembly consists of 121 members, chosen in
electoral divisions as follows: The Cape of Good
Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 38; Orange Free
State, 17. Senators are elected for ten years and
assemblymen for five. The English and Dutch
languages are both official.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the
four states in 1916 were valued at \$201,999,700
and the exports at \$118,795,900. Exports to the
United States in 1917, \$15,512,157; imports, \$23,-
960,719.

Governor-General—Viscount Buxton of Newtim-
ber. Cabinet: Premier and minister of native
affairs, Gen. Louis Botha; finance, railways
and harbors, Henry Burton; defense, J. C.
Smuts; railways, Henry Burton; justice, N. J.
de Wet; education and mines, F. S. Malan;
interior and public works, Sir T. Watt; agri-
culture, H. C. Van Heerden; lands, H. Mentz;
posts and telegraphs, Sir Meiring Beck; with-
out portfolio, J. A. C. Graaf.

Area in square miles and population in 1911:

Province.	Area.	Population.
Cape of Good Hope	276,995	2,564,965
Natal	35,290	1,194,043
Transvaal	110,426	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,389	528,174
Total	473,100	5,973,394

ALBANIA.

Albania is an autonomous kingdom created at a
conference of ambassadors in London May 30,
1913, as a result of the Balkan wars. Its terri-
tory formerly comprised the Turkish provinces of
Scutari and Yanina. It has an area of 11,317
square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000.
Until the outbreak of the European war in Au-
gust, 1914, it was governed by a king (impret)
and an international commission. William I,
prince of Wied, was the first king, but he was
on the throne only half a year, an insurrection
compelling him to leave the capital, Durazzo,
Sept. 2, 1914. Since then the country has been
in a state of disorder. The Austrians captured
the greater part of it in the winter of 1915-1916.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Government—Emperor of Austria and king of
Hungary, Charles I. (Charles Francis Joseph);
heir-apparent, Archduke Francis Joseph Otto.
Joint or common ministry:

Foreign Affairs—Count Ottokar Czernin.
War—Gen. Stoeger-Steiner von Steinettin.
Finance—Baron Stephan Burian.
Cabinet for Austria:
Premier—Dr. von Seydlér.
Interior—Count von Poggendorf.
Commerce—Freiherr von Welsér.
Finance—Dr. F. von Wimmer.
Railways—Baron von Banians.
Instruction—Dr. Cwiklinski.
Agriculture—Count Silvatitsuca.
Justice—Dr. Schauer.
National Defense—Lieut.-Gen. Czapp von Birken-
stein.
Labor—Herr von Trnka.
Cabinet for Hungary:
Premier—Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Interior—Johann Sandor.
Finance—Johann Teleszky.
Defense—Samuel Hazay.
Justice—Karl Grosscs.
Commerce—Baron John Harkanyi.

Agriculture—Baron Emeric Ghillanyi.
Education—Dr. Adalbert Yankovich.
Minister for Croatia and Slavonia—Karl Unkelhauser.

The empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary are sovereign states, each with its own constitution, legislative bodies and system of administration, co-ordinate in rank and mutually independent within the domain of home affairs. Foreign representation (embassies and consulates), the army and navy, customs (import and export duties) and the administration of the annexed provinces (Bosnia and Herzegovina) are, however, conducted in common. Legislation on matters affecting the interests of the dual monarchy as a whole is intrusted to the delegations—two bodies of sixty members each, chosen from among members of the two legislative chambers of Austria and Hungary respectively.

Area and Population—Area of Austria, 115,903 square miles; of Hungary, 125,395 square miles. The population of Austria in 1910 was 23,324,940. The population of Hungary in 1910 was 20,836,787. Total population for both countries in 1910 was 49,211,727.

Largest cities of Austria in 1910:
 Vienna 2,031,498
 Trieste 229,475
 Prague 223,741
 Lemberg 206,113
 Cracow (1909) 151,886
 Graz 157,313

Largest cities of Hungary in 1910:
 Budapest 880,371
 Szeged 131,328
 Szabadtka 94,610
 Debreczen 92,729
 Zagrab 79,038

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports into the Austro-Hungarian customs territory in 1914, the latest year for which figures are available, was \$573,580,000; exports, \$419,980,000. Chief imports are cotton, coal, wool, maize, tobacco, coffee and wines; principal exports lumber and wool manufactures, sugar, eggs, barley, lignite, malt, leather, gloves and shoes. Imports from the United States in 1917, none; exports to United States, \$225,452.

BELGIUM.

Government—King, Albert I. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of War—Ch. de Broqueville. Foreign Affairs—Baron Beyens. Interior—Paul Berryer. Finance—A. Van de Vyvere. Justice—H. Carton de Wiart. Agriculture and Public Works—G. Helleputte. Industry and Labor—M. A. Hubert. Science and Arts—P. Poulet. Colonies—J. Renkin. Railways, Marine, Posts and Telegraphs—P. Segers. Ministers Without Portfolio—Count Goblet d'Alviella, P. Hymans and E. Vandeveld.

The legislative power is vested in the king, senate and chamber of representatives. The senate has 120 members, and the chamber 136, or one for every 40,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population—Total area, 11,373 square miles. Total population, 1910, 7,423,784; estimated population, 1912, 7,571,387. Population of the largest cities Dec. 31, 1912:

Antwerp 312,884
 Liege 170,634
 Brussels (capital) 663,647
 Ghent 167,477

Imports and Exports—The imports in the first six months of 1914 amounted to \$460,630,000 and the exports to \$370,795,000. The trade with the United States in 1917 was: Imports, \$37,348,319; exports, \$1,029,261. Chief imports in normal times are cereals, textiles and metal goods; chief exports, cereals, raw textiles, tinsnes, iron, glass, hides, chemicals and machinery.

BULGARIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand. Legislation is enacted by the sobranje, a single chamber of 209 members elected for five years. Bulgaria in 1908 declared itself independent of Turkey, under the suzerainty of which country it had been an autonomous principality.

Premier—M. Radoslavoff.

Area and Population—Area, 42,310 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,752,997. Population of Sofia, the capital, 102,769.

Imports and Exports—Exports in 1914, \$28,312,300; imports, \$44,586,800. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$725; imports, none. The exports are mainly cereals and the imports textiles.

DENMARK.

Government—King, Christian X.; heir-apparent, Prince Christian Frederick. Cabinet: Premier and Minister of Justice—Carl Theodor Zahle.

Finance—Eduard Brandes.
 Foreign Affairs—Erik Seavenius.
 Home Affairs—Ove Rode.
 Agriculture—Kr. Pederson.
 Instruction—Rev. K. Nielsen.
 Commerce—Christopher Hage.
 Public Works—Jens H. Jorgensen.
 Defense—P. Munch.

Legislative authority is vested in the landsting and folkething. The former, which is the upper house, has 66 members, twelve of whom are appointed for life, the remainder being elected for terms of eight years. The folkething, or lower house, has 114 members, each elected for three years.

Area and Population—Denmark's area is 15,582 square miles and total population in 1916, 2,940,979. Copenhagen, the capital, has a population of 506,390; with suburbs, 605,772.

Imports and Exports—Total exports in 1914, \$240,957,200; imports, \$220,913,300. The imports from the United States in 1917 were \$56,728,524; exports, \$2,001,963. Leading articles of export are butter, pork, eggs and lard; of import, textiles, cereals, wood, iron manufactures and coal.

FRANCE.

Government—President, Raymond Poincare; term expires 1920. Premier and Minister of War—Georges Clemenceau.

Foreign Affairs—Stephen Pichon.
 Justice—Louis Nail.
 Public Instruction—Louis Lafferre.
 Colonies—Henry Simon.
 Finance—Louis Lucien Klotz.
 Marine—Georges Leygues.
 Munitions—Louis Loucheur.
 Interior—Jules Pams.
 Commerce—Etienne Clementel.
 Labor—G. R. Colliard.
 Blockade—Charles C. A. Jonnart.
 Agriculture and Provisions—Victor Bovet.
 Public Works—Albert Clavelle.
 Missions Abroad—Franklin Bouillon.

Legislative authority is vested in the chamber of deputies and the senate. The former has 602 members, each of whom is elected for four years. The senate has 300 members, elected for nine years. The presidential term is seven years.

Area and Population—France has a total area of 207,054 square miles. The area of the French colonies and dependencies throughout the world is 4,367,744 square miles. Total population (1911) of France proper, 39,601,509. Population of the principal cities in 1911:

Paris 2,888,110
 Nantes 170,535
 Marseilles 550,619
 Toulouse 149,576
 Lyons 523,796
 St. Etienne 148,656
 Bordeaux 261,678
 Nice 142,940
 Lille 217,807
 Havre 136,159

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1916 amounted to \$3,031,880,000; exports, \$974,270,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$108,069,706; imports from, \$1,011,529,095. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, small wares and leather; imports, wine, raw wool, raw silk, timber and wood, leather, skins and linen.

GERMANY.

Government—Emperor and king of Prussia, Wilhelm II.; heir-apparent, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm. Cabinet officers:

Imperial Chancellor—Count von Hertling.
Foreign Affairs—Richard von Kuehlmann.
Interior—Ludwig Wallraf.
Navy—Admiral Eduard von Capelle.
Justice—Herr von Krause.
Colonies—Herr Dr. Solf.
Treasury—Count Siegfried von Roeder.
Postal Affairs and Railways—Herr Rudlin.
Commerce—Herr Reinhold Sydow.
President of Imperial Railway Administration—Herr von Breitenbach.
Railways—Herr Wackerzapp.
Imperial Exchequer—Herr von Magdeburg.
Imperial Bank—Herr Havenstein.

The Prussian minister of war, Lieut.-Gen. von Stein, while nominally having jurisdiction over Prussian army affairs only, represents the imperial government in the reichstag in military matters and is, for all practical purposes, German secretary of war. Of the various independent states of Germany only the kingdoms of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg have their own ministers of war.

Legislative authority is vested in a bundesrath, or senate, of 61 members, and a reichstag, or house, of 397 members. The latter are elected for five year terms on a popular franchise and the senators are appointed from the state governments for each session.

Area and Population.—The area of the states in the empire is 208,780 square miles; area of dependencies about 1,027,820 square miles; grand total, 1,236,600 square miles.

The last federal census was taken Dec. 1, 1910. According to this the population of the empire was 64,925,993. The estimated population of the foreign dependencies is 13,946,200. State population in 1910:

Prussia	40,165,219	Saxe-Meinungen	278,762
Bavaria	6,887,291	Anhalt	331,128
Wurttemberg	2,487,574	Saxe-Coburg	
Baden	2,142,333	Gotha	257,177
Saxony	4,806,661	Saxe-Altenburg	216,128
Hesse	1,282,219	Lippe	150,937
Mecklenburg- Schwerin	639,958	Schwarzburg- Rud	100,702
Oldenburg	483,042	Schwarzburg- Sond	89,917
Brunswick	494,339	Reuss, junior branch	152,752
Saxony	417,149	Schaumburg- Lippe	46,652
Mecklenburg- Strelitz	106,442	Waldeck	61,707
Hamburg	1,014,664	Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014
Reuss, elder branch	72,769	Total	64,925,293
Lubeck	116,599	more than 150,000 inhab-	
Bremen	295,715	its the following:	
German cities having in 1910 included		Rixdorf	237,289
Berlin	2,071,257	Stettin	236,113
Hamburg	931,085	Duisburg	229,483
Munich	589,850	Dortmund	214,226
Leipzig	548,308	Kiel	211,627
Dresden	516,527	Mannheim	193,902
Cologne	512,105	Halle-on-Saale	180,943
Breslau	414,576	Strassburg	178,891
Duesseldorf	358,728	Schoeneberg	172,823
Nurnberg	333,142	Altona	172,628
Carlsruhe	305,978	Danzig	170,337
Frankfurt	302,375	Elberfeld	170,195
Chemnitz	284,653	Gelsenkirchen	169,513
Essen	287,807	Barmen	169,214
Stuttgart	286,218	Posen	156,691
Magdeburg	279,629	Aachen	156,143
Bremen	247,437	Cassel	153,196
Koenigsberg	245,994		

Exports and Imports.—Total exports (first six months of 1914), \$1,246,240,000; total imports, \$1,346,570,000. No details of Germany's commerce since the war began have been made public.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, Germany exported \$1,524,693 worth of merchandise to the United States and imported merchandise valued at \$2,199,440.

SOVEREIGNS OF STATES.

Anhalt—Duke, Friedrich II.
Baden—Grand duke, Friedrich II.
Bavaria—King, Ludwig III.
Brunswick—Duke, Ernst Augustus.

Hesse—Grand duke, Ernst Ludwig.
Lippe—Count, Leopold IV.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Grand duke, Friedrich Franz IV.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Grand duke, Adolph Friedrich VI.
Oldenburg—Grand duke, Friedrich August.
Prussia—King, Wilhelm II.
Reuss, Elder Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXIV.
Reuss, Younger Branch—Prince, Heinrich XXVII.
Saxe-Altenburg—Duke, Ernst II.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Duke, Charles Edward.
Saxe-Meiningen—Duke, Bernhard.
Saxony (Grand duchy)—Grand duke, Wilhelm Ernst.
Saxony (King, Friedrich August III.
Schaumburg-Lippe—Prince, Adolf.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt—Prince, Gunther.
Waldeck—Prince, Friedrich.
Wurttemberg—King, Wilhelm II.

GREECE.

Government—King, Alexander. Cabinet: President of the Council and Minister of War—Eleutherios Venizelos.
Foreign Affairs—M. Politis.
Marine—Admiral Coundouritis.
Interior—M. Repoulles.
Communications—M. Papanastasion.
Finance—M. Michalacopoulos.
Justice—M. Tsirimokos.
Agriculture—M. Negropontes.
Education—M. Dingas.

Legislative authority is vested in one chamber, the boule, consisting of 355 members, each of whom is elected for four years.

Area and Population.—Total area, 41,933 square miles. Population in 1914, 4,821,300. Athens in 1907 had 167,479 inhabitants; Piræus, 73,579; Patras, 37,724; Saloniki (1913), 160,000.
Exports and Imports.—The total exports in 1915 amounted in value to \$27,010,809; imports, \$31,413,400. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$7,423,465; imports from the United States, \$20,860,645. The leading exports are currants, ores, olive oil and figs; imports, foodstuffs, textiles, coal and timber.

ITALY.

Government—King, Victor Emmanuel III.; heir to the crown, his son Humbert, prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 16, 1904.
President of Council and Minister of Interior—Vittorio Orlando.
Foreign Affairs—Baron Sonnino.
Grace and Justice—Sig. Sacchi.
Treasury—Francesco Nitti.
Finance—Sig. Meda.
War—Gen. Alferi.
Public Instruction—Sig. Barenini.
Public Works—Sig. Bari.
Agriculture—Sig. Millani.
Posts and Telegraphs—Sig. Bara.
Colonies—Sig. Colosimo.
Military Aid and Pensions—Sig. Dissolad.
Marine—Vice-Admiral Delbono.
Industry and Commerce—Sig. Giuffelli.

Legislative authority vests in the king and parliament. The latter consists of a senate of 410 members (in 1916) and a chamber of deputies of 508 members.

Area and Population.—The area of Italy is 110,632 square miles. According to the census of Jan. 1, 1915, the total population was 36,120,118.

Population of the principal cities:

Naples	697,817	Florence	242,147
Milan	563,053	Catania	217,389
Rome	590,960	Bologna	189,770
Turin	451,994	Venice	168,038
Palermo	345,991	Messina	150,000
Genoa	300,139	Livorno	108,585

Exports and Imports.—The value of merchandise exported in 1915 was \$458,540,000; imported, \$1,091,660,000. The total value of exports to the United States in 1917 was \$46,374,368; imports from the United States, \$360,529,625. Chief imports are coal, cotton, grain, silk, wool, timber, machinery, sugar and oil; chief exports, silk, wine, oil, coral, sulphur, hemp and flax.

MONTENEGRO.

King, Nicholas I. Area, 5,603 square miles; population, 516,000; of the capital, Cetinje, 4,500. Total exports in 1910, \$498,200; imports, \$1,701,300. Montenegro has practically no trade with the United States. Chief exports are sumac, smoked sardines, cattle, sheep, goats, cheese, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Imports include petroleum, salt, maize, cottons, hardware, sugar, coffee and rice.

NORWAY.

Government—King, Haakon VII.; crown prince, Olaf.

President of Council and Minister of Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.

Foreign Affairs—M. Ihlen.

Justice—M. Blehr.

Commerce—C. Friis-Peterson.

Labor—M. Nalun.

Finance—M. Omholt.

Education and Worship—M. Lovland.

Defense—Gen. Holtfoft.

Social Affairs—M. Abrahamson.

Legislative authority is vested in the storting, consisting of 123 members elected for three years through universal suffrage by men and women. The storting consists of two houses, the *odelsting* and the *lagting*. The former is made up of three-fourths of the members of the storting and the latter of one-fourth.

Area and Population—The total area of Norway is 124,130 square miles. Total population in December, 1910, 2,391,782. Christiania in 1910 had a population of 241,834 and Bergen 75,867.

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports in 1915 was \$216,392,200; exports, \$165,249,100. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$7,108,311; imports, \$82,017,054. The chief exports are timber and wood manufactures, wood pulp, malty food, paper and minerals; imports, breadstuffs, groceries, yarn, textiles, vessels and machinery.

PORTUGAL.

Government—President, Bernardino Machado.

Cabinet:

Premier and Minister of Finance—Dr. Alfonso Costa.

Foreign Affairs—Senhor Augusto Soares.

Justice—Senhor Alexander Braga.

Public Works—Maj. Herculano Galhardo.

War—Gen. Norton de Mattos.

Marine—Com. Arantes Pedrosa.

Instruction—Dr. Barbosa de Magalhães.

Labor—Senhor Lima Bastia.

Colonies—Senhor Ernesto de Vilhena.

Legislative authority is vested in a national council of 164 members and an upper house of 71 members. The first elections were held May 28, 1911, and the assembly opened June 19.

Area and Population—Total area, including Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles. Area of possessions in Africa and Asia, 801,060 square miles. The population of the home country with the Azores and Madeira in 1911 was 5,957,985; of the colonies in Africa and Asia, 9,139,444. In 1910 Lisbon had a population of 356,009 and Oporto 167,955.

Imports and Exports—Total imports in 1914, \$78,161,000; total exports, \$32,054,500. Imports from the United States in 1917, \$13,681,623; exports to the United States, \$8,923,878. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, sugar, fish, wool, leather, coal and coffee; chief exports, wine, sardines, copper ore, olives and figs.

ROUMANIA.

Government—King, Ferdinand.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs—J. J. C. Bratiano.

Legislative authority is vested in a senate of 120 members elected for eight years and a chamber of deputies of 183 members elected for four years.

Area and Population—The total area is 53,689 square miles. The population in 1899 was 5,956,690; in 1914, 7,508,009. Population of the principal towns (in 1912): Bukharest, 338,109; Jassy, 75,882; Galatz, 71,719; Braila, 64,730.

Exports and Imports—The value of the exports in 1913 was \$134,141,000; of the imports, \$118,002,500. The chief exports are cereals and the leading imports are textiles. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$1,285; imports from, none.

RUSSIA.

Government—(See "Revolution in Russia" in this volume.) Czar Nicholas II. was deposed March 15, 1917.

Area and Population—Area, 8,764,586 square miles. Total population in 1915, 182,182,600. Population of the principal cities:

Petrograd (1915) 2,318,645	Khar'kov (1913) 249,698
Moscow (1915) 1,817,100	Yekaterinoslav
Warsaw (1915) 789,289	(1912) 220,446
Odessa (1912) 631,040	Saratov (1913) 235,300
Lodz (1910) 415,604	Vilna (1913) 203,949
Riga (1913) 558,000	Kazan (1913) 194,246
Kiev (1913) 626,313	

Imports and Exports—The total value of the imports in 1916 was \$756,500,000; of the exports, \$201,000,000. The exports to the United States in 1917 amounted in value to \$5,446,095; imports from the United States, \$428,284,663. The chief exports are foodstuffs, lumber, oil, furs and flax; imports, raw cotton, wool, metals, leather, hides, skins and machinery.

FINLAND.

The grand duchy of Finland, though nominally autonomous, is now practically a province of Russia. It has a parliament of 200 members chosen by direct election. The right to vote is possessed by men and women alike after they reach their 24th year. The area of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population Jan. 1, 1914, was 3,231,995.

SERBIA.

Government—King, Peter I. (Karageorgevitch); heir-apparent, Prince Alexander (second son); premier, N. P. Pashitch. Legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, called "skupshina," of 160 elected members.

Area and Population—Area, 33,891 square miles. Population in 1910, 2,911,701; in 1914, 4,547,990. The capital, Belgrade, had 90,890 inhabitants before the war with Austria. Nish, the war capital, had 24,949 inhabitants in 1911.

Exports and Imports—Total value of exports in 1912, \$18,595,000; imports, \$14,705,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, none; imports, \$3,540. The exports are mainly agricultural products and animals and the imports cotton and woollen goods and metals.

SPAIN.

Government—King, Alfonso XIII.; heir-apparent, Prince Alfonso, Caudillo.

Premier—Conde de Romanones.

Foreign Affairs—Don Amalio Gimeno.

Interior—Senor Don Ruiz Jimenez.

Finance—Don Santiago Alba.

War—Gen. Augustin Luque.

Marine—Admiral Miranda.

Public Works—Don Rafael Gasset.

Justice—Don Antonio Barroso.

Area and Population—Total area, 194,783 square miles. Total population of Spain Jan. 1, 1914, 20,355,986. Population of large cities (1910):

Madrid 599,807	Saragossa 105,733
Barcelona 557,411	Cartagena 96,983
Valencia 233,348	Bilbao 92,514
Seville 155,366	Granada 77,425
Malaga 133,045	Valladolid 67,742
Murcia 124,985	Cadiz 67,174

Imports and Exports—The exports of Spain in 1916 amounted to \$276,675,640; imports, \$256,293,575. Total exports to the United States in 1917, \$36,862,571; imports, \$76,992,669. Chief exports are wine, sugar, timber, animals, glassware and pottery; imports, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery, drugs and chemical products.

SWEDEN.

Government—King, Gustaf V.: crown prince, Gustaf Adolf.
 Premier—Prof. Eden.
 Foreign Affairs—Dr. Hellner.
 Finance—Hjalmar Branting.
 Marine—M. Palmstjerna.
 Education—M. Ryden.
 Interior—P. A. V. Schotte.
 Agriculture—M. Pettersen.
 Justice—M. Loevgren.
 Ministers Without Portfolios—M. Petren and M. Lundén.

Legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, the first of which has a membership of 150 and the second 230. Members of the upper house are elected by "landstings" or provincial representations and municipal corporations for terms of six years. The second chamber members are elected for three years by universal suffrage.

Area and Population—The total area of Sweden is 172,876 square miles. The population Dec. 31, 1913, was 5,522,403. The population of the principal cities at the same time was:

Stockholm	382,085	Norköping	46,180
Göteborg	178,090	Gävle	35,736
Malmö	98,821	Helsingborg	34,742

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1915 were valued at \$314,566,300; exports, \$362,435,000. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$23,642,433; imports, \$45,116,443. The leading articles of export are timber and machinery; of import, textile goods and foodstuffs.

SWITZERLAND.

Government—President of federal council (1917)—Edmund Schultheiss.

Vice-President—Felix Calonder.

Legislative authority is vested in a state and a national council, the former having 44 and the latter 167 members. The national councilors are elected directly by the people; the state councilors are elected in some cantons by the people and in others by the cantonal legislature. The chief executive authority is vested in the bundesrath, or federal council, one member of which is the chief of one of the federal departments. Its decrees are enacted as a body. Its members are elected president in rotation.

Switzerland owns its main railroads, its telegraph and telephone system and monopolizes the manufacture and sale of alcohol.

Area and Population—Total area, 15,976 square miles. The population, according to the census of July 1, 1915, was 3,830,500. Population of the largest cities (1916):

Zürich	200,200	Bern	96,900
Basel	137,000	St. Gallen	71,400
Geneva	131,000	Lausanne	67,500

Exports and Imports—Total exports in 1915, \$334,011,200; imports, \$336,006,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$20,252,954; imports, \$22,325,779. The articles chiefly exported are cottons, silks, clocks and watches; imported, foodstuffs, silk, minerals and metals, clothing and animals.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Government—Queen, Wilhelmina; prince consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; heir, Princess Juliana. Cabinet:

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior—Mr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.

Foreign Affairs—Jonkhoev Dr. J. Loudon.

Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Labor—Mr. F. E. Posthumus.

War—Maj.-Gen. N. Bosboom.

Navy—Mr. J. J. Rambonne.

Justice—Dr. B. Ort.

Finance—Dr. M. W. F. Treub.

Colonies—Mr. Th. B. Pleyté.

Public Works—Dr. C. Lely.

Legislative authority is vested in the states-general, composed of two chambers, the first having 60 members and the second 100. The latter are elected directly and the former by the provincial states.

Area and Population—The area of Holland, or the Netherlands, is 12,648 square miles. The total population Dec. 31, 1914, was 6,339,705. That of the chief cities Dec. 31, 1914, was:

Amsterdam	609,084	Groningen	82,809
Rotterdam	472,530	Haarlem	71,883
The Hague	312,430	Arnhem	65,129
Utrecht	137,086	Leiden	59,560

Imports and Exports—In 1915 Holland imported \$384,400,000 worth of merchandise and exported \$699,600,000. In 1917 the exports to the United States amounted to \$31,842,144 and the imports from the same country to \$109,504,100. Chief imports are iron and steel and their manufactures, textiles, coal, cereals and flour; exports, butter, sugar and cheese.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Area, 735,000 square miles; population, 48,000,000; area of Java and Madura, 50,557 square miles; population, 36,015,435. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, rice, indigo, cinchona, tobacco, copra and tin.

TURKEY.

Government—Sultan, Mehmed V. Cabinet: Grand Vizier and Minister of Interior—Talaat Pasha.

Justice and President Council of State—Halil Bey.

Foreign Affairs—Ahmed Nessim Bey.

Sheik-ul-Islam—Mussa Kiazim Effendi.

Marine—Djemal Pasha.

Finance—Djavid Bey.

Public Instruction, Posts and Telegraphs—Shukri Bey.

Public Works—Ali Munef Bey.

War—Gen. Enver Pasha.

Commerce—Sherief Bey.

A constitutional form of government was adopted July 24, 1908, with legislative authority vested in a parliament.

Area and Population—The area of Turkey in Europe is 8,644 of whole empire 710,224 square miles. The total population of all parts of the empire is 21,273,000. Constantinople has about 1,203,000 inhabitants.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1914 amounted in value to \$107,180,600 and the imports to \$204,048,000. The exports to the United States in 1917 amounted to \$21,591 in value; imports, none. The principal articles imported are cloth and clothing, sugar, coffee, flour, rice and manufactures of iron; exports, grapes, silk, grain, cocoons, wool, cotton, carpets, hides and skins.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.

Ameer, Habibullah Khan; population, about 6,000,000; area, 250,000 square miles. No statistics as to imports and exports of Afghanistan are available. The chief productions are preserved fruits, spices, wool, silk, cattle and tobacco.

BOKHARA.

Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan; heir, Sayid Mir Ibrahim. The area of Bokhara is about 83,000 square miles and the population 1,250,000. The products are corn, tobacco, fruit, silk and hemp. Since 1873 Bokhara has been a dependency of Russia.

CHINA.

Government—President, Feng Kuo-chang; premier, Tuan Chi-jul. The president and vice-president are each elected for a term of five years. Legislative power is nominally vested in a single house assembly, but it is practically only an advisory body. The president possesses autocratic powers and China is a republic in name only.

Area and Population—Total area of China, with dependencies, 3,913,560 square miles; estimated population, 320,050,000.

Exports and Imports—The total exports in 1915 amounted to \$271,605,000 and the imports to \$294,699,000. During the fiscal year 1917 goods to the value of \$41,815,730 were imported from the United States. The total exports in the

same period to the United States amounted to \$112,022,104. The articles imported from America consist mainly of flour, kerosene, sago, india rubber, shoes, ginseng, quicksilver, white shirting, drills and broadcloth. Among the leading exports are tea, furs, wool, mats, fans, essential oils, straw braid, silks, hair, hides and hemp.

JAPAN.

Government—Emperor, Yoshihito; crown prince, Hirohito. Cabinet:

Premier—Lieut.-Gen. Count Seiki Terauchi.

Foreign Affairs—Viscount Ichiro Motono.

Interior—Baron Shimpō Goto.

Finance—Kazuyō Shōda.

War—Lieut.-Gen. Kenichi Ōshima.

Navy—Vice-Admiral Tomasaburō Kato.

Justice—Itasu Matsumuro.

Education—Ryōhei Ōkada.

Agriculture and Commerce—Ren Nakashōji.

Communications—Baron Kenjiro Den.

Legislative authority is vested in the emperor and the imperial diet. This consists of the house of peers and the house of representatives, the former having about 375 and the latter 381 members.

Area and Population—The total area of Japan is 360,733 square miles. The population according to the census of Dec. 31, 1916, was 55,965,292 exclusive of Formosa, the Pescadores and the south half of Sakhalin. The total population, including Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin, was 74,990,190 in 1915. Cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants are:

Tokyo (1916).....	2,244,796	Nagoya (1916) ..	389,272
Osaka (1916).....	1,460,218	Hiroshima	167,130
Kyoto (1916).....	539,153	Nagasaki	161,174
Kobe (1916).....	498,317	Kanazawa	129,804
Yokohama (1916)	428,663	Kure	128,141

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1916 amounted in value to \$378,213,500; exports, \$563,740,000. In 1917 the imports from the United States were valued at \$130,472,133; and the exports to the same country at \$208,127,478. The chief exports are raw silk, cotton, yarn, copper, coal and tea; imports, sugar, cotton, iron and steel, machinery, petroleum and wool.

CHOSEN (KOREA).

Formerly an empire, but now a Japanese colony. Estimated area, 86,000 square miles. Population in 1916, 17,519,864. Seoul, the capital, has 302,686 inhabitants.

JAVA.

(See The Netherlands.)

KHIVA.

Khan, Seyid Asfendiar Khan; heir-apparent, Nasr Teycuara; area, 24,000 square miles; population, 646,000. Products are cotton and silk. Khiva is a Russian vassal state.

PERSIA.

Shah or emperor, Sultan Ahmad Shah. Under the constitution granted in 1906 legislative authority was vested in a national council of 156 members and a senate of 60 members. It is, however, practically nonexistent and exercises no power at present. The area of Persia is about 628,000 square miles and the population 9,500,000. Imports in 1916, \$38,675,000; exports, \$31,427,500. Imports from the United States in 1917, \$420,230; exports to, \$1,027,659. Teheran, the capital, has a population of about 280,000. Chief among the products are silk, fruits, wheat, barley and rice.

SIAM.

King, Chōwfa Maha Vajirvudh. Area, 195,000 square miles; population (1910), 8,149,487. Bangkok, the capital, has 628,675 inhabitants. The imports in 1916 were \$29,019,000, and the exports \$40,759,500. Imports from the United States in 1917, \$1,127,709; exports to, \$109,442. Chief among the exports are rice, teak and marine products; imports, cotton goods and opium.

AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu. Total area of Abyssinia 432,432 square miles; population, 8,000,000.

The exports are coffee, hides and skins, gum, wax, gold and ivory.

ALGERIA.

Algeria is a colony of France. Governor-general, M. Lutaud. Area, 343,500 square miles; population in 1911, 5,563,828. Chief imports are cotton, skins and furs and woodwork; exports, wine, sheep and cereals.

EGYPT.

Sultan, Prince Ahmed Fuad. Total area of Egypt, 350,000 square miles; area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 384,520 square miles. The population of Egypt proper in 1907 was 11,189,978; of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 3,000,000. Population of Cairo, 654,476; Alexandria, 332,246. Great Britain formally declared Egypt a protectorate of the empire Dec. 17, 1914. The total exports in 1916 were valued at \$187,312,000 and the imports at \$154,270,700. Imports from the United States in 1917, \$11,935,425; exports to, \$29,728,445. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, raw cotton and provisions; imports, wool, coal, textiles and metal manufactures.

BELGIAN KONGO.

Kongo was made a Belgian colony in 1908. The estimated area is 909,654 square miles and the negro population about 15,000,000. Among the leading articles of export are ivory, rubber, cocoa, palm nut, palm oil, copal, gum and coffee. Total imports in 1915, \$6,204,000; exports, \$9,620,400. Exports to the United States (1917), \$35,154; imports, \$107,912.

LIBERIA.

President, Daniel E. Howard; vice-president, S. G. Harmon. Legislative power is vested in a senate of nine members and a house of representatives of fourteen members. The total area of the republic is about 40,000 square miles and the population 2,120,000. The exports in 1913 were valued at \$1,112,187 and the imports at \$1,411,237. Imports from the United States in 1917, \$103,315; exports to, \$1,000.

MOROCCO.

Sultan, Mulai Youssef. Morocco is a French protectorate. Area about 219,000 square miles; population, 5,000,000. Total imports in 1914, \$55,619,600; exports, \$9,677,200. Imports from the United States in 1917, \$307,168; exports to, \$159,870.

MADAGASCAR.

Governor-general, M. H. Garbit. Madagascar is a French colony governed by a council of administration. The area is 228,000 square miles and the population (1911) 3,153,511. The capital is Antananarivo with a population of 63,115. Imports in 1915, \$8,753,250; exports, \$13,213,000. Exports to United States (1917), \$186,432; imports from, \$97,454.

TUNIS.

Bey Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey; heir-presumptive, Sidi Mohammed Ben Mamour. Bey Tunis is under the protectorate of France and that country is represented by a resident-general. Total area, 50,000 square miles; population in 1911, 1,780,527. Imports in 1915, \$21,449,000; exports, \$25,107,350.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Hipólito Irogoven; capital, Buenos Aires. Area, 1,153,119 square miles. Population (1912), 7,885,237; Buenos Aires, 1,560,163 (Jan. 1, 1914). Total exports in 1916, \$543,345,800; imports, \$217,409,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$152,612,411; imports, \$82,382,834. Chief exports, sheep, wool, cattle, hides, frozen meats and wheat; imports, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, engines and supplies and manufactures of iron and steel.

BOLIVIA.

President, Gen. Ismael Montes; capital, Sucre. Area, 514,155 square miles. Population (1915), 2,889,970. LaPaz, 100,097; Chocachamba, 31,014; Sucre, 29,686. Total exports in 1916, \$46,118,750; imports, \$9,024,750; exports to the United States in 1917, \$44,161; imports, \$2,900,545. Chief exports, silver, tin, copper, coffee, rubber; imports, provisions, clothing, hardware, spirits, silks and woolsens.

BRAZIL.

President, Wenceslau Braz; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Area, 3,218,991 square miles. Population (estimated 1915), 26,542,402; Rio de Janeiro (1911), 1,128,637; Sao Paulo (1911), 450,000; Bahia, 290,000; Pernambuco, 150,000. Exports (1915), \$275,560,000; imports, \$201,435,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$151,638,245; imports, \$56,761,252. Chief exports, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton and rubber; imports, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, furniture, mineral oils, breadstuffs and provisions.

CHILE.

President, Juan Luis Sanfuentes; capital, Santiago. Area, 292,580 square miles. Population in 1915, 3,641,477; Santiago, 408,247; Valparaiso, 191,078; Concepcion, 12,127. Total exports in 1915, \$122,804,500; imports, \$57,454,200. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$113,789,130; imports, \$44,573,185. Chief exports, nitrate, wool, hides and leather; imports, sugar, coal, cotton goods, cashmeres, oil, galvanized iron.

COLOMBIA.

President, Dr. Jose Vicente Concha; capital, Bogota. Area, 440,846 square miles. Population in 1912, 5,472,604; Bogota, 121,257. Total exports (1915), \$31,579,000; total imports, \$17,840,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$28,965,920; imports, \$14,906,786. Chief exports, gold, silver and other minerals, coffee, cocoa, cattle, sugar, tobacco and rubber; imports, manufactures of iron and steel, cotton goods.

ECUADOR.

President, Alfredo B. Moreno; capital, Quito. Area, 116,000 square miles. Population, 1,500,000; Quito, 70,000; Guayaquil, 80,000. Total exports in 1915, \$13,266,500; imports, \$8,650,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$10,667,783; imports, \$6,079,896. Chief exports, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, rubber, cabinet woods, chemicals and minerals; imports, cotton, provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, clothing and mineral oil.

PARAGUAY.

President, Dr. Manuel Franco; capital, Asuncion. Area, 171,770 square miles. Population (estimated 1915), 1,000,000; Asuncion (1912), 80,000. Total exports in 1915, \$5,292,900; imports, \$4,749,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$36,379,016; imports, \$174,793. Chief exports, mate (or Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, timber, oranges; imports, cotton goods, machinery and provisions.

PERU.

President, Don Jose Pardo; capital, Lima. Area, 722,461 square miles. Population estimated (1912), at 4,500,000; Lima, 143,500; Callao, 34,346. Total exports in 1915, \$70,615,000; imports, \$15,477,500. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$36,379,016; imports, \$18,885,174. Chief exports, cotton, coffee, sugar, cinchona, india rubber, dyes and medicinal plants; imports, woolens, cotton, machinery and manufactures of iron.

URUGUAY.

President, Dr. Feliciano Viera; capital, Montevideo. Area, 72,153 square miles. Population (1915), 1,346,161; Montevideo (1916), 378,446. Total exports in 1915, \$33,290,900; imports, \$34,979,600. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$30,406,532; imports, \$14,292,135. Chief exports, animal and agricultural products; imports, manufactured articles.

VENEZUELA.

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez; capital, Caracas. Area, 393,976 square miles. Population (1915), 2,816,484; Caracas, 75,000. Total exports in 1916, \$24,968,500; imports, \$17,711,500. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$15,018,567; imports, \$12,885,223. Chief exports, coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber and chemicals; imports, machinery, manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, furniture and mineral wools.

MEXICO.

Government—President, Venustiano Carranza. The republic of Mexico is divided into twenty-seven states, three territories and one federal district, each with a local government, but all subject

to the federal constitution. Representatives are elected for two years each and are apportioned at the rate of one for each 40,000 inhabitants; the senators, of whom there are fifty-six, are elected by the people in the same manner as representatives. The president holds office four years and may be elected for several consecutive terms.

Area and Population—The total area, including islands, is 785,881 square miles. The population, according to the federal census of 1910, is 15,063,207. The population of leading cities of the republic follows: City of Mexico (capital), 1,770,000; Guadalajara, 118,793; Puebla, 101,214; Monterey, 81,006; San Luis Potosi, 82,964; Pachuca, 33,620; Aguascalientes, 44,800; Zacatecas, 25,965; Durango, 34,085; Toluca, 11,247; Leon, 63,263; Merida, 61,999; Queretaro, 35,011; Morelia, 39,116; Oaxaca, 37,469; Orizaba, 32,894; Chihuahua, 39,061; Vera Cruz, 29,164.

Commerce—The chief exports of Mexico are precious metals, coffee, tobacco, hemp, sisal, sugar, dyewoods and cabinet woods, cattle and hides and skins. In 1914 the total exports amounted to \$92,833,000; total imports for the same year were \$60,831,070. The trade of Mexico is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain. In 1917 the imports from the United States were \$78,659,893; exports to, \$112,138,677.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.**COSTA RICA.**

President, Don Alfredo Gonzalez; capital, San Jose. Area, 23,000 square miles. Population (1914), 420,179; San Jose, 34,784. Total exports (1915), \$10,260,000; imports, \$4,619,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$5,620,145; imports, \$3,914,244. Chief exports, coffee, bananas; imports, cotton, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, woolens and worsteds.

GUATEMALA.

President, Manuel E. Cabrera; capital, Guatemala de Nueva. Area, 43,290 square miles. Population (1914), 2,003,579; of the capital, 90,000. Total exports (1915), \$13,240,000; imports, \$5,072,450. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$10,057,330; imports, \$5,697,620. Chief exports, coffee, and bananas; imports, cotton and cereals.

HONDURAS.

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand; capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, 44,275 square miles. Population (1910), 553,446; Tegucigalpa, 23,137. Total exports (1915), \$3,858,000; imports, \$5,375,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$4,687,155; imports, \$5,697,620. Chief exports, bananas, coffee, cattle, cocoanuts and wood; chief import, cotton.

NICARAGUA.

President, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro; capital, Managua. Area, 49,200 square miles. Population (1914), 703,540; Managua, 34,872; Leon, 62,509. Total exports (1915), \$4,567,000; imports, \$3,159,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$3,026,058; imports, \$4,533,763. Chief exports, cattle and coffee; imports, flour, wine, beer, barbed wire, cotton goods, sewing machines, kerosene, calico and tallow.

PANAMA.

President, Ramon M. Valdez. Independence of Panama declared Nov. 3, 1903; constitution adopted Feb. 13, 1904. Legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of deputies elected by the people. The ratio of representation is one deputy for each 10,000 inhabitants. The term of office is four years. The area of the republic is 32,380 square miles and the population (1912), 336,742; city of Panama (1915), 60,023; Colon, 26,000. The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, amounted to \$7,586,331, and the imports to \$23,788,916. The chief articles of export are bananas, rubber, coffee and pearls.

SALVADOR.

President, Carlos Melendez; capital, San Salvador. Area, 7,225 square miles. Population (1915), 1,267,762; San Salvador, 66,800. Total exports (1915),

\$10,588,000; imports, \$4,002,000. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$5,010,855; imports, \$4,402,433. Chief exports, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco and balsams; imports, cotton, spirits, flour, iron goods, silk and yarn.

CUBA.

Government—President. Gen. Mario Menocal: vice-president, Enrique Jose Varona.

Under the constitution the legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies—the house of representatives and the senate, conjointly called congress. The senate is composed of four senators from each of the six provinces, elected for eight years by the provincial councilmen, and by a double number of electors, constituting together an electoral board.

The house of representatives is composed of one representative for each 25,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof over 12,500, elected for four years by direct vote. One-half of the members of the house are elected every two years. The salary of members of congress is \$3,600 a year.

Organization of the Republic—The organization of the republic of Cuba, begun in 1900, was practically completed on the 20th of May, 1902, when the military occupation of the island by the United States came to an end and Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was inaugurated as first president.

Area and Population—The total area of Cuba is 44,164 square miles. The population in 1914 was 2,471,531.

Population of provinces (1914):

Havana	651,266	Matanzas	270,483
Santa Clara....	567,277	Pinar del Rio..	257,893
Oriente	567,639	Camaguey	154,567

NONCONTIGUOUS POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine islands were ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898. Maj.-Gen. Merritt was the first military governor. He was succeeded in August, 1899, by Maj.-Gen. E. S. Otis, who in turn was followed in May, 1900, by Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur. The last named remained in office until July 4, 1901, when the military authority was transferred to Gen. A. B. Chaffee. By order of the president Gen. Chaffee was relieved of his duties as military governor July 4, 1902, and the office terminated. The Philippine commission was at the same time made the superior authority. Sept. 2 the islands were divided into three military departments, to be known as the department of Luzon, the department of Visayas and the department of Mindanao.

July 1, 1902, congress passed an act providing temporarily for the government of the Philippines, providing for the election by popular vote, two years after a census of the islands had been taken and published, of delegates to an assembly consisting of not more than 100 members nor less than fifty, apportioned among the provinces as nearly as possible according to population. The first election was held July 20, 1907, when eighty members of the legislature were chosen. The first session was formally opened Oct. 16 by William H. Taft, the first civil governor of the islands after they came into American possession.

By act of congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, the legislative authority is vested in the Philippine legislature, composed of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of twenty-four senators and the house of representatives of ninety members. The legislature created under this law opened its first session on Oct. 16, 1916, and on its being organized the Philippine commission ceased to exist and the members thereof vacated their offices. Sergio Osmeña was elected speaker of the house and Manuel Quezon president of the senate.

OFFICERS AND SALARIES (1917.)

Governor-General—Francis Burton Harrison.
Vice-Governor—Charles E. Yeater.
Secretary Interior Department—Rafael Palma.
Secretary of Finance—Alberto Barretto.

Population of principal cities in 1914:

Havana	350,906	Haliaguin	65,232
Cienfuegos	80,305	Pinar del Rio....	51,915
Camaguey	76,581	Santa Clara.....	54,885
Matanzas	55,931	Guantanamo	51,036
Manzanillo	59,544	Sancti Spiritus..	55,407
Santiago	61,531		

About 70 per cent of the population is white.

Imports and Exports—The total imports in 1915 amounted to \$155,445,233 and the exports to \$254,296,763. The imports from the United States in 1917 were valued at \$178,883,243 and the exports at \$253,395,410. The principal articles of export are sugar, tobacco and cigars, iron and manganese ore, fruit, coffee, cocoa, molasses and sponges; of import, animals, breadstuffs, coal and coke, iron and steel, wood, liquor, cotton, chemicals and vegetables.

HAITI.

President, Sudre Dartiguenave. The area of Haiti is 10,204 square miles and the population about 2,500,000. Coffee, cocoa and logwood are the leading articles sold. Total exports (1912), \$17,285,485; imports (1915), \$4,344,763. Exports to the United States in 1916, \$4,234,531; imports, \$7,359,391.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, Federico H. Carvajal. The republic has an area of 19,325 square miles and a population (1913) of 708,000. Santo Domingo, the capital, has 22,000 inhabitants. In 1915 the exports amounted to \$15,209,000 and the chief articles shipped were coffee, cocoa and mahogany; imports, \$9,118,500. Exports to the United States in 1917, \$14,892,299; imports, \$13,795,068.

Secretary of Justice—Victorino Mapa.

Secretary Public Instruction—Charles E. Yeater.

Secretary of Commerce and Communications—

Dionisio Jakosalem.

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources

—Galicano Apacible.

Executive Secretary—J. C. de Veyra.

Auditor—Clifford H. French.

Treasurer—Albert P. Fitzsimmons.

Director of Education—W. W. Marquardt.

Director of Posts—Robert M. Shearer.

Attorney-General—Quintin Paredes (acting).

Chief Justice Supreme Court—Cayetano S. Arelano.

The governor receives \$18,000 a year. The salaries of other leading officials are: Vice-governor, \$10,000; chief justice of the Supreme court, \$8,000; associate justices, \$7,500 each; auditor, \$6,000; deputy auditor, \$3,000; senators, 4,000 pesos; representatives, 3,000 pesos; president of the senate, 12,000 pesos; speaker of the house of representatives, 12,000 pesos; each department secretary, 12,000 pesos; secretary to the governor-general, 7,500 pesos.

Area and Population—The total land and water area of the Philippine archipelago is 832,968 square miles; land area, 115,026; population (estimated 1916), 8,826,552. The population of Manila in 1910 was 234,409. The population of the principal islands in 1903 was: Bobol, 243,148; Cebu, 692,247; Jolo, 44,718; Leyte, 357,641; Luzon, 3,798,507; Marinduque, 60,601; Mindanao, 499,634, of whom 252,940 are uncivilized; Negros, 460,776 (21,217 uncivilized); Panay, 745,646 (14,933 uncivilized); Samar, 222,690.

Products and Climate—The chief products are hemp, sugar, coffee, tobacco leaf, copra, cigars and indigo. Between 600,000 and 700,000 bales of hemp are exported annually.

The climate of the Philippine islands is considered excellent for the tropics. The mean temperature in Manila ranges from 77 in January to 83 in May. June, July, August and September are the rainy months. March, April and May the hot and dry, and October, November, December, January and February the temperate and dry.

Trade with the United States—The shipments of merchandise from the United States to the Phil-

ippines in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, amounted in value to \$27,333,596, as compared with \$23,359,065 in 1916. The principal articles sent were: Cotton manufactures, \$7,883,497; iron and steel manufactures, \$3,772,383; mineral oils, \$1,158,313. The imports into the United States amounted in value to \$42,436,247, as compared with \$28,232,249 in 1916. The principal articles imported were: Unmanufactured manila, \$17,199,842; sugar, \$13,382,562; tobacco, \$2,478,062; fruits and nuts, \$4,114,045; vegetable oils, \$5,141,002.

Imports and Exports—The total imports of the Philippine islands in the fiscal year 1916 amounted to \$45,973,625; total exports, \$61,464,031.

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898, and was under military rule until the Foraker law went into effect May 1, 1900. In accordance with the third section of that act, the legislative assembly of Porto Rico having put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of government, President McKinley on the 25th of July, 1901—the anniversary of the landing of American troops on the island in 1898—proclaimed free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Government—Under the new organic act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives. The senate consists of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The house of representatives consists of thirty-nine members elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. The members of the senate and house of representatives receive compensation at the rate of \$7 per day for ninety days of each session and \$1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session. Regular sessions of the legislature are held biennially, convening on the second Monday in February. (See also page 49.)

The present officers are:

Governor—Arthur Yager.
Attorney-General—Howard L. Kern.
Treasurer—Jose E. Benedicto.
Commissioner of Interior—Manuel V. Domenech.
Commissioner of Education—Paul C. Miller.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—Manuel Camunas.
Commissioner of Health—Alejandro Ruiz Soler.
Auditor—J. W. Brown.
Executive Secretary—Ramon Siaca Pacheco.
Resident Commissioner to the United States—Felix Cordova Davila.

Area and Population—The area of Porto Rico is 3,435 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,118,012, of which 65.5 per cent was white, 30 per cent mulatto and 4.5 per cent black. The cities having more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1910 were: San Juan, 48,716; Ponce, 35,005; Mayaguez, 16,563; Arcebo, 9,612; Aguadilla, 6,125; Yauco, 6,589; Caguas, 10,354; Guayama, 3,321.
Commerce—For the year ended June 30, 1917, the total domestic exports from Porto Rico to the United States were \$73,062,221, and imports from the United States amounted to \$48,124,386. The leading articles of export are coffee, oranges, brown sugar and tobacco.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Purchased from Russia in March, 1867.
Organized as a noncontiguous possession July 27, 1868.
Made a civil and judicial district June 6, 1900.
Organized as territory of Alaska by act of Aug. 24, 1912.
Capital—Juneau.
Governor—J. E. A. Strong.
Secretary—William L. Distin.
Treasurer—W. G. Smith.
Area and Population—Area, 590,894 square miles (land and water); population in 1910, 64,356, of which 25,331 were Indians.
Legislature—Senate has eight members, or two from each judicial district; house has sixteen

members, or four from each judicial district; term of senators, four years; term of representatives, two years; compensation paid by government, \$15 a day to each member during attendance at sessions and mileage at the rate of 15 cents a mile; sessions biennial, beginning on first Monday in March of odd numbered years; special sessions, fifteen days; delegate to congress elected on Tuesday following first Monday of November every second year, beginning with 1914.

Commerce—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the mainland of the United States to Alaska in the year ended June 30, 1917, was \$38,427,618. The principal articles were: Breadstuffs, \$1,303,218; manufactures of cotton, \$1,530,197; manufactures of iron and steel, \$10,141,416; meat and dairy products, \$3,493,876; wood and manufactures of, \$1,442,477; tin, manufactures of, \$1,822,459; oils, \$1,385,186. Total value of shipments of domestic merchandise from Alaska to the mainland, \$60,135,205. The main articles were: Copper ore, \$33,998,190; canned salmon, \$21,195,612; other fish, \$1,324,234; furs, \$771,550.

Gold Shipments (1917)—From Alaska to the mainland, \$16,093,353; from the mainland to Alaska, \$1,698,702. The total gold and silver shipments, including foreign, to the United States were \$19,801,974.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Annexed to the United States July 7, 1898.

Created a territory June 14, 1900.

Governor—L. E. Pinkham.

Secretary—Wade W. Thayer.

Population—According to the federal census of 1910 the total population of the territory was 191,909. In 1912 it was estimated at 200,065. The only large city is Honolulu, which in 1910 had a population of 52,183.

Commerce with the United States—The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from Hawaii to the United States for the twelve months ended June 30, 1917, was \$74,365,938. Brown sugar was the principal item, amounting to 1,127,825,256 pounds, valued at \$60,137,962. The other articles of importance were: Fruits and nuts, \$8,194,284; rice, \$165,779. The total value of the shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii was \$43,967,256. The principal articles were: Iron, steel and machinery, \$7,996,965; oils, \$3,240,874; breadstuffs, \$3,409,445; lumber and manufactures of wood, \$2,647,534; wines and liquors, \$750,366; meat and dairy products, \$2,044,633; cotton goods, \$3,416,091.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

Acquired by the United States January, 1900.

Area, including Manua and several other small islands, 77 square miles.

Population, about 7,200.

Merchandise shipped from the United States (1917), to Samoa, \$221,824.

Papagao harbor acquired by United States in 1872.

Governor—Commander J. M. Poyer, U. S. N. (retired).

GUAM.

Ceded to the United States by Spain Dec. 10, 1898.

Area, 210 square miles.

Population, about 12,250.

Merchandise shipped from United States (1917), \$189,477.

First American Governor—Capt. R. E. Leary, U. S. N.

Governor (1917)—Capt. R. C. Smith, U. S. N.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Acquired by the United States Feb. 26, 1904.

Area, 474 square miles.

Population (July 10, 1915), 29,926.

Governor—Chester Harding.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(See page 37.)

AMERICAN-JAPANESE AGREEMENT AS TO CHINA.

On Friday, Nov. 2, 1917, the secretary of state and Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese ambassador, exchanged at the department of state the following notes dealing with the policy of the United States and Japan in regard to China:

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1917:

"Excellency:

"I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our governments relating to the republic of China.

"In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated, it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two governments with regard to China is advisable.

"The governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries and consequently the government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

"The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired, and the government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the imperial Japanese government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers.

"The governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China and they declare, fur-

thermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called 'open door' or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

"Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

"I shall be glad to have your excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us.

"Accept, excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING.

"His Excellency Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan on Special Mission. The Special Mission of Japan."

VISCOUNT ISHII'S REPLY.

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1917.

"Sir:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day communicating to me your understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our governments relating to the republic of China.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to you, under authorization of my government, the understanding in question set forth in the following terms:

"(Here the special ambassador repeats the language of the agreement as given in Secretary Lansing's note.)

K. ISHII.

"Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan on Special Mission.

"Honorable Robert Lansing, secretary of state."

IMPERIALIST PLOT DEFEATED IN CHINA.

China had another troubled year, with internal dissensions, troubles with Japan and German intrigues to contend against. Aside from various local and provincial rebellions the republic had to withstand a second attempt to revive the Manchu monarchical regime. The first attempt was made under the leadership of Yuan Shih-kai in 1915-1916, but was defeated by the vote of the people. Yuan Shih-kai died June 6, 1916, and was succeeded in the office of president by Li Yuan-hung, the vice-president. Tuan Chi-jui was appointed premier.

In March, 1917, the relations between China and Germany became acute. The Chinese cabinet favored the severing of relations, but Li Yuan-hung and many members of parliament opposed it. Premier Tuan Chi-jui resigned March 4, but resumed office when the president promised to give the cabinet full power to frame the country's foreign policy. Relations with Germany were severed March 14 and China aligned herself with the entente and finally on Aug. 14 declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. Before that time, however, the attempt to replace the young emperor Hsuan Tung on the throne was made and defeated. In June Gen. Chang Hsun, military governor of the province of Anhwei, led a revolt and formed a provisional government. He demanded that the Pekin government dissolve parliament within forty-eight hours. He enforced the demand by sending soldiers to Pekin, compelling the president to obey.

On the 2d of July the young emperor, who had abdicated the throne Feb. 12, 1912, was declared the lawful ruler of China by Gen. Chang Hsun and his followers. He took possession of the palace and President Li Yuan-hung resigned. The latter, however, refused to recognize the restoration of the empire and designated as his successor Vice-President Feng Kwo-chang. Gen. Chang Hsun assumed the office of premier and Li Yuan-hung took refuge in the Japanese embassy. The royalist coup d'etat failed to win the favor of the northern military leaders and after less than a week on the throne Hsuan Tung abdicated. Feng Kwo-chang became president as Li Yuan-hung refused to resume office, and Tuan Chi-jui, who had led the republican troops against the imperialists, was reinstated in his position as premier. Wang Tah-sieh was made minister of foreign affairs. Not long after this the republic declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary and but for some difference with Japan as to certain special privileges demanded by the Tokyo government had no further serious trouble to contend with.

It developed that the imperialists were backed by German influences and that the plan was to thwart American, Japanese and other allied interests in the republic and to prevent the government from entering the war. Apparently it was also hoped that Japan and America would become involved in a controversy over China. This move, however, was frustrated by the agreement entered into by these countries in November.

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1906 and incorporated by the congress of the United States in 1906 for the purpose of providing retiring allowances for teachers and officers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and, in general, of advancing the profession of the teacher and the cause of higher education.

In the administration of its endowment, which now amounts to \$15,000,000, the foundation has

restricted its allowances to professors and officers in a list of seventy-three institutions, selected for their educational standing and has published a series of widely influential reports and bulletins concerning educational conditions. The president of the foundation is Henry S. Pritchett; its trustees are presidents of universities and colleges and financiers. Further information may be had by addressing the secretary, Clyde Furst, 576 5th avenue, New York.

Election Returns.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT (1916).

Compiled by the bureau of statistics from reports on file in the department of state, Washington, D. C.

State.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Prog. Haley.	Soc. Bacon.	S.-L. Reim.	Pluralities Dem.	Rep.	Total vote.
Alabama	22,809	99,409	1,034	1,925	76,600	131,177		131,177
Arizona	20,524	33,170	1,153	3,174	12,646	58,021		58,021
Arkansas	47,148	112,148	2,015	6,999	65,000	168,310		168,310
California	462,394	466,200	27,698	43,259	3,806	999,551		999,551
Colorado	102,308	178,816	2,793	10,049	76,508	293,966		293,966
Connecticut	106,514	99,796	1,789	5,179	606	6,728		213,874
Delaware	26,011	24,753	586	480	1,258	51,810		51,810
Florida	14,611	55,984	4,855	5,353	41,373	80,803		80,803
Georgia	11,225	125,345	20,653	1,127	114,820	158,690		158,690
Idaho	1,152,549	950,229	26,047	61,394	14,686	2,192,707		2,192,707
Illinois	341,005	334,063	3,898	16,368	21,855	6,942		718,848
Iowa	280,449	221,699	3,371	10,976	36,930	516,495		516,495
Kansas	277,658	314,588	12,882	24,685	28,136	629,813		629,813
Kentucky	241,854	269,900	3,036	4,734	333	519,947		519,947
Louisiana	6,466	79,875	6,349	292	73,409	92,982		92,982
Maine	69,506	64,127	597	2,177	5,379	136,407		136,407
Maryland	117,347	138,359	2,903	2,674	21,012	262,059		262,059
Massachusetts	268,784	247,885	2,993	11,058	1,097	531,817		531,817
Michigan	339,097	285,151	8,193	16,120	53,946	648,507		648,507
Minnesota	179,544	179,422	290	7,793	392	357,964		357,964
Mississippi	4,253	80,422	3,884	14,612	76,160	86,159		86,159
Missouri	369,339	398,025	3,884	14,612	28,686	786,762		786,762
Montana	66,750	101,063	298	9,564	34,313	177,675		177,675
Nebraska	117,257	158,827	2,952	7,141	41,570	286,177		286,177
Nevada	12,127	17,776	348	3,065	5,649	33,316		33,316
New Hampshire	43,723	43,779	303	1,318	56	89,123		89,123
New Jersey	269,352	211,645	3,187	10,462	890	495,536		495,536
New Mexico	31,163	33,693	112	1,999	2,530	66,967		66,967
New York	869,115	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944	1,706,354		1,706,354
North Carolina	120,988	168,383	51	490	47,395	289,912		289,912
North Dakota	53,471	55,206	8,030	33,092	1,735	108,677		108,677
Ohio	514,783	604,151	1,646	45,190	89,408	1,165,086		1,165,086
Oklahoma	97,233	148,113	234	1,646	50,880	261,340		261,340
Oregon	126,813	120,087	4,729	9,711	6,726	261,340		261,340
Pennsylvania	703,734	521,784	28,525	42,637	417	1,297,097		1,297,097
Rhode Island	44,858	40,394	470	1,914	150	87,316		87,316
South Carolina	1,550	61,846	135	1,35	60,296	63,531		63,531
South Dakota	64,217	59,191	1,774	3,760	5,026	128,942		128,942
Tennessee	116,223	153,282	1,472	2,542	37,059	272,194		272,194
Texas	64,999	286,514	1,985	18,963	221,515	372,461		372,461
Utah	54,137	84,025	149	4,460	29,888	142,915		142,915
Vermont	40,250	22,708	709	798	17,542	64,465		64,465
Virginia	49,356	102,822	733	1,063	53,468	153,990		153,990
Washington	167,244	133,388	6,863	22,800	16,144	323,600		323,600
West Virginia	143,124	140,408	175	6,140	2,721	283,842		283,842
Wisconsin	221,323	193,042	7,166	27,846	28,281	449,377		449,377
Wyoming	21,698	28,316	373	1,453	6,618	51,340		51,340
Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	41,894	220,506	585,113	13,403	1,362,105	17,770,720
Plurality		591,385						18,528,743

*No candidate. †Figures do not include blank or void ballots or votes cast for names not appearing on any of the electoral tickets specified in the table.

ALABAMA (Population, 1916, 2,332,608).

Counties.	Population (67) in 1910.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Bacon.	Prog. Haley.	Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Bacon.	Haley.
20038 Autauga	773	99	11	5	5	53401 Dallas	1565	23	7	4
18178 Baldwin	766	216	148	10	10	28261 DeKalb	1787	1190	33	14
32728 Barbour	1235	45	13	12	12	28245 Elmore	1631	147	9	7
22791 Bibb	1247	217	106	17	17	18889 Escambia	982	108	3	—
21456 Blount	1488	1229	26	6	6	39109 Etowah	1883	592	73	7
30196 Bullock	743	4	2	—	—	16248 Fayette	1026	597	18	15
29030 Butler	1162	78	6	3	3	19369 Franklin	1044	984	39	7
39115 Calhoun	2231	442	29	25	25	26230 Geneva	1265	713	23	12
36056 Chambers	1679	168	7	14	14	22717 Greene	383	9	—	—
20226 Cherokee	1136	508	27	5	5	27883 Hale	795	15	1	2
23187 Chilton	881	1363	40	14	14	20943 Henry	860	141	27	5
18483 Choctaw	765	21	12	2	2	32414 Houston	1670	466	46	14
30987 Clarke	1397	25	12	—	—	32918 Jackson	1907	567	32	16
21006 Clay	1195	677	1	3	3	32540 Jefferson	10677	2052	296	95
13365 Cleburne	760	578	5	9	9	27487 Lamar	1290	303	4	29
24119 Coffee	2029	426	17	4	4	30936 Lauderdale	1673	829	47	13
26982 Colbert	1132	352	44	1	1	21964 Lawrence	995	43	4	116
21433 Conecuh	1036	42	17	2	2	22867 Lee	1369	42	30	5
16634 Coosa	867	485	34	3	3	16880 Limestone	1450	92	19	13
32124 Covington	1738	305	107	24	24	31894 Lowndes	540	9	1	1
23313 Crenshaw	1427	139	5	7	7	26049 Macon	575	43	2	1
28321 Cullman	1396	1351	9	7	7	47041 Madison	2206	215	45	9
18173 Dale	1260	597	4	9	9	39923 Marengo	1491	19	1	1
						17495 Marion	1325	807	1	9
						28553 Marshall	1944	1183	33	10

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
89854 Mobile	2968	832	75	21
27155 Monroe	1029	17	2	1
82178 Montgomery	3316	106	19	11
33781 Morgan	2120	364	44	38
31222 Perry	895	20	12	1
25055 Pickens	1179	218	18	4
30815 Pike	1789	50	11	6
24659 Randolph	1324	632	4	5
25937 Russell	752	3	4	—
26949 Shelby	1311	1428	8	9
20715 St. Clair	987	851	53	8
28699 Sumter	770	8	6	—
37321 Talladega	1559	447	4	6
31034 Tallapoosa	1892	129	33	3
47559 Tuscaloosa	2487	218	41	12
37013 Walker	1860	107	20	20
14454 Washington	500	32	2	4
33810 Wilcox	866	1	—	—
12855 Winston	727	1107	6	7

Total	99409	23809	1925	1102
Plurality	70600			
Per cent.	75.75	21.96	1.47	.82
Total vote		131245		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 82,438 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Taft, Rep., 9,732, and Debs, Soc., 3,029.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

- The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington. 8,539
- Oscar L. Gray, Dem.
- The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox. 13,409
- S. H. Dent, Jr., Dem.
- E. H. Titus, Soc. 404
- The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Houston, Lee and Russell. 12,681
- Henry B. Steagall, Dem.
- The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega. 8,543
- Fred L. Blackmon, Dem.
- J. B. Atkinson, Rep. 2,055
- The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa. 8,918
- W. Thomas Heflin, Dem.
- J. D. Harwell, Rep. 2,039
- The counties of Bibb, Greene, Hale, Perry, Sumter and Tuscaloosa. 6,620
- W. B. Oliver, Dem.
- The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Blount, Marshall and St. Clair. 10,894
- John L. Burnett, Dem.
- T. H. Davidson, Rep. 7,231
- The counties of Colbert, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Morgan and Jackson. 11,762
- E. B. Almon, Dem.
- W. H. Hutchens, Rep. 1,812
- T. G. Waddell, Soc. 229
- The county of Jefferson. 11,139
- George Huddleston, Dem.
- Francis Latady, Rep. 1,565
- H. O. Hardin, Soc. 237
- The counties of Pickens, Fayette, Franklin, Lamar, Marion, Winston and Walker. 8,091
- W. B. Bankhead, Dem.
- N. H. Freeman, Rep. 6,813

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats	34	104	138
Republicans	1	1	2
Progressives	1	1	1

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Charles Henderson.
Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas E. Kilby.
Secretary of State—John Purifoy.
State Treasurer—W. L. Lancaster.

ARIZONA (Population, 1916, 255,544).

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
1916 (14)				
9196 Apache	648	311	16	5
34591 Cochise	6115	3203	694	120

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
8130 Coconino	1171	802	77	22
16780 Gila	3684	1495	510	42
23547 Graham	1597	497	119	44
Greenlee (new)	1492	672	156	14
34488 Maricopa	7634	5747	574	685
3773 Mohave	1335	643	243	5
11491 Navajo	1240	574	25	42
22818 Pima	2079	2616	150	77
9045 Pinal	1232	855	60	32
6766 Santa Cruz	726	666	42	8
15996 Yavapai	2893	1716	331	43
7733 Yuma	1322	727	177	14

Total	33170	20524	3174	1153
Plurality	12846			
Per cent.	56.16	35.37	5.47	1.98
Total vote		58021		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 10,174 votes; Taft, Rep., 2,975; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,881; Debs, Soc., 3,139; Chaffin, Pro., 265.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

H. F. Ashurst, Dem.	29,873
Joseph H. Kibbey, Rep.	21,261
W. S. Bradford, Soc.	2,827

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Carl Hayden, Dem.	34,377
Henry L. Eads, Rep.	14,907
J. R. Barnett, Soc.	3,060

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Democrats	14	31	45
Republicans	5	4	9

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Geo. W. P. Hunt, Dem.
Secretary of State—Sidney P. Osborn, Dem.
State Auditor—Jesse L. Boyce, Dem.
State Treasurer—David L. Johnson, Dem.
Attorney-General—Wiley E. Jones, Dem.
Supt. Public Instruction—C. O. Case, Dem.

ARKANSAS (Population, 1916, 1,739,723).

Counties.	Pres., 1916	Pres., 1912
Population (75)	Dem. Rep. Wilson.	Dem. Rep. Hughes.
16103 Arkansas	1119	613.. 869 249 305
25268 Ashley	1518	462.. 1039 439 346
10389 Baxter	908	316.. 536 142 176
33389 Benton	3106	1289.. 2353 541 660
14318 Boone	1412	508.. 965 280 276
14518 Bradley	1159	314.. 772 137 177
9894 Calhoun	929	273.. 438 72 147
16829 Carroll	1512	1034.. 919 464 358
21987 Chicot	561	473.. 419 89 308
23686 Clark	1797	824.. 1051 376 262
23690 Clay	1949	971.. 1299 622 358
11903 Cleburne	862	271.. 517 138 118
13481 Cleveland	1126	230.. 685 275 98
23820 Columbia	2073	720.. 1101 340 157
22729 Conway	1401	1030.. 1435 527 364
27627 Craighead	1951	543.. 1259 269 229
23942 Crawford	1622	1195.. 969 407 423
22447 Crittenden	562	89.. 423 89 285
14042 Cross	927	252.. 491 293 234
12621 Dallas	1146	524.. 654 228 406
15274 Desha	960	369.. 314 52 161
21960 Drew	1626	836.. 882 424 194
23708 Faulkner	2030	816.. 1316 402 264
20638 Franklin	1671	582.. 1113 258 194
12193 Fulton	1096	388.. 590 153 235
27271 Garland	1669	1055.. 1046 300 533
9425 Grant	954	188.. 440 110 47
23852 Greene	2283	529.. 1251 286 259
28285 Hempstead	2097	1255.. 1248 836 468
15022 Hot Springs	1429	645.. 663 243 247
16898 Howard	1317	545.. 760 321 187
24776 Independence	1987	762.. 1225 412 395
14561 Izard	1267	285.. 746 215 137
23501 Jackson	1349	473.. 837 543 159
52734 Jefferson	2172	921.. 1659 679 753
19698 Johnson	1477	573.. 926 189 236
13741 Lafayette	889	368.. 498 208 165
20001 Lawrence	1706	298.. 929 218 167
24252 Lee	848	353.. 908 665 194
15118 Lincoln	884	448.. 390 232 152
18397 Little River	842	364.. 615 232 87
26350 Logan	2016	1185.. 1319 333 766

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
27983 Loneoke	2176	515	1129	354	425
18056 Madison	1456	1332	992	786	231
10203 Marion	781	274	537	160	145
19565 Miller	1418	402	846	331	195
30468 Mississippi	1249	417	767	263	183
19907 Monroe	741	508	537	400	201
12455 Montgomery	937	432	471	221	202
19344 Nevada	1375	651	607	322	268
10612 Newton	550	675	290	285	247
21774 Ouachita	1390	970	913	793	131
9402 Perry	976	435	522	163	216
33535 Phillips	1466	552	836	193	189
12565 Pike	1177	603	331	158	
12791 Poinsett	1174	511	593	205	167
17216 Polk	1240	443	694	162	409
24527 Pope	2147	783	1517	334	556
13853 Prairie	1061	655	647	377	103
86751 Pulaski	6004	2564	3369	1044	1547
18987 Randolph	1553	458	997	264	178
11687 Saline	1567	231	814	164	140
14302 Scott	1362	487	640	206	225
14825 Searcy	629	919	638	389	180
52278 Sebastian	3716	1366	2395	514	743
16616 Sevier	1262	232	792	173	166
11688 Sharp	971	251	681	114	194
22548 St. Francis	960	395	583	296	273
8946 Stone	681	298	337	113	90
20723 Union	1689	273	1088	153	135
28509 Van Buren	1269	737	675	254	266
33889 Washington	2922	1625	1881	565	552
18574 White	2815	673	1448	370	481
30049 Woodruff	935	438	903	473	253
26323 Yell	2099	781	1461	426	438

Total	11957	47148	68838	24467	21673
Plurality	64809		44371		
Per cent	66.65	28.04	55.50	19.73	17.48
Total vote	168780		124029		

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 6,999 votes and Hanly, Pro., 2,015. For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro. received 895 votes and Debs, Soc., 3,153.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

W. F. Kirby, Dem	110,293
H. L. Remmel, Rep	48,922

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis and Woodruff. T. H. Caraway, Dem	21,440
2. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie and Monroe. W. A. Oldfield, Dem	14,350
G. W. Wells, Rep	5,393
3. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion and Van Buren. J. N. Tillman, Dem	16,438
A. J. Russell, Rep	9,918
4. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Miller and Montgomery. Otis A. Wingo, Dem	25,637
5. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry and Pulaski. H. M. Jacaway, Dem	19,973
G. A. McConnell, Rep	6,930
6. Counties of Desha, Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas and Lonoke. Samuel M. Taylor, Dem	25,911
7. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot and Lafayette. W. S. Goodwin, Dem	16,923
J. G. Brown, Rep	6,573

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is heavily democratic.
STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Charles H. Brough.
Secretary of State—Tom J. Terral.
Treasurer—Rufus G. McDaniel.

CALIFORNIA (Population, 1916, 2,938,654).

Counties.	President 1916			
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
Population in 1910.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Haas.
246131 Alameda	51417	43748	5439	1544
308 Alpine	60	23		
9086 Amador	1209	1766	136	38
27301 Butte	3956	4388	445	389
9171 Calaveras	1175	1524	136	38
7732 Colusa	1011	1998	129	45
31674 Contra Costa	5731	6092	912	302
2417 Del Norte	499	471	141	25
7492 El Dorado	1068	1755	186	33
75657 Fresno	11707	14241	1675	912
7172 Glenn	1342	1797	109	94
33857 Humboldt	5786	4103	1070	361
13591 Imperial	2694	3273	368	329
6974 Inyo	846	966	153	52
37715 Kern	5611	9566	567	251
16230 Kings	2221	2905	259	220
5526 Lake	791	1164	182	96
4892 Lassen	877	1323	146	30
504131 Los Angeles	135554	114070	8097	1061
8368 Madera	1323	1380	137	89
25114 Marin	4328	3799	425	106
3356 Mariposa	651	802	93	29
2929 Mendocino	3494	3371	456	150
15148 Merced	2132	2637	293	182
6191 Modoc	768	1222	54	29
2042 Mono	137	158	27	5
24140 Monterey	3599	3878	371	191
19800 Napa	3914	3088	368	155
14955 Nevada	1586	2548	256	90
34436 Orange	10609	6474	648	1020
18237 Placer	1954	3375	322	148
5259 Plumas	663	1025	106	24
34696 Riverside	7452	4561	785	836
67806 Sacramento	10696	14538	853	546
3041 San Bonito	1440	1958	94	40
56706 San Bernardino	11932	9398	809	1410
61665 San Diego	16978	16315	1627	1132
416812 San Francisco	63003	78225	6358	1404
50731 San Joaquin	7861	11454	801	557
19383 San Luis Obispo	2854	3539	565	159
26585 San Mateo	5207	4485	554	179
27738 Santa Barbara	4453	5198	479	347
82539 Santa Clara	16592	14185	1023	887
26140 Santa Cruz	4228	4511	386	324
18920 Shasta	2008	2828	452	113
4098 Sierra	360	594	56	9
13801 Siskiyou	2059	3447	432	109
27859 Solano	3536	5678	330	192
48394 Sonoma	9733	8377	937	293
22522 Stanislaus	4401	5490	743	1067
6328 Sutter	1211	1543	81	49
11401 Tehama	1739	2534	345	17
3301 Trinity	424	661	104	17
36440 Tulare	6345	7299	913	533
9979 Tuolumne	1057	1584	242	44
13347 Ventura	3980	2835	265	138
13926 Yolo	2334	2922	170	78
10042 Yuba	1530	1980	102	31

Total	462516	466289	43263	27713
Plurality		3773		
Per cent	46.26	46.64	4.33	2.77
Total vote		999781		

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 283,610 votes; Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Debs, Soc., 79,201; Chafin, Pro., 23,326; Taft, Rep., 3,914.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Hiram W. Johnson, Rep. Prog	574,667
George S. Patton, Dem	277,852
Walter T. Mills, Soc	49,341
Marshall W. Atwood, Pro	38,797

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Glenn, Butte, Lake, Colusa, Yuba, Sutter, Sonoma and Marin. Clarence F. Lea, Dem	32,797
Edward H. Hart, Rep	28,769
Mary M. Morgan, Soc	3,730
J. S. Ryder, Pro	1,935
2. Counties of Modoc, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada,	

Piacer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine, Tuolumne and Mariposa.....	30,242
John E. Baker, Dem.....	12,282
James T. Matlock, Rep.-Prog.....	12,282
3. Counties of Yolo, Napa, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa and San Joaquin.....	48,193
C. F. Curry, Rep.....	16,900
O. W. Kennedy, Dem.....	4,455
Ben Cooper, Soc.....	2,964
Edwin F. Van Lear, Pro.....	51,968
4. San Francisco (part).....	10,579
Julius Kahn, Rep.....	3,775
J. M. Fernald, Dem.....	981
A. K. Gifford, Soc.....	59,333
H. W. Hutchinson, Pro.....	6,708
5. San Francisco (part).....	4,046
John I. Nolan, Rep.-Dem.....	56,520
Charles A. Preston, Soc.....	19,787
Frederick Head, Pro.....	7,588
6. County of Alameda.....	3,605
J. A. Elston, Rep.-Prog.....	38,787
H. A. Whitney, Dem.....	27,876
Luella Twining, Soc.....	5,492
H. E. Wolcott, Pro.....	4,042
7. Counties of Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern.....	50,659
Denver S. Church, Dem.....	17,576
W. W. Phillips, Rep.....	17,576
Harry M. McKee, Soc.....	17,576
J. F. Butler, Pro.....	17,576
8. Counties of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura.....	50,659
Everis A. Hayes, Rep.....	17,576
Geo. S. Walker, Prog.-Pro.....	17,576
Cora P. Wilson, Soc.....	5,564
9. Los Angeles (part).....	58,826
Charles H. Randall, Pro.-Rep.-Dem.....	33,270
Prog.....	9,661
Charles W. Bell, Ind.....	63,913
Ralph L. Griswell, Soc.....	38,225
10. Los Angeles (part).....	14,305
H. Z. Osborne, Rep.....	9,000
R. V. Bowden, Dem.....	8,871
H. S. Benedict, Prog.....	42,051
J. H. Ryckman, Soc.....	14,759
H. C. Needham, Pro.....	33,765
11. Counties of San Bernardino, Mono, Inyo, Riverside, Orange, San Diego and Imperial.....	3,913
William Kettner, Dem.....	22
James S. Edwards, Pro.....	69
Robert C. Harbison, Rep.....	91
Marcus W. Robbins, Soc.....	9

LEGISLATURE.

Senate House. J. B.

Republicans.....	22	69	91
Progressives.....	8	1	9
Democrats.....	10	9	19
Independent.....	—	1	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—W. D. Stephens, Prog.	
Lieutenant-Governor—(Vacancy)	
Secretary of State—Frank C. Jordan, Rep.	
State Controller—John S. Chambers, Rep.	
State Treasurer—Friend W. Richardson, Prog.	

COLORADO (Population, 1916, 962,060).

Population (63) in 1910.	President 1916				
	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Prog. Hanly.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.
8892 Adams.....	1308	488	2	4	64
Alamosa.....	2652	1443	19	12	129
10263 Arapahoe.....	2120	1165	3	21	125
3302 Archuleta.....	830	473	8	3	11
2516 Baca.....	1294	826	6	24	208
5043 Bent.....	1473	833	3	30	55
30350 Boulder.....	7419	3986	21	163	482
7622 Chaffee.....	2546	864	4	21	78
2687 Cheyenne.....	302	558	2	10	82
5001 Clear Creek.....	1289	474	3	1	83
11285 Conejos.....	1721	928	11	5	6
5498 Costilla.....	1028	579	30	9	25
Crowley.....	1160	847	6	29	51
1947 Custer.....	539	403	2	5	35
13688 Delta.....	2817	1612	5	51	282
213381 Denver.....	43029	23185	63	409	1826
642 Dolores.....	251	46	—	—	30
3192 Douglas.....	820	612	1	5	13

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Hanly.	Benson.
2985 Eagle.....	1136	397	7	7	36
5381 Elbert.....	1230	951	9	19	90
43321 El Paso.....	8381	7159	24	321	552
18181 Fremont.....	3395	2257	1	69	243
10144 Garfield.....	2479	1139	—	36	161
4131 Gilpin.....	763	407	1	5	15
1862 Grand.....	624	378	1	3	11
5897 Gunnison.....	1618	736	2	11	115
646 Hinsdale.....	178	94	—	1	29
13320 Huerfano.....	2632	2027	12	31	25
1013 Jackson.....	331	157	—	4	5
14231 Jefferson.....	3368	2040	6	21	139
2389 Kiowa.....	936	723	6	21	141
7483 Kit Carson.....	1571	1090	1	30	147
10600 Lake.....	2672	993	7	190	38
10812 La Plata.....	2590	1029	3	21	158
25270 Larimer.....	4868	2797	7	94	417
33643 Las Animas.....	5300	3511	41	43	152
5917 Lincoln.....	1702	1129	4	22	119
9549 Logan.....	2679	1422	8	23	111
22197 Mesa.....	4394	2223	3	231	544
1239 Mineral.....	278	135	—	2	48
Moffat.....	740	512	2	4	31
5029 Montezuma.....	1458	425	—	9	76
10291 Montrose.....	2571	1315	1	40	252
9577 Morgan.....	2371	1541	4	29	111
20201 Otero.....	3963	2678	12	104	167
3514 Ouray.....	961	399	2	3	56
2492 Park.....	674	372	3	2	28
3179 Phillips.....	795	532	2	9	56
4566 Pitkin.....	915	263	2	3	180
9520 Prowers.....	2168	1683	2	61	244
52223 Pueblo.....	10710	6545	18	137	731
2332 Rio Blanco.....	702	468	—	4	12
6553 Rio Grande.....	1756	886	2	26	47
7561 Routt.....	1972	849	1	16	114
4160 Saguache.....	1254	681	4	5	46
3063 San Juan.....	693	214	2	7	74
4700 San Miguel.....	1325	578	3	7	71
3061 Sedgwick.....	519	529	6	8	67
2003 Summit.....	717	268	—	7	28
14251 Teller.....	3515	1693	5	17	231
6002 Washington.....	1748	989	3	29	129
39177 Weld.....	8600	5395	6	208	324
8499 Yuma.....	2466	1436	4	31	224

Total.....	178816	102308	409	2793	10049
Plurality.....	76508				
Per cent.....	60.75	34.75	.14	.95	3.41
Total vote.....			294375		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 114,232 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 53,886; Debs, Soc., 16,418; Chafin, Pro., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. City and county of Denver.....	30,146
Benjamin C. Hilliard, Dem.....	26,121
William N. Vaile, Rep.....	2,551
Charles A. Ahlstrom, Soc.....	3,306
George J. Kindel, Lib.....	42,665
2. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Douglas, El Paso, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.....	29,334
Charles B. Timberlake, Rep.....	3,884
R. E. Jones, Dem.....	513
J. Edward Johnson, Soc.....	40,183
3. Counties of Alamosa, Baca, Bent, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Crowley, Custer, Fremont, Gilpin, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Mineral, Otero, Park, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Grande, Saguache and Teller.....	31,377
Edward Keating, Dem.....	443
George E. McClelland, Rep.....	40,183
William G. Francis, Prog.....	31,377
4. Counties of Archuleta, Chaffee, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt, San Juan, San Miguel and Summit.....	13,397
Edward T. Taylor, Dem.....	2,695
Henry J. Baird, Rep.....	
Emery D. Cox, Soc.....	

LEGISLATURE.		Senate, House, J.B.	
Republicans	17	37	54
Democrats	17	23	45
Progressive	1	..	1

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Julius C. Gunter, Dem.
 Secretary of State—James E. Noland, Dem.
 Treasurer—Robert H. Higgins, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Leslie E. Hubbard, Dem.

CONNECTICUT (Population, 1916, 1,244,479).

Counties.		Pres. 1916	
Population in 1910.	(8)	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes
245322 Fairfield		20873	25962
250132 Hartford		24398	23265
70260 Litchfield		6183	7288
45687 Middlesex		3765	4524
337282 New Haven		30416	30175
91253 New London		8322	8283
26459 Tolland		2032	2758
48361 Windham		3797	4259

Total	.....	99786	106514
Plurality	.....		6728
Per cent.	.....	46.6	49.8
Total vote	.....		213874

For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 5,179 votes; Hanly, Pro., 1,789, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 74,561 votes; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Chafin, Pro., 2,068; Debs, Soc., 10,066; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,260.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

McLean, Rep.	.....	107,026
Cummings, Dem.	.....	98,649
Plunkett, Soc.	.....	5,279
Manchester, Pro.	.....	1,768
Huckner, Soc.-Lab.	.....	619

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. County of Hartford.	.....	
Augustine Lonergan, Dem.	.....	24,565
P. Davis Oakley, Rep.	.....	22,876
Klein, Soc.	.....	1,255
Fancher, Pro.	.....	672
2. Counties of Tolland, Windham, New London and Middlesex.	.....	
Richard P. Freeman, Rep.	.....	20,406
Dunn, Dem.	.....	17,233
Boardman, Soc.	.....	599
Hall, Pro.	.....	383
3. County of New Haven (except twelve towns).	.....	
John Q. Tilson, Rep.	.....	20,859
Thomas Reilly, Dem.	.....	20,272
White, Soc.	.....	1,417
4. County of Fairfield.	.....	
Ebenezer J. Hill, Rep.	.....	25,917
Jeremiah Donovan, Dem.	.....	20,700
Moffatt, Soc.	.....	1,143
5. County of Litchfield and twelve towns of New Haven county.	.....	
James P. Glynn, Rep.	.....	16,872
William Kennedy, Dem.	.....	15,882
Conlon, Soc.	.....	854

LEGISLATURE.

Senate, House, J.B.	
Republicans	25 194 219
Democrats	10 64 74

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Marcus H. Holcomb, Rep.
 Secretary—Frederick L. Perry, Rep.
 Treasurer—Frederick S. Chamberlin, Rep.
 Comptroller—Morris C. Webster, Rep.

DELAWARE (Population, 1916, 213,380).

Counties.		Pres., 1916.		Pres., 1912.	
Population in 1910.	(3)	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Prog. Taft.
32721 Kent		4210	3815	4071	567
123188 New Castle		14894	16166	13009	7091
46413 Sussex		5649	6032	5551	1229
Total		24,753	26013	22631	8887
Plurality			1260		6631
Per cent.		47.71	50.14	9.53	19.45
Total vote		51876		45693	

For president in 1916, Hanly, Pro., received 650 votes and Benson, Soc., 480; in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 556 votes and Chafin, Pro., 623.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Josiah C. Wolcott, Dem.-Pro.	.....	25,434
Henry A. du Pont, Rep.	.....	22,925
Burton, Prog.	.....	2,361

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Albert F. Polk, Dem.	.....	24,395
Thomas W. Miller, Rep. and Pro.	.....	24,231

LEGISLATURE.

Senate, House, J.B.	
Democrats	10 16 26
Republicans	7 19 26

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John G. Townsend, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Lewis E. Eliason, Dem.
 State Treasurer—William J. Swaim, Rep.
 Auditor—William G. Roe, Dem.

FLORIDA (Population, 1916, 893,493).

Counties.		President, 1916.			
Population in 1910.	(52)	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Pro. Hanly.	Soc. Benson.
34305 Alachua		2089	440	42	33
4806 Baker		439	52	31	30
Bay		725	279	77	99
14090 Bradford		1302	153	21	13
4717 Brevard		599	174	69	76
Broward		382	158	50	110
7465 Calhoun		539	209	25	68
6731 Citrus		601	46	23	25
6116 Clay		380	79	47	47
17689 Columbia		861	226	71	28
11933 Dade		1654	629	283	301
14200 DeSoto		1755	385	208	228
75163 Duval		5456	1359	581	581
36549 Escambia		2183	416	67	99
5201 Franklin		312	81	67	32
22198 Gadsden		875	57	63	40
11825 Hamilton		675	113	9	15
4997 Hernando		446	38	38	38
78374 Hillsborough		4627	691	675	622
11557 Holmes		763	427	109	182
29821 Jackson		1975	410	62	84
17210 Jefferson		646	104	5	4
6710 Lafayette		849	45	27	30
9509 Lake		836	350	22	68
6294 Lee		751	167	79	135
19427 Leon		875	191	62	42
10361 Levy		712	216	16	25
4700 Liberty		280	57	38	14
16919 Madison		721	22	38	22
9550 Manatee		1033	289	110	116
26941 Marion		1567	462	139	151
21563 Monroe		730	345	107	249
10525 Nassau		420	94	43	40
Okaloosa		603	303	16	29
19107 Orange		1261	415	90	51
5507 Osceola		511	453	98	100
5577 Palm Beach		725	311	173	194
7302 Pasco		779	236	94	82
Pinellas		1503	555	197	173
24148 Polk		2574	578	71	158
13096 Putnam		879	418	68	93
13208 St. John		1133	326	118	136
4075 St. Lucie		703	134	73	110
14897 Santa Rosa		896	111	59	19
Seminole		706	155	55	80
6696 Sumter		599	70	44	30
18903 Suwanee		1209	56	29	126
7103 Taylor		547	51	1	11
16510 Volusia		1543	836	116	108
4302 Wakulla		387	121	23	32
16460 Walton		753	549	97	79
16403 Washington		626	159	74	144

Total	.....	55984	14611	4786	5353
Plurality	.....	41373			
Per cent.	.....	69.34	18.09	5.94	6.63
Total vote	.....				80734

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 36,417 votes; Taft, Rep., 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs, Soc., 4,806; Chafin, Pro., 1,854.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Park Trammell, Dem.	.....	58,391
W. R. O'Neal, Rep.	.....	8,774
R. L. Goodwin, Soc.	.....	3,304

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsboro, Polk, Manatee, DeSoto, Lee and Lake.	
H. J. Drane, Dem.	15,353
H. W. Bishop, Rep.	2,164
2. Counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Alachua, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Marion and Taylor.	
Frank Clark, Dem.	10,947
W. H. Gober, Rep.	1,367
3. Counties of Bay, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Oskaloosa, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla.	
Walter Kehoe, Dem.	12,241
P. H. Miller, Rep.	2,393
4. Counties of Brevard, Broward, Clay, Dade, Duval, Monroe, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Seminole and Volusia.	
W. J. Sears, Dem.	14,748
D. T. Gerow, Rep.	6,071

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is democratic except one republican and one independent.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—S. J. Catts, Pro.
 Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Thomas E. West, Dem.
 Treasurer—J. C. Luning, Dem.

GEORGIA (Population, 1916, 2,856,065).

Counties, Population (143) in 1900.	President 1916			
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.
	Wilson.	Hughes.		Benson.
12318 Appling	413	46	117	4
Bacon	287	46	—	—
7973 Baker	435	—	94	—
18354 Baldwin	579	65	42	1
11244 Banks	989	126	118	—
Barrow	712	148	102	—
25388 Bartow	1325	92	326	5
11863 Ben Hill	627	8	134	—
22772 Berrien	2102	32	49	2
56646 Bibb	2048	201	58	25
Bleckley	362	6	14	—
23832 Brooks	969	103	25	—
7602 Bryan	295	17	9	—
26464 Bulloch	1410	29	87	—
27268 Burke	673	19	14	—
13624 Butts	595	52	27	—
11334 Calhoun	265	9	2	—
7690 Camden	251	4	4	—
10574 Campbell	508	77	66	—
Candler	442	—	23	—
30855 Carroll	1621	118	413	31
7184 Catoosa	624	32	210	2
4722 Charlton	169	52	11	1
79690 Chatham	3797	368	616	23
5586 Chattahoochee	156	5	4	—
13808 Chattahoochee	1006	20	240	1
16661 Cherokee	855	292	461	50
23273 Clarke	1036	113	31	9
8960 Clay	225	9	10	—
10455 Clayton	517	3	75	—
8424 Clinch	374	53	8	—
28397 Cobb	1750	137	434	—
21953 Coffee	2091	120	29	84
19789 Colquitt	1305	53	171	5
12228 Columbia	521	6	18	—
25800 Coweta	1179	85	26	—
8310 Crawford	411	2	4	—
16423 Crisp	577	4	100	1
4139 Dade	616	25	52	24
4686 Dawson	410	273	29	—
29045 Decatur	1147	35	116	88
27881 DeKalb	1690	12	197	4
20127 Dodge	758	64	35	4
20554 Dooly	737	—	31	—
16035 Dougherty	836	37	17	—
8953 Douglas	416	61	78	—
18122 Early	442	4	9	8
3309 Echols	173	—	8	—
9971 Effingham	450	—	183	—
24125 Elbert	1756	—	266	—
25140 Emanuel	1500	28	—	—
Evans	334	34	53	—

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Benson.
12574 Fannin	720	166	933	—
10966 Fayette	494	25	70	—
36736 Floyd	2137	50	386	—
11940 Forsyth	1146	166	236	—
17894 Franklin	1940	44	206	—
17733 Fulton	8545	1311	1040	124
9237 Gilmer	742	258	560	—
4959 Glascock	126	8	156	—
16720 Glynn	477	45	30	1
15861 Gordon	1010	190	242	—
18457 Grady	675	39	84	—
18512 Greene	676	53	153	—
23824 Gwinnett	1528	222	270	1
10134 Habersham	1032	48	406	—
26730 Hall	1662	141	367	18
19189 Hancock	562	30	22	—
13514 Haralson	837	137	779	8
17886 Harris	550	23	31	—
16216 Hart	750	22	237	2
11189 Heard	439	11	62	—
19927 Henry	888	78	89	—
23609 Houston	806	52	12	1
10461 Irwin	503	31	24	—
20169 Jackson	1185	101	102	10
16532 Jasper	537	14	6	—
6050 Jeff Davis	299	14	56	13
21379 Jefferson	588	63	145	—
11520 Jenkins	402	7	20	—
12837 Johnson	715	20	150	—
13101 Jones	398	27	5	—
35501 Laurens	1269	64	143	5
11679 Lee	316	3	4	—
12924 Liberty	245	26	103	—
8714 Lincoln	333	6	56	—
24436 Lowndes	1870	60	88	8
5444 Lumpkin	455	55	171	—
15016 Macon	1241	21	181	—
16851 Madison	430	42	96	—
9147 Marion	330	70	65	—
10325 McDuffie	114	20	4	—
6442 McIntosh	466	13	96	—
25180 Meriwether	1118	36	96	—
7986 Miller	464	15	7	105
7239 Milton	462	11	92	—
22114 Mitchell	921	41	96	—
20450 Monroe	721	52	65	3
19638 Montgomery	1002	21	66	—
19717 Morgan	643	59	58	—
9763 Murray	1162	301	136	16
36227 Muscogee	1833	110	44	77
18449 Newton	943	102	89	—
11104 Oconee	497	—	166	—
18680 Oglethorpe	657	18	42	3
14124 Paulding	670	10	733	3
9041 Pickens	497	420	344	—
10749 Pierce	489	85	25	—
19495 Pike	766	65	106	—
20203 Polk	1172	—	713	—
22825 Pulaski	383	13	23	—
13976 Putnam	462	8	—	—
4594 Quitman	125	2	15	—
5562 Rabun	633	87	181	—
18341 Randolph	645	43	23	—
58886 Richmond	2708	238	524	10
8916 Rockdale	490	73	56	—
5213 Schley	222	2	35	—
20302 Screven	635	36	98	—
19741 Spalding	835	41	152	—
9728 Stephens	500	35	80	—
10437 Stewart	474	23	14	—
29022 Sumter	1065	38	40	—
11696 Talbot	511	17	14	—
8766 Taliaferro	255	7	14	—
18569 Tattnall	574	49	200	—
10839 Taylor	405	57	113	—
13283 Telfair	773	25	29	—
22003 Terrell	677	40	13	—
29071 Thomas	1298	42	173	—
11487 Tift	1034	42	173	—
11206 Toombs	425	33	8	—
3932 Towns	358	481	6	—
26228 Troup	1227	38	240	14
10976 Turner	400	145	172	26
10736 Twiggs	365	20	15	—
6918 Union	532	523	—	—
12757 Upson	734	18	259	—
18692 Walker	1883	439	300	17

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Benson
25398 Walton	1305	83	91	4
22957 Ware	1066	133	59	40
11860 Warren	292	47	89	—
28174 Washington	954	18	156	—
13069 Wayne	460	29	25	—
6151 Webster	248	20	15	—
5110 Wheeler	372	3	40	—
15934 White	639	6	200	—
15934 Whitfield	1093	16	707	60
13486 Wilcox	590	12	58	—
23441 Wilkes	785	17	52	—
10078 Wilkinson	371	28	20	—
19447 Worth	690	31	68	—
Total	122907	11227	20670	969
Plurality	111680			
Per cent.	78.90	7.21	13.27	.62
Total vote.		156773		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 5,191 votes; Wilson, Dem., 3,076; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Chafin, Pro., 147, and Debs, Soc., 1,026.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916

- Counties of Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Cavdler, Chatham, Edgingham, Evans, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven and Tattnall.
J. W. Overstreet, Dem. 9,203
- Counties of Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Tift, Thomas and Worth.
Frank Park, Dem. 9,462
- Counties of Ben Hill, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Quitman, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Terrell, Turner and Webster.
Charles R. Crisp, Dem. 8,040
- Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot and Troup.
W. C. Adamson, Dem. 9,871
- Counties of Campbell, DeKalb, Douglas, Fulton and Rockdale.
William Schley Howard, Dem. 13,174
J. C. Moore, Rep. 1,656
- Counties of Bibb, Butts, Clayton, Crawford, Fayette, Henry, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding and Upson.
J. W. Wise, Dem. 7,370
- Counties of Bartow, Catosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker and Whitfield.
Gordon Lee, Dem. 12,831
W. Akerman, Prog. 3,382
- Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Madison, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, Walton and Wilkes.
S. J. Tribble, Dem. 13,891
- Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union and White.
Thomas M. Bell, Dem. 15,369
J. E. Adams, Rep. 1,936
- Counties of Baldwin, Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington and Wilkinson.
Carl Vinson, Dem. 5,702
- Counties of Appling, Bacon, Berrien, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Lowndes, Pierce, Wayne and Ware.
J. R. Walker, Dem. 11,826
- Counties of Bleckley, Dodge, Emanuel, Houston, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Wilcox and Wheeler.
W. W. Larsens, Dem. 9,816

The legislature consists of 44 senators and 185 representatives. There are no divisions on party lines.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Hugh Dorsey.
Secretary of State—Phillip Cook.
Treasurer—W. J. Speer.

IDAHO (Population, 1916, 428,586).

Counties.	President 1916			
	Rep. in 1912	Dem. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.
29088 Ada	5229	5207	359	101
Adams (new)	667	645	129	3
19242 Bannock	2950	4084	298	24
7729 Bear Lake	1229	1566	31	3
Benewah	935	1374	337	21
Boundary	598	653	99	7
23306 Bingham	1885	2306	145	13
8387 Blaine	1231	1830	173	16
5250 Boise	657	1048	113	15
13588 Bonner	1417	2003	409	26
Bonneville (new)	1736	2341	85	9
25223 Canyon	3570	4473	645	267
7197 Cassia	1329	1629	289	17
Clearwater (new)	839	678	242	12
3001 Cluster	454	579	63	13
4785 Elmore	658	1104	82	8
Franklin (new)	1089	1425	20	2
24606 Fremont	1654	2695	194	7
Gem	750	990	146	14
Gooding (new)	1093	1089	97	18
12384 Idaho	1892	2265	370	25
Jefferson (new)	993	1606	115	11
22747 Kootenai	2741	2855	714	112
18818 Latah	2777	2811	435	149
4786 Lemhi	723	1089	79	2
Lewis (new)	901	1255	118	20
12676 Lincoln	1121	1084	95	7
Madison (new)	1132	1371	21	—
Minidoka (new)	963	1135	540	21
24860 Nez Perce	1753	2675	245	65
15170 Oneida	1014	1298	29	2
4044 Owyhee	594	775	82	18
Power (new)	1024	1079	80	7
13963 Shoshone	2431	4239	485	16
Teton (new)	650	726	21	3
13543 Twin Falls	3083	3974	592	52
11101 Washington	1545	1802	109	21
Total	55368	70054	8066	1127
Plurality		14686		
Per cent.	41.21	51.97	5.98	.84
Total vote.		134615		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,810 votes; Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960, and Chafin, Pro., 1,537.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

- *Burton L. French, Rep. 64,648
*Addison T. Smith, Rep. 63,791
Marion J. Kerr, Dem. 55,807
John V. Stanley, Dem. 54,339
Albert B. Clark, Soc. 8,079
Sam G. Gilleland, Soc. 8,033
*Elected.

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House, J.B.	
Republicans	16	29	45		
Democrats	21	36	57		

GOVERNOR. STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—Moses Alexander, Dem. and Pro. Lieutenant-Governor—Ernest L. Parker, Dem.
Secretary of State—William T. Dougherty, Dem.
State Treasurer—John W. Eagleson, Dem.
Attorney-General—T. A. Walters, Dem.

ILLINOIS (Population, 1916, 6,152,257).

Counties.	President 1916					Governor 1916				
	Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.	S. L. Francis.	Dem. Low.	Rep. Stearns.	Soc. Golden.	Pro. S. L. Francis.	S. L. Francis.
64588 Adams	14268	11858	389	263	30.	7780	7379	287	163	21
22741 Alexander	9940	5395	116	47	7.	2242	3138	84	21	3
17075 Bond	2652	3626	38	394	4.	1342	2265	30	232	2
15481 Boone	1211	5181	190	91	5.	637	2921	141	41	3
10397 Brown	2856	1579	17	120	—	1525	1020	15	82	—
42975 Bureau	5793	8213	249	335	24.	3481	5420	202	195	18

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Belmer.	Dunne.	Lowden.	Stedman.	Golden.	Francis.
8610 Calhoun	1181	1168	29	80	5.	920	905	18	16	18
19365 Carroll	1986	4496	94	137	3.	1104	3169	70	65	1
17872 Cass	4485	3193	152	236	16.	2335	2188	105	100	6
51829 Champaign	9601	14632	254	799	18.	5272	8581	291	279	13
34594 Christian	7982	6923	421	339	27.	4184	4247	293	164	14
23517 Clark	5311	4336	51	142	6.	2826	2922	34	62	4
18661 Clay	3574	3879	145	83	11.	1972	2283	112	55	9
22832 Clinton	4201	3423	302	100	11.	2879	2064	228	55	10
34517 Coles	7772	8314	88	177	6.	4147	4814	75	95	6
240523 Cook	379438	435695	32471	2309	1050.	241249	258051	30530	1138	722
26281 Crawford	5570	5084	142	181	8.	2903	3017	71	111	7
14281 Cumberland	2960	2879	41	85	8.	1675	1709	27	37	6
33457 DeKalb	3986	9764	316	291	—	1868	1769	232	111	6
18906 DeWitt	4460	4380	90	204	3.	2275	2573	79	169	5
19591 Douglas	3768	4664	150	259	7.	1974	2632	123	133	5
33432 DuPage	4816	9610	378	480	10.	2740	5828	236	265	7
27336 Edgar	6710	6069	136	202	7.	3536	3463	89	139	7
10049 Edwards	1389	2885	5	133	—	708	1739	9	95	1
20055 Effingham	4529	3207	72	131	7.	2523	1955	47	60	3
28075 Fayette	5669	3207	72	205	8.	3038	3177	159	117	3
17096 Ford	2064	4670	125	189	5.	1104	2719	75	208	6
25943 Franklin	6419	6371	704	114	116.	2523	1955	47	60	6
49549 Fulton	3686	9735	1175	401	74.	4845	5740	576	235	48
14628 Gallatin	2920	1985	85	89	7.	1717	1279	67	28	7
22363 Greene	6150	3400	—	—	—	3174	2217	—	—	—
24162 Grundy	2241	4811	101	14	2.	1346	3094	89	38	1
18227 Hamilton	3644	3239	75	38	5.	2044	2023	46	25	11
30638 Hancock	7711	6472	166	367	10.	3622	3648	131	728	1
7015 Hardin	1181	1168	29	30	5.	785	914	22	35	2
4724 Henderson	1611	2523	60	119	3.	845	1630	46	54	2
41736 Henry	5220	4101	520	276	12.	2807	6810	391	118	2
35543 Iroquois	4977	8503	87	342	7.	2868	5264	66	164	7
35143 Jackson	6780	8356	185	122	4.	3664	4882	144	49	4
18157 Jasper	3884	3110	57	117	5.	2118	1841	31	53	2
29111 Jefferson	6685	6028	101	182	9.	3565	3318	80	89	3
13954 Jersey	3052	2644	20	112	3.	1727	1799	14	45	2
22657 Jo Daviess	3505	5775	143	199	7.	2076	3637	90	78	6
14331 Johnson	1822	3273	69	64	2.	1062	1991	55	25	25
91862 Kane	9875	23868	906	555	45.	5257	14373	680	227	10
40752 Kankakee	6096	10594	91	211	16.	3592	6199	95	101	1
10777 Kendall	1008	3316	19	56	—	529	2095	15	27	14
46159 Knox	6785	10918	435	417	8.	3712	6766	342	168	5
55058 Lake	5447	12905	715	184	25.	3106	7813	551	101	1
50132 LaSalle	14625	20662	851	321	31.	8814	11927	598	139	14
22661 Lawrence	5052	4481	190	353	—	2772	2706	134	139	6
27750 Lee	4087	7985	144	263	7.	2226	4731	118	106	6
40465 Livingston	6462	9801	97	360	4.	3599	6000	76	218	3
30216 Logan	5726	5933	310	310	15.	3055	3723	226	238	11
54186 Macon	11181	13997	632	617	34.	5259	8262	509	473	25
50685 Macoupin	10012	8875	1089	328	31.	5374	5443	836	202	16
89847 Madison	16302	17594	1091	287	43.	9752	11038	808	115	32
35094 Marion	7892	6434	425	209	12.	4203	3666	338	142	14
15679 Marshall	2593	3579	110	121	7.	1627	2163	74	94	4
17377 Mason	3886	3029	53	168	3.	2182	2095	42	177	1
14200 Massac	1236	3926	38	117	6.	731	2401	33	47	5
26887 McDonough	5740	7192	250	364	3.	2825	4236	190	319	2
32509 McHenry	3278	9024	58	172	1.	1967	5931	38	74	1
68008 McLean	11689	14988	450	1016	7.	6190	9136	353	1114	7
32795 Menard	2689	2693	60	1079	10.	1379	1799	35	49	6
19723 Mercer	3404	5308	99	189	—	1855	3180	60	149	1
13508 Monroe	2104	2825	27	8	—	1401	1944	13	4	—
35311 Montgomery	7903	7065	607	218	31.	4169	4409	465	150	21
34420 Morgan	7104	7536	157	191	10.	3447	4543	129	137	7
14630 Moultrie	3370	2963	55	161	6.	1803	1756	39	100	4
27864 Ogle	3207	8639	89	368	5.	1517	5577	57	163	1
100255 Peoria	18718	18615	718	344	83.	10882	12550	598	178	64
22088 Perry	4445	4796	170	214	24.	2470	2873	124	85	15
16376 Platt	3028	4012	88	98	4.	1571	2415	62	79	4
28622 Pike	7005	5293	239	249	13.	3721	3273	175	114	10
11215 Polk	1158	2924	57	25	5.	701	1754	44	15	1
15650 Pulaski	2159	3863	87	49	1.	1260	2180	33	28	—
7561 Putnam	785	1444	42	40	—	523	1096	37	24	—
29120 Randolph	5317	5517	132	113	13.	3155	3311	155	68	10
15970 Richard	3431	2992	79	122	2.	1750	1808	53	119	47
70404 Rock Island	10914	16169	2855	334	83.	6517	9644	1980	167	47
30204 Saline	5930	7061	787	176	30.	3308	3937	559	94	27
91024 Sangamon	17958	20900	1001	576	29.	9373	12629	739	313	21
14852 Schuyler	3392	2595	36	215	4.	1819	1620	29	135	4
10067 Scott	2457	2826	21	46	—	1267	1352	15	22	—
31693 Shelby	7515	5911	83	357	5.	3823	3473	78	284	6
10098 Stark	1390	2887	31	28	1.	782	1713	19	16	—
119870 St. Clair	22622	22144	1152	423	75.	14573	14406	955	171	65
36821 Stephenson	5463	8620	433	228	20.	2813	5798	305	73	14
34027 Tazewell	6743	6662	341	258	14.	3778	4550	277	193	13
21856 Union	5171	3135	60	74	7.	2724	1814	40	50	5
77996 Vermilion	13864	16330	605	1673	24.	8257	10500	484	834	16
14913 Wabash	3264	2600	86	179	2.	1754	1608	67	99	2

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Duane.	Lowden.	Stedman.	Golden.	France.
23313 Warren	4498	6294	154	199	7..	2236	3508	112	191	8
18759 Washington	2794	4657	105	85	—.	1664	2642	85	37	—
25697 Wayne	4934	5383	59	173	7..	2588	3110	40	105	5
23052 White	5066	4137	151	83	16..	2637	2434	104	46	11
34507 Whiteside	3839	10045	127	482	14..	2061	6216	105	187	10
84371 Will	11378	19831	317	171	13..	6504	11713	241	76	18
45098 Williamson	8172	10262	580	124	42..	4601	5939	459	87	27
63153 Winnebago	6198	14893	1439	352	15..	3039	10411	1179	213	10
20506 Woodford	3619	4273	87	192	11..	1968	2642	67	171	9
Total	950229	1152549	61394	26074	2488..	556654	696355	52316	15309	1729
Plurality	202320						139884			
Per cent.	43.33	52.57	2.80	1.19	.11..	42.09	52.66	3.96	1.16	.13
Total vote			2192734					1322553		

Total woman vote not returned separately.

For president in 1912. Taft, Rep., received 253,593 votes; Wilson, Dem., 405,948; Roosevelt, Prog., 386,478; Debs, Soc., 81,278; Chafin, Pro., 15,710; and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 4,066.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

At Large—William Elza Williams, Dem.....	548,741
Joseph O. Kostner, Dem.....	538,756
*Medill McCormick, Rep.....	707,958
*William E. Mason, Rep.....	687,198
J. Louis Engdahl, Soc.....	49,842
Walter Huggins, Soc.....	43,842
Clay F. Gaumer, Pro.....	9,366
Charles W. Williams, Pro.....	9,549
Frank Hosking, Soc.-Lab.....	1,790
John Kowatzek, Soc.-Lab.....	1,739
Nick S. Dexter, Soc.....	1,864
William J. Hennessey, Dem.....	13,380
Martin B. Madden, Rep.....	20,380
Robert H. Howe, Soc.....	749
2. City of Chicago (part).....	22,722
Philip H. Treacy, Dem.....	44,159
James R. Mann, Rep.....	3,271
James W. Lafferty, Soc.....	
3. City of Chicago (part) and towns of Lemont, Palos, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Rich, Bloom and Calumet, in Cook county.....	25,954
Bernard McMahon, Dem.....	35,885
William W. Wilson, Rep.....	2,617
John D. Dobelman, Soc.....	
4. City of Chicago (part).....	13,722
Charles Martin, Dem.....	11,793
John Golombiewski, Rep.....	1,515
Frederick G. W. V. Soc.....	
5. City of Chicago (part).....	12,884
Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.....	6,850
David T. Alexander, Rep.....	1,500
Charles Toepper, Soc.....	
6. City of Chicago (part) and the towns of Proviso, Cicero, Oak Park, Berwyn, Riverside, Stickney and Lyons, in Cook county.....	33,749
James McAndrews, Dem.....	37,347
Arthur W. Fulton, Rep.....	4,586
Charles H. Hair, Soc.....	
7. City of Chicago (part) and the towns of Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine, Leyden, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling and Norwood Park, in Cook county.....	37,460
Frank Buchanan, Dem.....	47,514
Niels Juul, Rep.....	8,372
Carl D. Thompson, Soc.....	
8. City of Chicago (part).....	14,970
Thomas Gallagher, Dem.....	8,636
Frank Sullivan, Rep.....	
9. City of Chicago (part).....	12,295
Eugene L. McGarry, Dem.....	20,609
Fred A. Britten, Rep.....	1,891
Andrew LaBn, Soc.....	
10. City of Chicago (part), Lake county and towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier and Northfield, in Cook county.....	22,398
Samuel C. Herren, Dem.....	44,749
George Edmund Foss, Rep.....	3,636
Herbert S. Racine, Soc.....	4,622
Carl Hjalmar Lundquist, Ind.....	
11. Counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry and Will.....	15,715
William C. Mooney, Dem.....	33,419
Ira C. Copley, Rep.....	1,309
William C. Langhorst, Soc.....	
12. Counties of Boone, DeKalb, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle and Winnebago.....	16,035
Peter Pannek, Dem.....	35,741
Charles E. Fuller, Rep.....	
*Elected.	

13. Counties of Carroll, Lee, Jo Daviess, Ogle, Stephenson and Whiteside.....	12,436
F. P. Dudley, Dem.....	28,123
John C. McKenzie, Rep.....	736
F. X. Gehant, Soc.....	
14. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren.....	22,591
Clyde H. Tavenner, Dem.....	23,089
Bert E. Pinkerton, Rep.....	1,961
Nick S. Dexter, Soc.....	
Cloyd B. Kaufman, Prog.....	
15. Counties of Adams, Fulton, Henry, Knox and Schuyler.....	21,604
Edward P. Allen, Dem.....	23,143
Edward J. King, Rep.....	1,868
Conrad F. Nystrom, Soc.....	
16. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.....	24,073
Claude U. Stone, Dem.....	25,091
Clifford Ireland, Rep.....	1,089
Frank P. Elzer, Soc.....	
17. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean and Woodford.....	17,571
S. A. Hathburn, Dem.....	25,956
John A. Sterling, Rep.....	767
John A. Bruell, Soc.....	
18. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee and Vermilion.....	23,668
Armand E. Smith, Dem.....	29,378
Joseph G. Cannon, Rep.....	465
Edward M. Methe, Soc.....	280
William H. Dunn, Prog.....	
19. Counties of Champaign, Coles, DeWitt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Platt.....	28,870
F. R. Dove, Dem.....	33,162
William B. McKinley, Rep.....	951
Charles E. Peebles, Soc.....	
20. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike and Scott.....	24,364
Henry T. Rainey, Dem.....	19,019
Walter B. Sawyer, Rep.....	472
Frank Hoover, Soc.....	
21. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon.....	23,936
Thomas Rees, Dem.....	26,367
Loren E. Wheeler, Rep.....	2,228
Edward A. Wiek, Soc.....	220
William E. Fuson, Prog.....	
22. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair and Washington.....	29,451
D. H. Mudge, Dem.....	31,958
William A. Rodenberg, Rep.....	1,872
E. G. Galloway, Soc.....	129
C. F. Stelzel, Prog.....	
23. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland and Wabash.....	28,805
Martin D. Foster, Dem.....	24,328
Harry C. Ferriman, Rep.....	1,087
J. B. Weibel, Soc.....	223
B. F. Moore, Prog.....	
24. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne and White.....	13,540
Louis W. Goetzman, Dem.....	23,768
Thomas S. Williams, Rep.....	916
John H. Evans, Soc.....	
25. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union and Williamson.....	24,034
Andrew J. Rendleman, Dem.....	27,905
Edward B. Denison, Rep.....	1,536
R. E. Ray, Soc.....	

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Republicans	33	84	117				
Democrats	18	68	86				
Independent	..	1	1				
STATE OFFICERS.							
Governor—Frank O. Lowden, Rep.							

Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, Rep.
 Auditor—Andrew Russell, Rep.
 Treasurer—Len Small, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Rep.

INDIANA (Population, 1916, 2,816,817).

Counties. Population (92)	President 1916										President 1912									
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Pro.	Soc.	S.L.	Wilson.	Haugh.	Ben.	Reim.	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Pro.	Soc.	S.L.	Wilson.	Haugh.	Ben.	Reim.
21840 Adams	2875	1796	7	171	23	4	2961	917	159	732	30	6								
93386 Allen	9470	10169	928	421	1003	99	8659	3423	602	4246	1512	127								
24813 Bartholomew	3441	3287	40	145	66	2	3147	1321	233	1604	196	15								
12688 Benton	1502	1872	6	53	23	—	1425	1030	103	796	30	2								
15820 Blackford	1867	1595	4	126	105	9	1651	399	146	1163	256	9								
24673 Boone	3513	3333	37	125	82	6	3280	1181	156	2014	90	14								
7975 Brown	1046	506	—	31	10	2	909	305	52	253	12	2								
17970 Carroll	2401	2468	5	118	34	2	2275	1467	132	926	83	—								
36368 Cass	5140	4879	13	200	121	10	4421	1573	207	3094	187	29								
30260 Clark	3572	3173	7	43	73	8	3315	805	50	2453	137	15								
25355 Clay	3435	3102	14	119	562	12	3297	1494	174	1614	697	31								
26674 Clinton	3662	3638	8	134	114	7	3255	2182	123	1821	219	24								
41265 Crawford	3163	1201	4	132	58	3	1159	808	179	642	123	4								
27747 Daviess	3143	3191	21	123	210	17	2759	2005	150	1061	327	39								
21396 Dearborn	3010	2318	5	97	62	3	2957	1366	89	701	146	9								
18793 Decatur	2374	2717	16	109	69	2	2246	1263	130	1436	88	7								
25054 Dela. Cal.	3372	2898	8	232	136	11	2766	1125	244	1623	437	16								
51414 Delaware	5946	6919	46	407	432	21	4313	2013	637	4059	1199	52								
19843 Dubois	3072	1492	5	55	19	10	3059	665	54	606	106	7								
49008 Elkhart	5723	5850	13	603	708	44	4300	1199	563	4535	856	102								
14415 Fayette	2074	2360	21	64	58	5	1455	1030	68	1214	231	21								
30293 Floyd	3850	3200	9	68	140	8	3236	669	90	2580	341	20								
20439 Fountain	2437	2634	149	88	180	9	2449	1560	123	1067	140	21								
15335 Franklin	2426	1945	12	73	8	1	2306	929	80	630	30	1								
16879 Fulton	2231	2825	119	63	103	1	2022	1427	213	594	70	8								
30137 Gibson	3765	3756	17	226	201	16	3250	2268	223	1270	295	7								
51426 Grant	5827	5059	31	990	1019	61	4390	3939	1015	2185	1323	184								
36873 Greene	3990	3873	29	199	833	20	3373	2156	148	1563	1203	143								
27026 Hamilton	2799	3951	21	362	72	7	2463	2297	399	1834	90	19								
19030 Hancock	2779	2138	11	166	47	3	2594	738	149	1375	133	9								
20232 Harrison	2373	2086	18	98	64	—	2106	900	93	1219	118	13								
20940 Hendricks	2453	3046	18	118	88	10	2372	1439	142	1495	48	7								
29758 Henry	3560	4386	165	378	265	17	2687	2479	508	1550	437	56								
33177 Howard	3934	4777	12	456	840	63	2824	2152	453	2184	1107	119								
28982 Huntington	3833	3761	21	450	149	11	3119	2108	399	1586	252	12								
24727 Jackson	3312	2422	5	139	74	6	3225	921	96	1236	175	14								
13044 Jasper	1488	1995	5	33	10	—	1292	1238	59	694	14	1								
24961 Jay	3070	3075	7	348	109	6	2786	1282	398	1456	215	10								
20483 Jefferson	2513	2675	11	118	56	3	3235	1563	153	943	137	5								
14203 Jennings	1636	1791	9	60	34	1	1577	955	69	839	81	8								
20394 Johnson	3108	2428	35	107	53	6	2890	924	211	1408	49	13								
39183 Knox	5380	4805	11	142	923	103	4448	2805	205	1816	892	86								
27936 Kosciusko	3447	4025	15	232	134	12	2817	1767	307	2096	210	23								
15148 Lagrange	1512	1958	11	93	43	3	1233	758	93	1402	22	1								
82864 Lake	9946	13263	60	108	651	84	5136	5176	139	5659	1182	191								
45797 Laporte	5276	5296	14	83	240	48	4847	2701	120	2749	397	48								
30625 Lawrence	3108	3813	21	66	246	2	2579	1633	91	2106	398	33								
65224 Madison	8106	7449	13	484	1579	116	6676	1771	455	4751	1947	157								
263661 Marion	35043	40699	177	744	2224	143	29805	12280	1241	18396	5268	418								
24175 Marshall	3221	2855	22	216	77	5	2859	1196	182	1490	164	17								
12950 Martin	1548	1534	2	22	26	2	1440	975	27	553	22	3								
29350 Miami	3583	3290	75	214	308	18	3386	1426	253	1905	442	32								
23426 Monroe	2796	3033	35	105	58	1	2366	1388	390	1497	84	16								
29296 Montgomery	4107	4480	41	106	147	10	3821	2747	222	1246	173	7								
21182 Morgan	2616	2860	20	94	113	10	2608	1353	176	1236	185	26								
10504 Newton	1278	1377	155	43	36	5	965	892	96	633	26	2								
24009 Noble	3069	3417	4	130	35	2	2888	1443	99	1760	106	8								
4329 Ohio	632	597	1	25	3	—	553	406	39	120	9	—								
17192 Orange	2091	2481	15	42	52	5	1830	1521	55	849	53	5								
14053 Owen	1812	1585	14	42	95	—	1621	711	66	784	161	12								
22214 Parke	2329	2598	9	184	212	22	2031	1891	254	684	346	11								
18078 Perry	2089	1762	11	15	28	1	1981	520	30	1130	34	5								
19684 Pike	2212	2172	4	69	187	16	1984	1515	63	489	288	4								
20540 Porter	1871	2913	21	37	76	1	1352	1510	45	1241	120	12								
21670 Posey	2792	2991	5	86	26	2	2767	1192	140	745	132	4								
13312 Pulaski	1387	1474	208	58	27	1	1350	729	222	586	135	14								
20520 Putnam	2965	2453	21	86	132	11	2922	1354	92	1079	91	7								
29013 Randolph	2682	4045	68	525	128	7	2158	1988	366	2471	272	20								
19452 Ripley	2549	2686	13	67	67	3	2431	1492	77	884	163	23								
19349 Rush	2569	2950	21	160	57	3	2312	1931	185	1075	77	6								
8323 Scott	1068	802	5	31	4	—	1033	327	34	531	18	—								
26802 Shelby	3900	3201	35	242	81	2	3432	1254	235	1969	319	21								
20676 Spencer	2335	2560	14	122	50	4	2428	1268	117	1142	151	6								
10667 Starke	1334	1550	1	35	44	5	1208	787	49	696	54	6								
14274 Steuben	1427	2418	6	255	24	4	1266	1290	477	1210	41	5								
84312 St. Joseph	9709	7961	371	436	657	60	5391	3146	452	5240	1285	87								
32439 Sullivan	3580	2630	16	205	667	65	3707	1406	274	1068	1045	93								

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Prog.	Hanly.	Benson.	Reimer.	Wilson.	Taft.	Chas. R.	Roosevelt.	John R.	Mer
9914 Switzerland	1446	1214	—	58	36	2..	1342	882	62	322	75	5
40063 Tippecanoe	4913	6386	40	208	108	9..	4442	3006	173	2838	191	3
17459 Tipton	2337	2166	7	208	62	4..	2185	1262	201	914	113	13
6260 Union	826	997	3	38	19	—	705	643	63	342	38	1
77438 Vanderburg	10028	9966	43	185	717	34..	7219	4839	187	2738	2572	127
18865 Vermilion	2343	2607	4	133	771	130..	1780	1621	230	680	550	21
87930 Vigo	11165	8934	103	516	1677	101..	7256	3103	707	4988	1862	144
26926 Wabash	3168	3499	25	293	277	29..	2371	1363	285	2432	308	50
10899 Warren	1011	1823	5	67	45	5..	872	1183	64	695	46	—
21971 Warrick	2244	2396	159	88	57	5..	2213	1421	254	819	310	37
17445 Washington	2414	1871	7	48	29	2..	2233	712	63	1113	61	7
43757 Wayne	5007	6112	42	303	295	32..	3806	1851	229	4457	1032	116
23413 Wells	2928	1947	6	285	56	4..	2760	812	361	1080	132	7
17602 White	2262	2442	8	71	35	4..	2059	1613	96	822	41	5
16892 Whitley	2510	2191	4	170	26	2..	2206	1082	154	990	70	4
Total	334063	341005	3898	16368	21855	1659..	231890	151267	19243	162007	36931	3130
Plurality	6942						11983					
Per cent.	46.47	47.44	.54	2.29	3.04	.23..	43.07	23.11	2.94	24.76	5.64	.48
Total vote.			718948					654473				

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916. (For long term.)

John W. Kern, Dem.	325,588
Harry S. New, Rep.	337,083
Dyer, Prog.	4,272
Harnes, Pro.	15,593
Zimmerman, Soc.	21,538
Baker, Soc. Lab.	1,562
(For short term.)	
Thomas Taggart, Dem.	325,577
James E. Watson, Rep.	335,193
Clifford, Prog.	4,798
Hickman, Pro.	16,095
Henry, Soc.	21,626

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.	
George K. Denton, Dem.	23,278
S. Wallace Cook, Rep.	22,955
Wm. E. McElderry, Prog.	285
Wm. Creclius, Pro.	623
Benj. S. Reese, Soc.	323
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Monroe, Martin, Morgan, Owen and Sullivan.	
William A. Cullop, Dem.	23,759
Oscar E. Bland, Rep.	24,764
Stephen H. Burton, Prog.	304
Jimmi M. Garten, Pro.	2,860
Andrew J. Biddinger, Soc.	622
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Lawrence, Orange, Perry, Scott and Washington.	
William E. Cox, Dem.	24,738
John H. Edwards, Rep.	21,831
William Wagoner, Prog.	134
Alvin L. Bartle, Pro.	277
Alvia L. Ogle, Soc.	511
4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.	
Lincoln Dixon, Dem.	24,925
Manly D. Wilson, Rep.	22,763
Floyd W. Kissel, Prog.	677
Wm. Carmichael, Pro.	67
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Parke, Putnam, Vermilion and Vigo.	
Ralph W. Moss, Dem.	20,285
Everett Sanders, Rep.	20,977
Dayton F. Haworth, Pro.	1,536
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.	8,866
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.	
Finley H. Gray, Dem.	22,853
Daniel W. Cramstock, Rep.	23,831
George R. Carter, Pro.	344
Ralph Test, Soc.	1,198

7. The county of Marion.	
Chalmers Schlosser, Dem.	34,732
Merrill Moores, Rep.	40,862
Edward E. Jones, Prog.	229
Edward W. Clark, Pro.	753
Joseph A. Leonard, Soc.	2,259
8. The counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.	
Jacob F. Denny, Dem.	23,854
Albert H. Vestal, Rep.	26,136
Carl Thompson, Prog.	332
Fred S. Hurlburt, Soc.	1,753
9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Howard, Montgomery and Tipton.	
David F. Maish, Dem.	24,547
Fred S. Purnell, Rep.	27,732
G. Stanley West, Pro.	1,425
John C. Kohlenbeck, Soc.	1,316
10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.	
Wm. E. Hershman, Dem.	23,077
Wm. R. Wood, Rep.	31,895
John G. Brown, Pro.	471
Isaac S. Wade, Soc.	622
11. The counties of Blackford, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, Pulaski and Wabash.	
George W. Rauch, Dem.	24,578
Milton Krans, Rep.	25,006
Lymon H. Jackson, Pro.	2,350
Walter J. Conarty, Soc.	2,071
12. The counties of Allen, Dekalb, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.	
Cyrus Cline, Dem.	20,603
Louis W. Fairfield, Rep.	23,773
William I. Bailey, Pro.	942
J. Lloyd Armstrong, Soc.	1,211
13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kosciusko, Laporte, Marshall, St. Joseph and Starke.	
Henry A. Barnhart, Dem.	30,537
Andrew J. Hickey, Rep.	30,246
John M. Jolly, Pro.	1,476
William O. Alexander, Soc.	1,825

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	25	36	61
Republicans	25	64	89

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—James P. Goodrich, Rep.
Lieutenant-Governor—Edgar D. Bush, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ed Jackson, Rep.
Auditor—Otto L. Klaus, Rep.
Treasurer—Uz McMurtrie, Rep.
Attorney-General—Ele Stansbury, Rep.
Clerk of Supreme Court—J. Fred France, Dem.
Reporter of Supreme Court—Will H. Adams, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Horace Ellis, Rep.

IOWA (Population, 1916, 2,220,321).

Counties.		President 1916					President 1912				
Population	(99)	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Soc.	Lab.	Dem.	Prog.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.
in 1910.		Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Deland.	Chas.
14420	Adair	1922	2619	10	—	17..	1195	890	1243	31	38
10998	Adams	1401	1365	9	—	16..	1215	571	913	32	52
17328	Allamakee	2411	1714	8	2	24..	1767	1273	1269	39	13
28701	Appanoose	3327	2510	32	16	461..	2058	969	2356	359	65
12671	Audubon	1581	1247	6	2	7..	966	968	692	10	13

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Reimer.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Debs.	Chaslin.
23156 Benton	3189	2556	29	8	106	2472	1234	1831	199	72
44865 Black Hawk	6742	4270	79	23	247	3702	4724	1601	411	211
27626 Boone	2955	2338	70	19	256	1601	2835	806	537	105
15843 Bremer	2684	1132	11	1	19	1944	741	1513	24	42
19748 Buchanan	3000	1808	24	—	23	1866	1455	1274	104	23
15981 Buena Vista	2045	1454	17	—	48	921	1852	755	61	46
17119 Butler	2732	977	18	—	40	926	1553	903	28	87
17090 Calhoun	2276	1515	42	2	66	1182	1324	963	85	65
20117 Carroll	2408	2085	22	2	18	2326	1188	664	53	51
19047 Cass	2763	1801	8	1	51	1510	1096	1724	103	62
17765 Cedar	2862	1595	14	2	30	1938	1364	1036	43	39
25011 Cerro Gordo	3556	2289	49	—	105	1742	1813	1334	212	100
16741 Cherokee	1578	1646	24	—	22	930	1680	381	56	45
15375 Chickasaw	1999	1697	13	—	20	1891	662	1022	35	21
10736 Clark	1507	1175	33	1	19	910	596	882	21	81
12768 Clay	1649	1234	17	1	75	707	1347	679	50	41
25576 Clayton	3247	2379	17	2	72	2919	1471	1289	142	90
45394 Clinton	3576	3903	69	11	291	3633	3188	1590	403	91
20041 Crawford	2756	1919	11	—	44	2193	1181	1169	86	61
23628 Dallas	2900	2495	40	8	95	1718	1361	1825	200	144
13315 Davis	1476	1811	18	—	39	1453	853	1184	44	31
16347 Decatur	1962	2111	24	2	36	1654	773	1351	90	55
17888 Delaware	2837	1332	22	5	49	1389	1145	1394	83	43
36145 Des Moines	4132	3827	73	21	292	3169	2090	2136	537	132
8137 Dickinson	1249	893	5	—	35	502	850	457	38	15
57450 Dubuque	5772	5063	11	5	372	6237	3421	1620	415	81
9816 Emmet	1409	809	7	—	34	486	738	602	99	18
27919 Fayette	3872	2311	39	5	140	2379	2240	1192	250	166
17119 Floyd	2691	1250	25	5	99	1244	1256	1216	142	48
14780 Franklin	2464	691	11	2	22	694	1403	776	67	129
15623 Fremont	1732	2085	35	6	45	1778	861	973	65	38
16023 Greene	2345	1455	41	8	9	989	1166	1324	125	63
13574 Grundy	2127	1015	8	2	14	1149	1465	421	12	45
17374 Guthrie	2316	1805	28	2	37	1390	1393	1258	74	72
19242 Hamilton	3037	1125	39	2	78	1041	2282	831	63	63
12731 Hancock	1726	913	15	1	24	710	899	860	8	30
20921 Hardin	3335	1481	56	7	46	1072	2362	732	87	201
23162 Harrison	2610	2932	49	2	96	2157	1336	1528	226	74
18640 Henry	2470	1728	31	6	24	1580	856	1663	47	105
12920 Howard	1562	1560	38	3	34	1416	837	750	69	63
12182 Humboldt	1676	809	8	—	20	634	1377	477	16	39
11296 Ida	1412	1244	14	—	92	1087	1144	530	18	13
18409 Iowa	2484	1763	23	2	18	1341	875	1237	24	45
21253 Jackson	2533	2186	22	5	66	2259	1003	1174	109	255
27034 Jasper	3092	3232	48	6	141	2487	1531	1766	397	164
15951 Jefferson	2157	1734	37	9	131	1817	3738	1636	107	133
25914 Johnson	3704	3650	15	2	32	3327	763	1945	92	59
19050 Jones	2848	1966	18	—	26	2189	689	1622	34	33
21160 Keokuk	2822	2496	48	1	51	2434	1232	1361	74	119
21971 Kossuth	2647	1748	16	2	26	1813	1860	857	21	35
36702 Lee	4395	3993	49	11	139	3891	2239	2016	285	56
69720 Linn	8212	6131	119	11	278	5422	3038	4326	487	242
12855 Louisa	1876	1081	16	3	37	881	891	1079	58	43
13462 Lucas	1672	1536	40	8	234	968	855	939	110	52
14624 Lyon	1760	1137	1	—	46	896	1361	412	89	19
15621 Madison	1871	1711	89	4	25	1185	1121	1274	89	104
29860 Mahaska	3143	3151	133	4	98	2576	1705	1682	202	283
22995 Marion	2459	3094	31	8	145	2276	1419	1191	297	72
30279 Marshall	4172	2414	101	5	224	2192	3106	926	324	199
15811 Mills	1707	1609	27	3	38	1312	1093	850	67	33
13435 Mitchell	1963	1093	16	—	37	1082	1171	590	29	30
16633 Monona	1777	1910	—	—	25	1258	1289	1109	56	32
25429 Monroe	2144	2095	47	12	451	2485	1495	1385	586	61
16604 Montgomery	2323	1431	18	3	82	1206	1713	917	106	32
29505 Muscatine	3929	2694	34	12	573	2697	2796	789	758	83
17262 O'Brien	2021	1787	10	—	29	1506	1659	629	53	32
8956 Osceola	1258	874	7	—	28	786	1609	520	29	14
24002 Page	2993	1747	68	3	106	1462	2216	980	197	132
13845 Palo Alto	1594	1630	22	1	40	1274	755	953	101	62
23129 Plymouth	2666	2258	62	1	30	2038	2005	825	28	46
14808 Pocahontas	1808	1658	18	4	37	1176	1277	760	67	29
110438 Polk	11295	12327	211	59	764	7239	8110	4665	1695	866
55332 Pottawattamie	5992	6263	78	9	187	4983	4538	1753	489	93
19539 Poweshiek	2748	1880	61	—	99	1631	1732	902	107	113
12904 Ringgold	1733	1351	15	1	25	958	939	916	45	70
16555 Sac	2627	1629	16	1	35	1124	1819	622	58	24
60090 Scott	8329	5212	40	46	1143	5632	4977	1568	1444	58
16562 Shelby	1898	2060	12	1	25	1841	1073	872	38	29
25248 Sioux	2261	2049	7	8	37	1453	2566	575	55	15
24083 Story	3722	1772	76	5	49	1224	2515	1247	76	172
22156 Tama	3061	2572	40	5	57	2446	1722	1179	45	73
16312 Taylor	2219	1775	18	1	44	1372	899	1365	40	78
16616 Union	2050	1985	37	2	30	1528	1115	1076	75	79
15020 Van Buren	1994	1735	32	4	32	1495	675	1538	52	63
37743 Wapello	4398	3994	41	10	786	3102	1838	2755	699	76
18194 Warren	2182	1910	55	2	30	1396	1102	1386	53	114
19925 Washington	2745	2139	44	1	34	2003	1330	1267	84	116

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Hanly.	Ralmer.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.	Debs.	Chadw.
16134 Wayne	1096	1395	32	5	71..	1581	796	1193	88	113
34329 Webster	3917	3196	52	5	151..	2370	1371	2123	316	147
11914 Winnebago	1713	564	29	—	23..	390	1095	532	142	132
21729 Winneshiek	2376	1956	15	2	121..	2105	2136	802	61	26
67616 Woodbury	5735	8819	79	8	212..	4564	5463	2441	440	165
9950 Worth	1463	566	12	2	34..	402	1147	354	42	37
17951 Wright	2599	1135	11	—	65..	755	1856	805	54	75
Soldiers.....	1108	1102	6	2	23..	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28049	22169	3371	459	10976..	185325	161819	119895	16967	8440
Plurality	58750	—	—	—	—	23506	—	—	—	—
Per cent.....	54.04	42.73	.65	.09	1.92..	37.63	32.87	24.34	3.45	1.71
Total vote.....	—	—	518745	—	—	—	492356	—	—	—

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1915.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.	20,308
Charles A. Kennedy, Rep.....	14,230
F. B. Whitaker, Dem.....	140
Lee W. Mix, Pro.....	140
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.	25,365
Harry E. Hull, Rep.....	18,392
M. F. Cronin, Dem.....	183
James M. Dowell, Prog.....	1,711
J. B. Miller, Soc.....	130
Otis W. Babcock, Pro.....	130
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.	31,423
Burton E. Sweet, Rep.....	14,755
James C. Murtagh, Dem.....	86
A. J. Adkins, Prog.....	575
Fred Spill, Soc.....	575
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth.	23,415
Gilbert N. Haugen, Rep.....	16,437
Carl Evans, Dem.....	414
A. E. Buffkin, Soc.....	128
Frank Betzer, Pro.....	128
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.	27,319
James W. Good, Rep.....	14,622
Robert Melvin Peet, Dem.....	58
L. M. Osborn, Prog.....	501
Myron F. Witte, Soc.....	164
James W. Lee, Pro.....	164
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.	21,690
C. W. Ramseyer, Rep.....	14,850
S. Kirkpatrick, Dem.....	1,305
Geo. W. Morrill, Soc.....	1,305
7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.	25,882
Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.....	14,617
H. C. Evans, Dem.....	421
J. P. Steele, Prog.....	1,061
W. M. Whitenack, Soc.....	1,061
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.	24,073
Horace M. Towner, Rep.....	15,907
H. B. Bracewell, Dem.....	647
Wm. James, Soc.....	647
9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Cherokee, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.	23,369
William B. Green, Rep.....	13,681
John C. Pryor, Dem.....	47
J. Sizer, Prog.....	94
E. R. Mitchell, Pro.....	94
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster and Winnebago.	32,241
Frank P. Woods, Rep.....	17,225
J. R. Files, Dem.....	246
A. B. Quarton, Prog.....	723
John Z. Hughes, Soc.....	211
Chas. F. Lusk, Pro.....	211
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.	25,947
George C. Scott, Rep.....	25,796
T. J. Steele, Dem.....	77
Edward H. Crane, Prog.....	77
J. E. North, Soc.....	435

LEGISLATURE.

Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	40	94	134
Democrats	10	14	24

STATE OFFICERS. (All Republicans.)

Governor—William L. Harding.	
Lieutenant-Governor—Ernest R. Moore.	
Secretary of State—William S. Allen.	
Auditor of State—Frank S. Shaw.	
Treasurer of State—William C. Brown.	
Attorney-General—H. M. Havner.	

KANSAS (Population, 1916, 1,829,545).

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
Population (105) in 1910.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.
27640 Allen	4120	4043	354	105
13829 Anderson	2385	2739	227	77
28107 Atchison	4624	4634	101	153
9916 Barber	1632	2061	172	118
17876 Barton	2883	3281	211	106
24007 Bourbon	3370	5209	302	86
21314 Brown	4282	5093	180	125
23059 Butler	3614	4248	286	215
7527 Chase	1355	1533	80	51
11429 Chautauqua	2085	1737	345	29
35162 Cherokee	4350	6183	931	116
4248 Cheyenne	498	787	177	105
4093 Clark	653	1102	59	85
15251 Clay	2691	2631	227	93
18388 Cloud	2870	2837	189	234
15205 Coffey	2799	3121	161	51
3281 Comanche	730	963	111	53
31799 Cowley	5282	5943	612	204
51178 Crawford	7067	8064	3279	129
8976 Decatur	1007	2431	146	47
24361 Dickinson	4322	4971	180	116
14422 Doniphan	2826	1916	91	35
24724 Douglas	4968	3831	171	255
7033 Edwards	1157	1431	90	159
10123 Elk	1763	2061	163	41
12170 Ellis	1136	2335	55	32
16444 Ellsworth	1944	1828	74	69
6908 Finney	1234	1370	185	103
11392 Ford	2336	3043	185	235
20884 Franklin	3583	4128	304	284
12681 Geary	1730	1740	97	23
6044 Gove	642	861	55	43
8700 Graham	1150	1801	241	36
1087 Grant	200	508	32	9
3121 Gray	660	889	90	68
1335 Greeley	210	168	69	35
16060 Greenwood	2957	2948	174	53
3360 Hamilton	511	522	101	26
14748 Harper	1797	3648	195	244
13200 Harvey	3468	3129	382	161
993 Haskell	248	349	57	31
2630 Hodgeman	564	761	45	136
16861 Jackson	3439	2896	94	60
15326 Jefferson	3162	2904	116	77
18148 Jewell	2021	4180	135	248
18288 Johnson	3767	3928	197	68
3206 Kearny	538	438	109	51
13386 Kingman	1891	2636	167	259
6174 Kiowa	901	996	40	202
31423 Labette	5327	6421	656	99
2603 Lane	363	669	51	29
41207 Leavenworth	5584	6002	536	104
10142 Lincoln	1716	2106	54	64
14735 Linn	2899	2990	266	51
4240 Logan	590	789	70	37
24927 Lyon	4210	5551	258	298
22415 Marion	3463	2793	274	105
23880 Marshall	4531	4275	185	106

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.
21521 McPherson	3791	3730	238	213
5055 Meade	972	977	71	143
20030 Miami	3086	4047	199	61
14089 Mitchell	2413	3197	137	78
49474 Montgomery	6359	8053	764	175
12387 Morris	2288	2577	87	53
1333 Merton	405	457	51	42
18072 Nemaha	3591	3579	61	69
23754 Neosho	4052	4890	238	57
5883 Ness	927	1313	177	143
1614 Norton	1616	2876	173	49
12905 Osage	3770	4276	287	103
19287 Osborne	2149	2621	82	229
11811 Ottawa	2003	2691	117	123
8859 Pawnee	1484	2134	120	121
14150 Phillips	2271	2912	149	96
17522 Pottawatomie	3688	2534	61	43
11156 Pratt	1820	2607	130	241
6380 Rawlins	830	1271	165	52
37853 Reno	6832	6649	941	425
17447 Republic	2882	3905	147	85
15106 Rice	2493	2900	188	369
5783 Riley	3320	2637	299	87
11282 Rooks	1621	2394	111	108
7826 Rush	1223	1478	173	62
10990 Russell	2011	1934	79	30
20338 Saline	3976	4846	228	143
3047 Scott	415	684	110	45
78095 Sedgwick	10871	13968	863	924
4091 Seward	678	1103	97	84
61874 Shawnee	12597	9452	510	402
5651 Sheridan	760	1189	55	23
4549 Sherman	582	1196	87	23
15365 Smith	2605	3431	175	131
12510 Stafford	1811	2148	174	194
1034 Stanton	180	170	22	32
2453 Stevens	391	646	46	85
20654 Sumner	4078	5518	458	305
5455 Thomas	641	1299	101	19
5398 Trego	867	1094	68	32
12721 Wabunsee	2640	1706	89	43
2759 Wallace	331	497	79	8
20229 Washington	3765	3316	127	72
2006 Wichita	218	333	43	28
19810 Wilson	2970	3493	553	87
9450 Woodson	1861	1794	161	44
100068 Wyandotte	13863	17850	1028	380
Soldier vote	286	235	2	2
Total	277658	314588	24685	12882
Plurality		36930		
Per cent.	44.09	49.95	3.92	2.04
Total vote		629813		

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 74,845 votes; Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.	
D. R. Anthony, Jr., Rep.....	37,705
Herbert J. Corwine, Dem.....	23,272
Charles A. Richardson, Soc.....	1,508
Eva Harding, Ind.....	5,144
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.	
Edward E. Little, Rep.....	42,780
Joseph Taggart, Dem.....	38,815
J. B. Stevens, Soc.....	3,321
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.	
P. P. Campbell, Rep.....	40,272
William S. Hyatt, Dem.....	32,837
T. P. Laughlin, Soc.....	9,177
J. N. Chapman, Pro.....	1,962
4. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabunsee and Woodson.	
Dudley Doolittle, Dem.....	29,370
Clyde W. Miller, Rep.....	26,831
E. B. Greene, Pro.....	572
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.	
G. T. Helvering, Dem.....	32,198

Charles M. Harger, Rep.....	29,861
O. Van Osdel, Soc.....	1,783
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.	
J. R. Connelly, Dem.....	40,005
Otis L. Benton, Rep.....	28,332
A. Bennie, Soc.....	2,514
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearny, Lane, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Stanton and Wichita.	
John S. Simmons, Rep.....	31,621
Jouett Shouse, Dem.....	38,099
L. U. Keckler, Soc.....	3,511
H. E. Kershner, Pro.....	13,566
8. Counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick and Sumner.	
W. A. Ayres, Dem.....	26,993
Thomas C. Wilson, Rep.....	24,220
J. Hayden Kershner, Pro.....	1,721

	LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	31	86	117	
Democrats	9	37	46	
Socialists	2	2	2	

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Arthur Capper, Rep.	
Lieutenant-Governor—W. Y. Morgan, Rep.	
Secretary of State—J. T. Botkin, Rep.	
Treasurer—Walter L. Payne, Rep.	
Auditor—Fred W. Knapp, Rep.	
Attorney-General—S. R. Brewster, Rep.	

KENTUCKY (Population, 1916, 2,379,639).

Counties.	Population (1910).	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Soc.	Prog.	Relm.
Adair	1675	1863	14	1	—	1	—
Allen	1647	2147	34	4	2	—	—
Anderson	1521	1065	26	1	—	1	—
Ballard	2222	692	13	75	1	3	—
Barren	3370	2462	33	23	—	2	—
Bath	1796	1360	16	8	—	2	—
Bell	1373	3321	19	54	2	1	—
Boone	2008	581	9	—	—	—	—
Bourbon	2715	2187	31	7	—	—	—
Boyd	2738	2883	60	62	3	6	—
Boyle	2052	1494	23	3	—	—	—
Bracken	1676	1082	18	47	1	1	—
Breathitt	2067	1584	22	3	—	2	—
Breckinridge	2172	2549	55	13	2	2	—
Bullitt	1508	826	7	1	—	—	—
Butler	1158	2456	23	10	—	1	—
Caldwell	1605	1672	17	49	2	1	—
Calloway	3334	1026	13	135	—	3	—
Campbell	7290	5696	96	513	2	11	—
Carrick	1076	494	12	33	—	—	—
Carrroll	717	535	13	1	—	—	—
Carter	1954	2818	28	19	1	—	—
Casey	1352	1949	30	8	—	6	—
Christian	3644	4594	44	54	1	—	—
Clark	2620	1731	31	6	—	—	—
Clay	820	2271	6	5	1	—	—
Clinton	379	1260	14	—	—	—	—
Crittenden	1455	1794	24	19	1	3	—
Cumberland	653	1394	15	—	—	—	—
Daviess	5596	4078	70	29	2	4	—
Edmonson	335	1339	14	7	2	—	—
Elbert	1151	525	10	—	—	—	—
Estill	1180	1524	21	—	1	2	—
Fayette	6348	5472	70	19	2	3	—
Fleming	2240	1856	40	1	2	1	—
Floyd	2217	1823	10	16	—	5	—
Franklin	3345	1426	18	12	—	3	—
Fulton	2200	747	28	17	—	4	—
Gallatin	1060	283	4	—	1	1	—
Garrard	1375	1628	20	4	—	1	—
Grant	1841	1078	36	3	1	—	—
Graves	5197	1390	17	—	—	5	—
Grapson	1953	2368	28	13	—	—	—
Green	1239	1412	19	—	1	—	—
Greenup	1820	1821	32	92	—	4	—
Hancock	833	918	12	32	1	3	—
Hardin	3272	1887	12	16	1	2	—

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Beason.	Prog.	Reimer.
10566 Harlan	690	2670	22	53	—	1
16873 Harrison	2778	1409	52	7	—	1
18173 Hart	2048	2031	20	36	6	—
29352 Henderson	3699	2218	49	125	2	3
13716 Henry	2656	1302	23	5	—	2
17550 Hickman	1982	539	15	24	—	—
34291 Hopkins	3757	3615	31	102	—	4
10734 Jackson	252	1968	16	3	—	—
262920 Jefferson	28840	28386	205	883	—	12 93
12613 Jessamine	1727	1826	65	—	—	—
17482 Johnson	1253	2540	22	41	2	2
10355 Kenton	10403	5267	103	411	10	24
10791 Knott	1454	571	4	—	—	—
22116 Knox	1126	3192	20	24	3	—
10701 Larue	1350	936	12	1	1	1
19872 Laurel	1171	2383	18	78	3	3
20067 Lawrence	1910	1928	26	13	—	—
9531 Lee	793	1135	12	1	—	4
8976 Leslie	133	1516	4	2	1	—
10623 Letcher	1121	2220	11	12	1	1
16887 Lewis	1276	2324	40	69	1	4
17897 Lincoln	2212	1868	35	41	2	3
10627 Livingston	1287	822	12	85	—	3
24977 Logan	3373	2501	43	31	—	3
9423 Lyon	1191	748	12	9	—	5
26951 Madison	3295	3017	22	10	2	1
13654 Magoffin	1433	1535	23	5	2	3
16330 Marion	2063	1396	15	3	—	—
12771 Marshall	2263	1201	20	46	—	2
5991 Martin	280	1100	8	15	1	1
18611 Mason	2820	2127	46	7	—	—
35064 McCracken	4356	3053	28	211	3	18
McCreary	324	1630	5	22	1	1
13241 McLean	1589	1439	24	41	—	—
8783 Meade	1317	803	8	36	—	1
6153 Menefee	790	369	—	—	1	—
14063 Mercer	2093	1531	31	4	—	2
10453 Metcalfe	1046	1170	15	4	1	1
13863 Monroe	882	2008	7	1	2	1
12868 Montgomery	1705	1195	11	12	2	1
16259 Morgan	2319	1123	14	7	4	4
28598 Muhlenburg	2900	3533	22	146	—	5
16836 Nelson	2639	1546	31	4	—	2
10601 Nicholas	1829	964	29	6	2	2
27642 Ohio	2723	3296	48	156	3	2
7248 Oldham	1455	642	14	5	—	2
14248 Owen	2911	663	23	10	—	2
7979 Owsley	197	1173	9	3	—	—
11985 Pendleton	1728	1206	26	13	1	2
11255 Perry	904	2217	26	53	1	4
31679 Pike	3414	4212	42	31	—	4
6268 Powell	757	587	—	—	—	—
35986 Pulaski	2531	4136	59	16	2	2
4121 Robertson	663	415	5	—	—	—
14473 Rockcastle	868	1932	7	8	—	3
9438 Rowan	831	941	12	5	1	—
10861 Russell	859	1293	24	5	—	—
16956 Scott	2611	1486	21	7	2	4
18041 Shelby	2919	1863	17	5	1	2
11460 Simpson	1887	955	11	5	—	—
7567 Spencer	1271	591	6	1	—	—
11961 Taylor	1360	1332	19	5	—	—
16488 Todd	2051	1671	31	28	—	2
14539 Trigg	1722	1533	14	60	4	3
6512 Trimble	1319	259	21	5	1	—
19886 Union	2754	1184	5	49	1	—
30579 Warren	4228	3002	54	11	4	6
13940 Washington	1654	1654	12	3	—	—
17518 Wayne	1373	1633	22	1	—	3
20874 Webster	2673	2082	28	20	—	—
31982 Whitely	1171	3919	15	33	2	4
9864 Wolfe	1108	645	6	—	—	—
12571 Woodford	1786	1300	11	9	—	—
Total	269990	241854	3036	4734	122	321
Plurality	27253					
Per cent	51.84	46.59	.58	.91	.02	.06
Total vote	518028					

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 219,584 votes; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766; Debs, Soc., 11,647; Chaflin, Prot., 3,233; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 956.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Lyon, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.

A. W. Barkley, Dem.....30,029
G. P. Thomas, Rep.....16,128

J. B. McDowell, Pro.....	164
L. O. Ford, Soc.....	840
2. The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.	
D. H. Kinchelow, Dem.....	24,138
W. T. Fowler, Rep.....	19,253
E. M. Ashby, Pro.....	135
C. G. Tefteller, Soc.....	324
3. The counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenburg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.	
R. Y. Thomas, Jr., Dem.....	22,194
J. Frank Taylor, Rep.....	19,518
E. M. Moore, Pro.....	197
E. G. Vance, Soc.....	169
4. The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.	
Ben Johnson, Dem.....	25,012
John P. Haswell, Jr., Rep.....	21,958
C. R. Crowe, Pro.....	250
J. M. Schultz, Soc.....	258
5. The county of Jefferson.	
Swager Sherley, Dem.....	29,204
W. C. Owens, Rep.....	27,861
Dr. J. B. Stroud, Pro.....	344
E. M. Kausen, Soc.....	885
6. The counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.	
A. B. Rouse, Dem.....	26,966
J. E. Sheppard, Rep.....	14,959
J. W. Lancaster, Pro.....	291
H. Plaggenburg, Soc.....	924
7. The counties of Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Lee, Oldham, Owen, Powell, Scott and Woodford.	
J. Campbell Cantrill, Dem.....	28,734
W. J. Manby, Rep.....	19,504
8. The counties of Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Shelby, Spencer.	
Harvey Helm, Dem.....	21,187
L. T. Neat, Rep.....	18,026
J. S. Coke, Pro.....	218
D. W. Vandever, Soc.....	34
9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Menefee, Morgan, Nicholas, Robertson, Rowan, Wolfe, Montgomery, Breathitt.	
W. J. Fields, Dem.....	32,957
A. J. Pennington, Rep.....	27,119
Perry Hannah, Pro.....	385
G. W. Burchett, Soc.....	281
10. The counties of Floyd, Jackson, Johnson, Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Owsley, Pike and Perry (Knott county missing).	
Willis Stanton, Dem.....	10,562
J. W. Langley, Rep.....	18,540
W. W. Preston, Pro.....	269
11. The counties of Bell, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Knoc, Leslie, McCreary, Monroe, Pulaski, Russell, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitely and Laurel.	
S. B. Dishman, Dem.....	14,280
Caleb Powers, Rep.....	33,867
W. B. Gregg, Pro.....	245
LEGISLATURE.	
Democrats	27 62 90
Republicans	11 37 48

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—A. O. Stanley, Dem.
Secretary of State—James P. Lewis, Rep.
Treasurer—Sherman Goodpaster, Dem.
Auditor—R. L. Greene, Dem.
Attorney-General—M. M. Logan, Dem.

LOUISIANA (Population, 1916, 1,829,130).

Population	Parishes.	President, 1916.	Rep. Dem. Prog. Soc.
in 1910.	(64)	Hughes. Wilson. Beason.	
31847 Acadia		202 1165 22	1
Allen		81 708 2	—
23887 Ascension		106 531 61	—
24128 Assumption		221 439 373	—
34102 Avoyelles		44 1263 12	—
Beauregard		59 968 2	—

Population.	Hughes, Wilson.	Prog. Benson
21776 Bienville	20 1229	5 14
21738 Bossier	9 675	—
58200 Caddo	151 3109	4 1
62767 Calcasieu	165 1798	10 1
8593 Caldwell	20 554	3 14
4288 Cameron	10 163	—
10415 Catahoula	20 459	1 —
26060 Claiborne	15 1276	1 —
14278 Concordia	10 264	3 —
27689 DeSoto	17 1104	15 —
34580 East Baton Rouge	136 1432	35 —
11637 East Carroll	3 219	—
20055 East Feliciana	21 489	1 —
Evangeline	26 808	37 —
11989 Franklin	10 684	—
15958 Grant	31 640	4 8
31262 Iberia	134 802	350 —
30954 Iberville	160 471	23 —
13818 Jackson	27 980	2 —
18247 Jefferson	56 1041	8 —
Jefferson Davis	200 656	17 17
28733 Lafayette	73 1066	476 —
33111 La Fourche	157 629	1149 —
9402 LaSalle	20 610	8 —
18485 Lincoln	42 932	4 1
10627 Livingston	35 503	18 1
10676 Madison	1 187	—
18786 Morehouse	3 564	1 3
36455 Natchitoches	45 1181	7 25
339075 Orleans (city)	2581 30936	516 —
25830 Ouachita	35 1215	3 2
12524 Plaquemines	43 451	7 —
25289 Pointe Coupee	37 301	15 —
44545 Rapides	134 2184	24 —
11402 Red River	7 567	—
15769 Richland	7 650	—
19874 Sabine	30 1147	5 —
5277 St. Bernard	23 363	5 —
11207 St. Charles	30 297	3 —
9172 St. Helena	9 319	6 —
23009 St. James	185 520	22 —
14338 St. John the Baptist	115 289	8 —
66661 St. Landry	117 139	121 —
23070 St. Martin	36 971	392 —
39568 St. Mary	162 652	605 —
18911 St. Tammany	75 732	15 —
29160 Tangipahoa	159 1326	12 —
17060 Tensas	5 204	2 —
28320 Terre Bonne	113 606	588 —
20451 Union	22 1106	1 10
26390 Vermilion	78 1340	832 10
17384 Vernon	—	—
18886 Washington	66 1094	14 —
19186 Webster	6 1040	2 15
12636 West Baton Rouge	28 237	5 —
6249 West Carroll	14 311	2 14
13449 West Feliciana	8 261	5 —
18357 Winn	50 868	— 104
Total	6466 79875	6349 284
Plurality	73469	—
Per cent	6.98 85.35	6.74 0.3
Total vote	92974	—

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Parishes of Orleans (half), St. Bernard and Plaquemines.	—
Albert Eschepan, Dem.....	17,939
2. Parishes of Orleans (half), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.	—
H. Garland Dupre, Dem.....	15,323
3. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, La Fourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terre Bonne and Vermilion.	—
Whit P. Martin, Prog.....	6,481
Wade C. Martin, Dem.....	6,382
E. J. Rodrigue, Rep.....	359
4. Parishes of Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Red River, Webster, Bienville, Claiborne.	—
John T. Watkins, Dem.....	8,306
5. Parishes of Catahoula, Jackson, Caldwell, West Carroll, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, Union and Lincoln.	—
Riley J. Wilson, Dem.....	7,650
D. G. Chatham, Sec.....	187
6. Parishes of Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West	—

Baton Rouge, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.
 Jared Y. Sanders, Dem.....7,377
 7. Parishes of Acadia, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, St. Landry, Allen, Beauregard, Jefferson Davis.
 L. Lazaro, Dem.....7,307
 M. McManus, Soc.....394
 8. Parishes of Avoyelles, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Winn, Sabine, LaSalle, Vernon.
 J. B. Aswell, Dem.....7,313
 H. O. Bower, Soc.....449

LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Ruffin G. Plensant.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Fernand L. Mouton.
 Secretary of State—James J. Bailey.
 Treasurer—Henry Hunsicker.

MAINE (Population, 1916, 772,489).

Counties.	President 1916
Population in 1910.	Rep. Dem. Soc. Pro.
(16)	Hughes, Wilson, Benson, Haney
59822 Androscoggin	4496 5464 279 47
74664 Arrostook	5775 2420 48 50
112014 Cumberland	11768 9795 321 76
19119 Franklin	1988 1908 63 26
35575 Hancock	3191 3303 125 21
52803 Kennebec	6731 5527 223 51
28981 Knox	2211 3434 179 22
18216 Lincoln	1781 1718 51 14
36256 Oxford	4026 3615 96 33
85285 Penobscot	7322 7395 135 70
19887 Piscataquis	2141 1763 30 20
18574 Sagadahoc	1828 1791 91 20
36301 Somerset	3567 3134 236 24
23383 Waldo	2418 2539 104 21
42905 Washington	3890 3459 63 36
68526 York	6373 6853 142 64
Total	69506 64118 2186 595
Plurality	5388
Per cent	50.96 47.00 1.60 .44
Total vote	136405
For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 51,113 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,493; Taft, Rep., 26,545; Debs, Soc., 2,511; Chaffin, Pro., 944.	—

FOR U. S. SENATOR (LONG TERM), 1916.

Frederick Hale, Rep.....	79,841
Charles F. Johnson, Dem.....	69,484
FOR U. S. SENATOR (SHORT TERM), 1916.	—
Bert M. Fernald, Rep.....	81,319
Dean Sills, Dem.....	68,201

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.	—
Louis B. Goodall, Rep.....	20,357
Lamont A. Stevens, Dem.....	16,807
2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.	—
Wallace W. White, Jr., Rep.....	19,328
D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem.....	18,791
3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, Waldo and Washington.	—
John A. Peters, Rep.....	23,656
John E. Bunker, Dem.....	20,002
4. Counties of Arrostook, Penobscot and Piscataquis.	—
Ira G. Hersey, Rep.....	17,647
Leonard A. Pierce, Dem.....	12,969

LEGISLATURE. Senate House, J.B.

Republicans	28 105 133
Democrats	3 46 49

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Carl E. Milliken, Rep.
 Secretary—Joseph E. Alexander, Rep.
 Treasurer—Joseph W. Simpson, Rep.

MARYLAND (Population, 1916, 1,362,807).

Counties.	President 1916.
Population in 1910.	Dem. Rep. Pro. Soc. S.L.
(23)	Wilson. Hughes, Haney, Benson, James
62411 Allegany	4859 5760 147 377 29
39553 Anne Arundel	4111 2705 134 377 29
122399 Baltimore	15226 12633 336 158 53

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Haly.	Benson.	R'mer.
10325 Calvert	910	37	27	8	
19216 Caroline	1965	1666	55	7	19
33934 Carroll	4016	3602	108	16	32
23759 Cecil	2587	1959	42	13	26
16386 Charles	1363	1374	80	9	33
28669 Dorchester	2750	2468	76	11	15
52673 Frederick	6094	5725	119	75	13
20105 Garrett	1031	1808	35	67	13
27965 Harford	3345	2902	60	16	9
16196 Howard	1913	1346	35	11	18
16957 Kent	1886	1673	20	12	16
32689 Montgomery	3805	2913	85	43	8
36147 Prince George	3493	3058	76	83	24
16839 Queen Anne	2206	1242	43	3	5
17030 St. Mary	1443	1064	57	33	14
26455 Somerset	1885	2364	105	38	11
19620 Talbot	2180	1753	131	19	8
49671 Washington	5642	5093	91	267	7
58151 Wicomico	3225	2539	83	5	5
21841 Worcester	2138	1520	107	31	31
55845 Baltimore city.	60226	49805	836	1216	330

Total138359 117347 2903 2674 756

Plurality2012

Per cent..... 52.80 44.78 1.11 1.02 .29

Total vote.....262039

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., had 112,674 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Taft, Rep., 44,956; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chafin, Pro., 2,244; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 322.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Joseph Irwin France, Rep.....	113,662
David J. Lewis, Dem.....	109,740
James W. Frizzell, Pro.....	3,325
S. L. V. Young, Soc.....	2,580
Frank N. H. Lang, Soc. Lab.....	1,143

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline Kent and Cecil.	17,047
Jesse D. Price, Dem.....	16,981
Robert F. Duer, Rep.....	1,638
James T. Anthony, Pro.....	
2. Baltimore city, wards 15 and 16; counties of Carroll, Harford and Baltimore.	24,828
Joshua Frederick Talbot, Dem.....	20,420
William H. Lawrence, Rep.....	3,513
John S. Green, Pro.....	425
3. Baltimore city, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 22 and the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th precincts of the 18th ward.	16,546
Charles P. Coady, Dem.....	13,837
Charles W. Main, Rep.....	348
Harry S. Johnson, Pro.....	740
Ferdinand Bracklein, Soc.....	
4. Baltimore city, wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19 and 20 and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 12th precincts of the 18th ward.	19,774
J. Charles Linthicum, Dem.....	17,030
J. Frank Fox, Rep.....	482
Daniel Shipley, Pro.....	396
Franklin F. Warthen, Soc.....	
5. Baltimore city, wards 21, 23 and 24 and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th precincts of the 18th ward, counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel and Howard.	17,407
Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.....	13,909
Jackson H. Ralston, Dem.....	462
John E. Wetherald, Pro.....	539
James L. Smiley, Soc.....	
6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Montgomery and Frederick.	19,932
Fredrick N. Zihlman, Rep.....	17,214
Henry D. Etchison, Dem.....	831
William A. Walker, Pro.....	1,049
Ross V. Ayres, Soc.....	

LEGISLATURE. Senate.House. J.R.

Republicans	11	44	55
Democrats	16	56	72
People's	2	2	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Emerson C. Harrington, Dem.
Secretary—Thomas W. Simmons.
Treasurer—John M. Dennis.
Comptroller—Hugh H. McMullen, Dem.
Attorney-General—Albert C. Ritchie, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS (Population, 1916, 3,719,156)

Counties.	President 1916				
Population (14) in 1910.	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Haly.	S.-L. Reimer.
27542 Barnstable	2836	1892	39	55	11
105259 Berkshire	9787	8357	434	103	53
318573 Bristol	25378	18065	982	332	148
4504 Dukes	454	309	9	5	—
436477 Essex	35909	32489	2093	426	169
45600 Franklin	4353	3054	166	60	13
231369 Hampden	18207	17023	761	204	77
63327 Hampshire	5743	4202	190	83	13
669915 Middlesex	60802	49844	1660	609	151
2962 Nantucket	249	367	6	1	1
187506 Norfolk	19284	12702	615	188	55
144337 Plymouth	13515	11009	1041	142	45
731388 Suffolk	42492	61047	1998	353	258
399657 Worcester	32541	27540	1064	432	103
Absent voters.	19	40	—	—	—

Total268734 247835 11053 2993 1097

Plurality20899

Per cent..... 50.54 46.61 2.08 .56 .21

Total vote.....531817

For governor in 1917 McCall, Rep., received 226,145 votes; Mansfield, Dem., 135,666; Hayes, Soc.-Lab., 5,243; McCarty, Soc., 16,608; Lawrence, Pro., 4,265.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep.....	267,177
John F. Fitzgerald, Dem.....	234,238
William N. McDonald, Soc.....	26

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).	12,667
Allen T. Treadway, Rep.....	12,667
Timothy C. Collins, Dem.....	11,795
W. S. Hutchins, Soc.....	1,227
2. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part) and Hampshire (part).	20,064
Frederick H. Gillett, Rep.....	11,895
Theobald M. Connor, Dem.....	4,343
George H. Wrenn, Soc.....	
3. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part), Hampshire (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	19,371
Calvin D. Paige, Rep.....	9,905
Michael A. Scanlon, Dem.....	
4. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	17,647
Samuel E. Winslow, Rep.....	13,315
John H. Hunt, Dem.....	802
Richard D. Murphy, Pro.....	
5. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).	20,345
John J. Rogers, Rep.....	11,097
Roger S. Hoar, Dem.....	
6. County of Essex (part).	21,916
Augustus P. Gardner, Rep.....	8,578
Arthur Howard, Dem.....	2,049
Charles W. Fitzgerald, Soc.....	
7. County of Essex (part).	16,597
Michael F. Phelan, Dem.....	14,350
Charles N. Barney, Rep.....	1,075
Samuel Bramhall, Soc.....	
8. County of Middlesex (part).	14,308
Frederick S. Dietrick, Dem.....	21,178
Frederick W. Dallinger, Rep.....	
9. Counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).	17,079
Alvan T. Fuller, Ind.....	16,765
Ernest W. Roberts, Rep.....	
10. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 (precincts 1 and 2) of Boston, in Suffolk county.	13,646
Peter F. Tague, Dem.....	3,684
James L. Hourihan, Rep.....	
11. Wards 10, 11 (precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), 12, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23 of Boston, in Suffolk county.	18,424
George H. Tinkham, Rep.....	12,244
Francis J. Horgan, Dem.....	
12. Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 24 of Boston, in Suffolk county.	22,165
James A. Gallivan, Dem.....	10,613
Charles H. S. Robinson, Rep.....	

13. Counties of Middlesex (part), Norfolk (part), Suffolk (ward 25 in Boston) and Worcester (part).	
William H. Carter, Rep.	25,527
William H. Murphy, Dem.	12,385
14. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Suffolk (ward 26 in Boston).	
Richard Olney II., Dem.	21,707
Henry L. Kincaide, Rep.	17,702
John McCarty, Soc.	1,419
15. Counties of Bristol (part) and Plymouth (part).	
William S. Greene, Rep.	15,788
Arthur J. B. Carlier, Dem.	9,203
16. Counties of Barnstable, Bristol (part), Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk (part) and Plymouth (part).	

Joseph Walsh, Rep.	18,505
Ralph W. Crosby, Dem.	8,392

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	34	172	206
Democrats	6	62	63
Socialist	—	1	1
All others.	—	5	5

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Samuel McCall, Rep.	
Lieutenant-Governor—Calvin Coolidge, Rep.	
Secretary of State—Albert P. Langtry, Rep.	
Treasurer and Receiver-General—Charles L. Burrill, Rep.	
Auditor—Alonso B. Cook, Rep.	
Attorney-General—Henry C. Atwill, Rep.	

MICHIGAN (Population, 1916, 3,054,854).

Counties.		President. 1916.						President 1912.					
Population in 1910.	(83)	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly.	S. L. Reimer.	Rep. Taft.	Dem. Wilson.	Pro. Chaflin.	Soc. Deba.	S. L. Reimer.	S. L. Pro. Roosevelt.	
5703	Alcona	573	453	38	10	3..	292	145	9	82	1	465	
7675	Alger	687	650	55	24	6..	294	264	18	52	—	471	
39819	Allegan	4803	3591	223	136	10..	2130	1935	133	295	26	3119	
19965	Alpena	2020	1392	61	12	2..	710	1112	24	63	4	1660	
15692	Antrim	1336	932	150	52	8..	501	455	36	181	—	1234	
9640	Arenac	911	938	59	32	4..	423	453	43	116	3	959	
6127	Baraga	748	462	38	8	2..	297	281	17	37	—	511	
22633	Barry	3157	2491	112	99	7..	1590	1806	121	105	5	1889	
68238	Bay	6708	5896	317	66	43..	2614	2989	238	521	83	4760	
10638	Benzie	900	770	159	64	14..	565	331	102	266	8	649	
53622	Berrien	7521	6054	231	132	63..	2757	4234	179	445	—	4333	
25605	Branch	3100	2062	93	38	3..	1379	2185	126	170	8	1839	
56638	Calhoun	6484	8037	648	194	49..	3469	3793	229	989	166	4472	
20624	Cass	2518	2666	142	60	9..	1472	2081	75	344	—	1442	
19157	Charlevoix	1877	1152	397	70	24..	1300	568	46	409	6	1203	
17872	Cheboygan	1576	1389	89	21	5..	900	979	31	146	15	1178	
24472	Chippewa	2365	1768	140	47	8..	890	833	251	193	7	1605	
9240	Clare	1049	769	76	33	2..	561	437	30	126	7	563	
23129	Clinton	3381	2094	39	64	1..	1737	1729	91	41	3	1826	
3994	Crawford	409	450	19	6	1..	261	187	9	35	1	250	
30108	Delta	3088	1781	244	40	16..	1114	1061	45	246	—	1922	
20524	Dickinson	2393	1291	213	43	7..	1384	361	43	234	7	1238	
30499	Eaton	3892	3461	197	97	14..	2335	2481	112	123	19	2344	
18561	Emmet	1724	1363	290	45	7..	835	825	56	420	—	1104	
64555	Genesee	9353	9311	416	197	38..	3447	3016	285	659	35	5948	
8413	Gladwin	935	729	62	26	6..	539	336	26	88	5	568	
23333	Gogebie	2204	1540	123	128	9..	825	572	147	124	21	1368	
23784	Grand Traverse	1917	1848	331	63	26..	910	943	58	292	19	1697	
28820	Gratiot	3434	2960	60	121	9..	1810	1836	83	45	3	2135	
29673	Hillsdale	3463	3424	43	178	5..	1443	2238	176	60	6	3071	
88098	Houghton	8013	4615	273	401	14..	3575	2385	371	448	10	5472	
34758	Huron	4743	1816	74	59	2..	1821	1238	51	69	2	3188	
53310	Ingham	7846	7664	623	235	59..	3519	3927	326	573	50	4810	
33550	Ionia	3950	3911	139	159	9..	2045	2766	168	173	12	2599	
8753	Iosco	984	729	24	19	1..	519	420	25	30	2	814	
15164	Iron	2139	877	125	21	5..	1037	221	25	108	27	883	
28029	Isabella	2700	2143	73	37	5..	1424	1403	64	142	4	1777	
53426	Jackson	5928	8038	230	219	14..	2465	4290	204	378	33	5841	
60427	Kalamazoo	5951	7164	794	243	21..	2659	3685	407	1448	40	4177	
8097	Kalkaska	724	430	80	20	6..	449	298	44	129	4	479	
159145	Kent	16095	20364	939	502	3..	6538	9437	452	1900	50	13617	
7156	Keweenaw	860	194	21	26	2..	497	50	17	33	1	505	
49393	Lake	588	247	29	5	—	230	189	9	46	—	480	
26033	Lapeer	3345	1937	23	101	9..	1735	1208	104	39	4	2322	
10608	Leelanau	984	763	56	21	2..	624	349	23	86	4	887	
47907	Lenawee	6247	5519	78	159	9..	2999	4247	218	141	—	3512	
17736	Livingston	2460	2297	9	65	4..	1407	1963	104	14	1	1457	
4004	Luce	527	257	6	17	—	234	102	8	11	—	271	
9249	Mackinac	1082	908	31	6	—	612	733	28	—	2	896	
32606	Macomb	4552	3108	42	93	9..	2519	2338	110	31	6	1808	
26688	Manistee	2360	2177	106	52	9..	1237	1804	79	290	14	1316	
46739	Marquette	5283	2625	331	98	13..	2617	1000	109	492	22	3625	
21832	Mason	2198	1689	175	72	—	843	1072	104	176	3	1737	
19466	Mecosta	2455	1478	255	84	7..	1054	971	85	203	6	1654	
25648	Menominee	2671	1854	117	48	2..	1192	1199	34	193	4	1825	
14005	Midland	2104	1454	60	15	6..	906	671	43	45	1	1443	
10606	Missaukee	1180	917	26	25	2..	672	346	35	83	8	903	
32917	Monroe	3787	4202	47	82	1..	2251	2933	89	70	9	1890	
32069	Montcalm	3894	2801	108	140	10..	1876	1381	114	290	19	2853	
8755	Montmorency	396	272	54	7	1..	325	163	3	16	—	229	
40577	Muskegon	5692	4465	601	128	27..	1526	1679	73	669	29	4391	
19220	Newaygo	2417	1625	—	90	16..	951	778	78	246	9	1861	
49576	Oakland	7710	6659	292	200	25..	4087	3676	252	217	4	3317	
18379	Oceana	1957	1387	170	82	10..	855	804	115	121	11	1847	
8907	Ogemaw	878	743	42	51	1..	539	317	42	78	6	731	

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Harly.	Reimer.	Taft.	Wilson.	Chad.	Debs.	Reimer.	Roosevelt.
8650 Ontonagon	2193	1285	18	47	—	721	359	21	137	—	513
17889 Osceola	1235	888	122	25	5..	1328	612	96	103	5	1417
2027 Oscoda	243	175	5	5	—	110	63	1	3	1	159
6552 Otsego	531	519	9	16	6..	449	195	15	12	—	381
45301 Ottawa	5484	3941	244	86	6..	1831	2043	125	335	16	4416
11249 Presque Isle	1407	806	60	8	6..	672	253	12	59	1	893
2274 Roscommon	311	239	24	3	5..	136	150	6	30	2	386
89290 Saginaw	9544	8434	312	144	27..	5040	5850	175	1292	—	5679
33930 Sanilac	4639	1867	38	117	2..	2170	1712	113	72	4	3227
8881 Schoolcraft	994	623	45	15	9..	596	341	14	49	3	575
32346 Shiawassee	3926	3308	180	233	7..	2314	1959	265	350	13	2908
52941 St. Clair	4538	4617	129	99	9..	2974	3011	112	241	23	4423
25499 St. Joseph	3132	3567	191	62	7..	1224	2396	90	326	10	2399
34913 Tuscola	4461	2329	62	171	13..	2568	1267	148	58	11	3357
33185 Van Buren	4302	3225	167	66	16..	2112	2006	88	267	—	2828
44714 Washtenaw	6505	5279	136	100	—	2495	4164	121	118	16	3642
531590 Wayne	70056	60985	3204	980	9..	27034	22916	583	3693	265	35170
20769 Wexford	2333	1683	115	95	—	1076	820	127	311	17	1716
Total	337962	283993	16012	8085	831..	152244	150751	8934	23211	1252	214584
Plurality	53959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62340
Per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	27.63	27.36	1.62	4.21	.23	38.95
Total vote	—	—	—	—	—	—	550976	—	—	—	—

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Wayne county (part).	
Frank E. Doremus, Dem.....	29,571
Hugh Shepherd, Rep.....	26,679
Daniel G. Powell, Jr.....	1,506
2. Jackson, Washtenaw, Wayne (part), Lenawee and Monroe counties.	
Mark R. Bacon, Rep.....	Elected
Samuel W. Beakes, Dem.....	—
H. F. Robert, Prog.....	—
3. Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo counties.	
John M. C. Smith, Rep.....	24,897
Leroy H. White, Pro.....	757
James W. Marsh, Dem.....	23,117
William J. Rogers, Soc.....	1,654
4. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren counties.	
Edward L. Hamilton, Rep.....	26,764
Roy J. Wade, Dem.....	20,445
Roy Potter	1,047
5. Kent and Ottawa counties.	
Carl E. Mapes, Rep.....	24,258
Peter J. Danhoff, Dem.....	21,639
Olof J. Hansen	1,053
A. B. Cheney.....	621
6. Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland and Wayne (part) counties.	
William S. Kellogg, Dem.....	30,664
Patrick H. Kelley, Rep.....	38,110
James B. Walker.....	1,638
F. H. Grabowski.....	156
7. Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola counties.	
Louis C. Crampton, Rep.....	30,101
Varnum J. Bowers, Dem.....	14,020
Melvin Lamb	309
C. E. Crissman.....	587
8. Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Montcalm, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.	
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep.....	23,288
William A. Leemiller, Dem.....	23,682
A. Parsons	770

646873

9. Benzie, Grand Traverse, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford counties.	
James C. McLaughlin, Rep.....	24,624
Curtis D. Alway, Dem.....	5,726
Wm. H. Henderson.....	1,717
Charles Crabtree	150
10. Alcona, Arenac, Bay, Calhoun, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda and Roscommon counties.	
Gilbert A. Currie, Rep.....	24,240
Henry C. Haller, Dem.....	16,056
George A. Alpin.....	952
F. E. Terry.....	443
11. Alger, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmett, Kalkaska, Luce, Mackinac, Menominee, Montmorency, Otsego, Presque Isle and Schoolcraft counties.	
Frank D. Scott.....	24,840
John J. Reyecraft, Dem.....	14,499
Ernest Moore	56
Rudolph R. Miller	1,623
12. Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette and Ontonagon counties.	
William J. McDonald, Dem.-Prog.....	12,382
W. Frank James, Rep.....	22,998
13. Wayne county (part).	
Charles A. Nichols, Rep.....	32,317
Engene P. Berry, Dem.....	20,921
Albert T. Renner	880
Webb Doane	335

LEGISLATURE (1916).

Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans	21	54	75
Democrats	5	35	40
Progressives	6	11	17

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.	
Lieutenant-Governor—L. D. Dickinson, Rep.	
Treasurer—John W. Haarer, Rep.	
Secretary of State—Coleman C. Vaughan, Rep.	
Attorney-General—Grant Fellows, Rep.	
Auditor—O. B. Fuller, Rep.	

MINNESOTA (Population, 1916, 2,279,603).

Population (86) 1910.	Counties.				President 1916				U. S. Sen. 1916				Governor 1916			
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
10871 Aitken	1122	885	42	119	1122	885	42	119	546	562	1487	385	398	126	44	37
12493 Anoka	1262	1171	77	66	1272	704	595	—	1767	540	114	171	37	—	—	—
18840 Becker	1761	1453	181	91..	1884	870	686	—	2306	697	224	222	50	—	—	—
19337 Beltrami	1831	1912	716	56..	1798	1168	725	—	2226	787	773	180	78	—	—	—
11615 Benton	1020	945	81	22..	1144	653	307	—	1343	563	92	82	37	—	—	—
9367 Big Stone	810	869	77	48..	894	503	371	—	1775	413	83	139	32	—	—	—
29337 Blue Earth	2884	2211	95	131..	2594	1718	1143	—	3797	1229	127	311	60	—	—	—
20134 Brown	2078	1101	252	39..	1996	1030	440	—	2370	725	254	115	66	—	—	—
17559 Carlton	1096	1115	425	90..	1158	749	611	—	1451	549	510	208	34	—	—	—
17455 Carver	1950	960	34	24..	1819	1076	323	—	2298	731	40	79	48	—	—	—
11620 Cass	982	1260	281	42..	1078	710	613	—	1460	564	302	128	45	—	—	—
13458 Chippewa	1311	1134	261	93..	1313	545	915	—	1951	407	293	219	39	—	—	—
13537 Chisago	1749	944	130	32..	1533	361	828	—	2468	226	126	83	32	—	—	—
19640 Clay	1549	1716	104	84..	1819	933	670..	—	2254	831	144	201	54	—	—	—

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly.	Kellogg.	Lawler.	Calders.	D. Burns.	Quilley.	Dwyer.	Bentall.	Anderson.	Jason.
6870 Clearwater	493	544	158	36	596	272	351	846	143	178	81	33	33
1396 Cook	125	162	63	13	172	88	80	216	48	60	27	10	10
12651 Cottonwood	1425	162	116	63	1172	355	751	1744	305	103	167	19	19
16861 Crow Wing	1715	1568	445	101	1898	1031	775	2318	824	517	178	62	62
25171 Dakota	1881	2373	144	110	1904	2021	715	2507	1507	205	224	85	85
12094 Dodge	1260	895	45	53	1194	417	576	1623	333	51	135	16	16
17669 Douglas	1709	1398	176	113	1722	641	984	2372	506	136	304	49	49
19949 Faribault	2184	1213	76	151	1997	637	928	2564	542	105	308	49	49
25680 Fillmore	2950	1325	92	164	2595	712	1178	3483	616	82	304	41	41
22282 Freeborn	2148	1347	106	152	2303	670	1052	2952	560	119	363	53	53
31637 Goodhue	3471	1875	122	178	2803	988	2020	4522	725	144	345	68	68
9114 Grant	878	778	66	61	929	278	501	1346	199	83	125	11	11
332480 Hennepin	27957	36395	3802	771	30574	22434	15094	39756	19790	6206	2414	663	663
14297 Houston	1783	744	23	28	1542	588	526	1898	533	87	122	39	39
9831 Hubbard	635	799	171	37	854	569	275	956	373	138	98	18	18
12615 Isanti	1123	935	217	56	984	306	905	1743	166	249	162	37	37
17208 Itasca	1163	1504	429	47	1423	1036	462	1638	890	527	112	54	54
14491 Jackson	1503	1272	75	41	1448	745	608	1965	632	84	138	39	39
6461 Kanabec	776	608	174	23	804	314	362	1085	214	209	56	18	18
18969 Kandiyohi	1612	1668	167	104	1602	715	1551	2784	485	216	399	40	40
9669 Kittson	709	749	107	44	776	303	529	1217	211	87	117	27	27
6431 Koochiching	474	1089	255	19	698	679	322	917	545	295	64	36	36
15435 Lac qui Parle	1614	1047	100	98	1655	490	702	2224	357	101	232	18	18
8011 Lake	401	506	366	50	462	344	435	574	205	520	93	11	11
18609 Le Sueur	1430	1723	53	46	1378	1500	582	2022	1184	73	115	58	58
9874 Lincoln	777	1174	40	42	863	623	458	1262	517	42	145	42	42
15722 Lyon	1389	1893	200	78	1599	938	872	2216	743	207	530	43	43
18691 McLeod	1772	1305	69	59	1681	1088	552	2224	824	120	151	55	55
3249 Mahanomen	262	411	43	4	819	275	102	391	212	61	91	28	28
16338 Marshall	1471	1513	204	8	1632	713	841	2670	507	248	616	49	49
17518 Martin	1741	1756	204	107	1895	935	768	2651	633	90	201	49	49
17022 Meeker	1780	1475	67	54	1707	801	903	2462	578	258	158	34	34
17055 Mille Lacs	1127	1113	249	39	1255	495	702	1739	339	278	133	47	47
24053 Morrison	1887	1650	225	100	1812	1385	739	2354	1100	229	179	79	79
22640 Mower	2520	1572	64	82	2259	960	915	3001	827	91	190	64	64
11755 Murray	1137	1193	69	37	1266	745	351	1615	584	79	100	18	18
14125 Nicollet	1288	814	38	58	1090	679	496	1526	429	46	119	25	25
15210 Nobles	1413	1280	46	62	1453	815	425	1860	668	64	104	25	25
13446 Norman	1046	1076	227	130	1120	440	921	1597	371	227	305	22	22
22497 Olmsted	2101	1926	90	112	2116	978	1146	2886	931	95	240	59	59
46036 Otter Tail	4328	2858	502	258	4382	1569	1793	5524	1155	560	571	148	148
Pennington (new)	868	1004	237	35	1005	457	641	1365	368	273	155	46	46
15878 Pine	1531	1507	341	70	1414	1002	897	2117	377	356	159	57	57
9553 Pipestone	1010	732	151	32	953	468	438	1236	364	158	116	20	20
36001 Polk	2471	3498	381	155	2944	1722	1745	4180	1381	505	473	101	101
12746 Pope	1352	1311	57	78	1480	595	658	1984	301	87	23	49	49
22375 Ramsey	13317	22291	1684	516	14826	17885	5190	21260	12789	2467	1010	482	482
15940 Red Lake	463	694	50	21	661	396	200	762	362	56	69	22	22
18425 Redwood	2029	1361	121	49	1969	840	691	2508	636	138	158	49	49
23123 Renville	2432	1660	115	191	2196	952	1260	3133	753	150	357	65	65
25911 Rice	2408	2083	56	98	2527	1440	849	3299	1075	82	254	132	132
10222 Rock	1196	705	66	33	1218	404	289	1396	355	54	95	72	72
11338 Roseau	821	834	405	55	877	424	720	1187	307	425	185	42	42
163274 St. Louis	10834	12056	2544	615	11689	9568	3938	13681	7829	2954	1539	368	368
14888 Scott	972	1361	13	24	885	1342	245	1185	1100	28	97	56	56
8136 Sherburne	965	731	41	47	1036	349	376	1279	274	59	134	27	27
15540 Sibley	1737	973	37	34	1597	759	534	2094	583	45	120	45	45
47733 Stearns	4312	3350	141	104	3725	3541	959	2743	2502	187	389	159	159
16146 Steele	1734	1497	41	47	1855	1043	592	2308	936	48	122	45	45
8383 Stevens	943	787	24	40	940	588	254	1182	453	37	91	20	20
12949 Swift	1339	1151	85	55	1190	753	1784	1798	905	87	176	38	38
22407 Todd	1319	1922	339	132	2087	1317	881	2578	1075	400	813	83	83
8049 Traverse	774	779	27	9	834	482	138	1086	368	84	43	17	17
18554 Wabasha	1787	1449	41	84	1750	1138	557	2152	973	52	184	47	47
8652 Wadena	938	651	116	20	980	408	290	1118	368	132	71	32	32
13466 Waseca	1522	1178	47	60	1511	926	507	1962	738	60	118	54	54
26013 Washington	2167	1610	149	118	2265	1070	755	2910	801	154	196	41	41
11382 Watonwan	1300	801	30	35	1215	442	419	1667	354	32	76	23	23
9063 Wilkin	690	808	42	21	816	497	246	1009	403	64	79	25	25
33398 Winona	2916	2907	133	87	2145	2220	812	3711	816	183	284	135	135
28082 Wright	2683	2262	87	97	2539	1406	1199	3591	1111	156	289	107	107
15406 Yellow Medicine	1501	1238	149	107	1581	516	783	2191	377	133	231	57	57
Total	179544	179152	20117	7793	185171	117543	78426	245852	93115	26306	19885	5476	5476
Plurality	392				67678			152737					
Per cent.	46.35	46.24	5.19	2.02	48.58	30.84	20.58	62.94	23.82	6.73	5.09	1.41	1.41
Total vote			387378		381140			390634					

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 64,334 votes; Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,505; Chafin, Pro., 7,886; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 2,212.

For president in 1916 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., received 468 votes and Meier, Pro. (elector), 290.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Hous-

ton, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona.

Sydney Anderson, Rep. 25,273

Henry M. Lamberton, Dem. 13,290

2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lincoln, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock and Watonwan.

Franklin F. Ellsworth, Rep. (no op.) 23,392

2. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, Sibley and Washington, Charles R. Davis, Rep.....	25,527
E. F. Kelly, Jr., Dem.....	10,354
4. County of Ramsey, Darius F. Reese, Rep.....	11,737
Carl C. Van Dyke, Dem.....	23,516
Herman W. Phillips, Soc.....	1,854
H. O. Peterson, Pro.....	1,305
5. First, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Minneapolis and the township of St. Anthony, all in Hennepin county, Ernest Lundeen, Rep.....	19,131
Madison C. Bowler, Dem.....	11,849
Thomas E. Lattimer, Soc.....	7,526
Arthur Markve, Pro.....	6,599
6. Counties of Aitkin, Benton, Beltrami, Cass, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd and Wadena, Harold Knutson, Rep.....	20,889
William F. Donohue, Dem.....	13,107
John Knutson, Pro.....	2,766
7. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Stevens, Swift, Traverse and Yellow Medicine, Andrew J. Volstad, Rep.....	21,305
Irve Townsend, Dem.....	6,519
E. E. Lobock, Pro.....	11,961
8. Counties of Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake and St. Louis, Clarence B. Miller, Rep.....	17,758
Bert N. Wheeler, Pro.....	7,921
Juls J. Anderson, Soc.....	9,034
9. Counties of Becker, Clay, Clearwater, Kittson, Mahanomen, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Pennington, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau and Wilkin, Halvor Steenerson, Rep.....	25,429
Carl E. Swanson, Dem.....	8,313
T. A. Thompson, Soc.....	4,347
10. Counties of Anoka, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Pine, Wright and Hennepin (except township of St. Anthony) and 3d, 4th and 10th wards of Minneapolis, Lowell B. Jepson, Rep.....	13,170
Nell M. Cronin, Dem.....	7,148
J. G. Soltis, Soc.....	3,782
Thomas D. Schall, Pro.....	19,696

LEGISLATURE

There are no party divisions. Under the law every legislator is elected as a nonpartisan.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—J. A. Burnquist, Rep.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Thomas Frankson, Rep.
 Secretary of State—Julius A. Schmah, Rep.
 Auditor—Jacob A. O. Preus, Rep.
 Treasurer—Henry Rines, Rep.
 Attorney-General—Lyndon A. Smith, Rep.

MISSISSIPPI (Population, 1916, 1,951,674).

Population 1916.	President 1916			
	Counties.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Prog.
25265 Adams	671	42	1	2
18159 Alcorn	1452	125	13	11
22954 Amite	1024	16	6	2
28851 Attala	1287	110	25	7
10245 Benton	718	38	—	—
45905 Bolivar (no election).				
17726 Calhoun	1225	45	33	16
23159 Carroll	943	34	15	4
22846 Chickasaw	1215	47	40	—
14357 Choctaw	873	53	30	6
17403 Claiborne	435	5	1	1
21639 Clarke	1092	49	26	10
20293 Clay	832	27	1	2
33217 Coahoma	697	21	3	2
33314 Copiah	1486	20	4	2
18909 Covington	836	63	72	7
23130 De Soto	861	12	—	—
20722 Forrest	1146	54	62	12
15193 Franklin	769	22	6	2
6599 George	341	32	29	3
6050 Greene	399	32	4	6
15727 Grenada	649	28	6	4
11207 Hancock	512	68	2	9

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Prog.
34658 Harrison	1395	197	54	11
63726 Hinds	2220	97	20	8
39088 Holmes	1070	21	14	3
10260 Issaquena	94	8	2	—
14526 Itawamba	1407	184	1	19
15461 Jackson	743	87	22	8
18498 Jasper	1040	38	37	5
28221 Jefferson	456	3	1	—
12860 Jefferson Davis	634	45	4	5
29885 Jones	1664	196	215	24
20348 Kemper	939	71	13	3
21833 Lafayette	1370	47	9	16
11741 Lamar	744	89	49	47
46919 Lauderdale	3058	157	85	14
13080 Lawrence	725	18	6	2
18298 Leake	1434	31	28	—
28894 Lee	1683	91	5	7
36290 Le Flore	853	28	2	1
28597 Lincoln	1282	105	21	7
30703 Lowndes	1028	29	8	6
33506 Madison	782	36	20	2
15599 Marion	792	51	3	1
26796 Marshall	1017	8	1	2
33178 Monroe	1684	82	15	7
17706 Montgomery	997	35	25	6
17980 Neshoba	1459	63	11	6
23085 Newton	1341	19	60	5
28503 Noxubee	656	10	1	1
19676 Oktibbeha	911	48	1	3
34274 Panola	1262	29	—	2
16593 Pearl River	521	35	1	2
7685 Perry	395	32	23	—
37272 Pike	1451	53	12	3
19688 Pontotoc	1314	110	2	9
16931 Prentiss	1842	164	30	15
11593 Quitman	272	12	1	1
23944 Rankin	1104	8	12	4
16723 Scott	1106	25	18	5
15694 Sharkey	246	6	3	3
17201 Simpson	966	34	8	4
16603 Stone	1271	36	13	9
28787 Sunflower	879	20	2	1
29078 Tallahatchie	1061	6	—	1
19714 Tate	1074	18	3	4
14631 Tippah	1547	82	11	5
13067 Tishomingo	1031	175	18	16
18646 Tunica	173	—	—	—
18997 Union	1666	89	9	13
Walthall	665	12	11	2
27488 Warren	1204	73	6	10
45923 Washington	836	47	2	3
14709 Wayne	787	47	34	8
14853 Webster	944	143	47	9
18075 Wilkinson	460	8	4	4
17139 Winston	1152	47	28	3
21519 Yalobusha	1175	49	7	15
46672 Yazoo	1146	25	7	2
Total	80422	4253	1469	498
Plurality	76169			
Per cent.	92.82	4.91	1.70	.57
Total vote.	86642			

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Le, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, Noxubee and Tishomingo, E. S. Candler, Dem.....	10,886
2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union, H. D. Stephens, Dem.....	10,192
J. G. Adams, Soc.....	255
3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issaquena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Holmes and Washington, B. G. Humphreys, Dem.....	4,780
4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, Yalobusha and Attala, T. U. Sisson, Dem.....	10,886
5. The counties of Winston, Clarke, Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Kemper, W. W. Venable, Dem.....	13,011
C. C. Evans, Soc.....	740
6. The counties of Covington, Forrest, George,	

Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson Davis,
Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry,
Wayne, Simpson, Stone and Pearl River.
B. P. Harrison, Dem.....12,639
F. T. Maxwell, Soc.....716
7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin,
Jefferson, Lincoln, Adams, Pike, Amite and
Wilkinson.
Percy E. Quin, Dem.....7,496
8. The counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison,
Hinds and Rankin.
J. W. Collier, Dem.....6,147

LEGISLATURE.
The members of the legislature are democrats.
STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Theodore C. Bilbo.
Lieutenant-Governor—Lee M. Russell.
Secretary—J. W. Power.
Treasurer—Dr. J. P. Taylor.
Attorney-General—Ross A. Collins.

MISSOURI (Population, 1916, 3,410,692).

Counties.	President 1916.			
	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Soc.
Population (114)	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.
2270 Adair	2275	2681	37	243
15282 Andrew	1853	2087	21	16
13604 Atchison	1697	1626	27	27
21687 Audrain	3572	1741	16	26
23869 Barry	2752	2683	17	148
16747 Barton	2217	1597	39	153
25869 Bates	3255	2597	67	129
14881 Benton	1285	1842	27	26
14576 Bollinger	1538	1624	13	69
30533 Boone	5901	2180	22	30
93020 Buchanan	10973	7761	91	279
20624 Butler	2255	2714	14	173
14605 Caldwell	1833	2069	23	3
24400 Callaway	3882	2000	12	16
11582 Camden	930	1261	8	41
27621 Cape Girardeau	2993	3753	43	75
23098 Carroll	2822	2978	37	43
5504 Carter	586	469	6	66
22973 Cass	3337	2104	42	60
16080 Cedar	1410	1574	27	76
23503 Chariton	3135	2183	36	22
15832 Christian	938	1978	14	141
12811 Clark	5892	1782	12	28
20903 Clay	3392	1307	12	37
15297 Clinton	2153	1551	47	19
21957 Cole	2915	2746	10	31
20311 Cooper	2537	2830	29	19
13576 Crawford	1312	1642	18	47
15613 Dade	1618	1941	23	54
13181 Dallas	1022	1423	12	46
17605 Daviess	2375	2342	42	12
12531 DeKalb	1647	1640	31	12
13245 Dent	1457	1252	5	66
16664 Douglas	737	1730	14	164
30323 Dunklin	3723	1924	8	375
23830 Franklin	2468	4326	42	94
12417 Gasconade	510	2513	13	19
16820 Gentry	2404	1823	46	33
63831 Greene	7179	7534	122	540
16744 Grundy	1789	2481	53	46
20466 Harrison	2205	2741	77	62
27242 Henry	3653	2727	49	70
8741 Hickory	552	1144	11	59
14539 Holt	1615	2030	28	14
15653 Howard	2866	1121	19	16
21065 Howell	1881	2132	23	223
8563 Iron	1027	874	8	25
283522 Jackson	44556	22943	339	1095
89673 Jasper	10513	9358	197	911
27878 Jefferson	3021	3310	19	130
26297 Johnson	3701	2966	29	62
12403 Knox	1657	1460	22	37
17363 Laclede	1755	1877	8	87
30154 Lafayette	4073	4049	30	93
26583 Lawrence	2809	3229	44	260
15514 Lewis	2357	1429	20	24
17033 Lincoln	2468	1642	19	11
25233 Linn	3447	2801	47	10
19463 Livingston	2609	2424	28	39
13539 McDonald	1631	1414	26	93
30688 Macdonald	3805	2034	50	162
11273 Madison	1310	1230	8	21
10088 Maries	1319	725	7	20
30572 Marion	4534	2759	52	52

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.
12335 Mercer	1042	1733	31	28
16717 Miller	1395	1862	8	88
14557 Mississippi	1874	1330	7	48
14375 Monticau	1675	1748	16	35
18304 Monroe	3738	742	14	85
15604 Montgomery	1988	2079	33	18
12863 Morgan	1368	1578	6	13
19488 New Madrid	2715	2039	19	99
27336 Newton	2153	2929	64	249
28332 Nodaway	3874	3540	44	41
14681 Oregon	1799	690	5	82
14283 Osage	1333	1769	8	24
11926 Ozark	654	1331	9	26
19559 Pemiscot	1396	1988	8	10
14898 Perry	2447	2076	3	95
33913 Pettis	4665	4319	63	252
15796 Phelps	1387	1487	8	36
22556 Pike	3344	2322	12	25
14429 Platte	2974	921	8	11
21561 Polk	2149	2613	30	63
11433 Potosi	1339	1063	5	40
14308 Putnam	1035	2106	43	59
12913 Ralls	1994	826	14	9
26182 Randolph	5080	2111	56	45
24151 Ray	3380	1718	29	32
9592 Reynolds	1209	592	4	34
13099 Ripley	1325	1053	10	105
24695 St. Charles	1924	3518	11	35
16412 St. Clair	1381	1718	34	114
35738 St. Francois	3675	3015	33	157
10607 Ste. Genevieve	1218	1131	3	14
32417 St. Louis	7587	12481	95	452
637029 St. Louis city	74053	88738	451	3482
29448 Saline	4503	2966	56	24
9062 Schuyler	1341	995	25	15
11869 Scotland	1592	1243	14	51
22372 Scott	2316	2285	24	202
11443 Shannon	1212	788	3	141
14864 Shelby	2550	1195	23	21
27807 Stoddard	3274	2482	28	314
11559 Stone	622	1525	6	116
18598 Sullivan	2446	2420	28	40
9134 Taney	678	1123	7	34
21458 Texas	2299	1909	27	86
23827 Vernon	3779	2211	37	195
17123 Warren	487	1752	3	41
13378 Washington	1394	1657	7	24
15181 Wayne	1594	1528	14	91
17377 Webster	1903	2114	33	61
8007 Worth	1079	892	36	7
18315 Wright	1593	2176	16	77

Total39,708 36939 3881 14608
Plurality28659
Per cent50.64 47.01 49 1.96
Total vote785736

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received
330,746 votes; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt,
Prog., 124,371; Chafin, Pro., 5,380; Debs, Soc.,
28,466; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 1,778.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

James A. Reed, Dem.....396,166
Walter S. Dickey, Rep.....371,710
H. O'Hare, Soc.....14,654
Joseph Scheidler, Soc.-Lab.....962

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis,
Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland,
Shelby.
E. S. Brown, Rep.....13,566
M. A. Romjue, Dem.....22,340
M. L. Ferguson, Soc.....596
2. The counties of Carroll, Chariton, Grundy,
Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Sullivan,
W. W. Rucker, Dem.....24,964
O. A. Pickett, Rep.....17,936
E. A. Hill, Soc.....354
3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Da-
viess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray,
Worth.
Joshua W. Alexander, Dem.....21,568
L. T. Moulton, Rep.....17,763
Julius C. Hughes, Pro.....298
George Miller, Soc.....219
4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan,
Holt, Nodaway, Platte.
C. E. Booher, Dem.....22,155
Jacob Geiger, Rep.....18,632

A. B. Wray, Pro.....	211
J. B. Kunzelmann, Soc.....	348
5. Jackson county.	
William P. Borland, Dem.....	46,065
I. B. Kimbrell, Rep.....	31,292
E. D. Wilcox, Soc.....	1,059
Karl Oberhew, Soc.-Lab.....	86
6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, St. Clair.	
C. C. Dickinson, Dem.....	18,869
R. O. Crawford, Rep.....	15,948
7. The counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, Saline.	
Courtney W. Hamlin, Dem.....	26,766
S. P. Houston, Rep.....	25,953
S. H. McElvain, Pro.....	314
8. The counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage.	
Dersey W. Shackelford, Dem.....	17,599
North T. Gentry, Rep.....	16,255
9. The counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, Warren.	
Champ Clark, Dem.....	23,755
W. L. Cole, Rep.....	21,704
H. Schumacher, Soc.....	249
W. L. Kolkmeier, Soc.-Lab.....	29
10. The county of St. Louis and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 27th (precinct 11), 28th wards of the city of St. Louis.	
Jacob E. Meeker, Rep.....	63,663
E. J. Brennan, Dem.....	43,271
J. F. Bergner, Soc.....	3,080
Frank Worische, Soc.-Lab.....	214
11. The 2d, 3d, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 27th (except precinct 11) wards of the city of St. Louis.	
W. L. Igoe, Dem.....	23,928
J. H. Bartoe, Rep.....	17,434
W. C. Long, Soc.....	684
Jos. Spalt, Soc.-Lab.....	41
12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3 and 4), 30th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts from 1 to 6, inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.	
L. C. Dyer, Rep.....	16,345
M. J. Gill, Dem.....	12,465
L. H. Davis, Soc.....	360
E. Snavely, Soc.-Lab.....	47
13. The counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Washington, Wayne.	
Walter L. Hensley, Dem.....	17,850
M. E. Rhodes, Rep.....	17,537
N. N. Cunningham, Soc.....	566
14. The counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, Taney.	
Joseph J. Russell, Dem.....	30,889
David W. Hill, Rep.....	29,727
N. B. Wilkinson, Soc.....	2,088
15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Vernon.	
Perl D. Decker, Dem.....	26,240
Joe J. Manlove, Rep.....	24,013
W. H. Dalton, Pro.....	326
A. E. Elliot, Soc.....	1,915
Robert Hood, Soc.-Lab.....	103
16. The counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, Wright.	
T. L. Rubey, Dem.....	17,303
A. H. Harrison, Rep.....	16,058
H. M. Fouty, Soc.....	592

LEGISLATURE. Senate House, J. B.

Democrats	26	77	103
Republicans	8	65	73

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Frederick D. Gardner, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Wallace Crossley, Dem.
 Secretary of State—John L. Sullivan, Dem.
 Auditor—George E. Hackmann, Rep.
 Treasurer—George H. Middelkamp, Dem.
 Attorney-General—Frank W. McAllister, Dem.

MONTANA (Population, 1916, 459,494).

Counties.	Population in 1910.	(41)	President Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.
6466 Beaverhead	1453	1455	89		
Big Horn	749	506	16		
Blaine	1261	857	77		
3491 Broadwater	1100	584	53		
13962 Carbon	1926	1276	380		
28823 Cascade	6612	3253	758		
17191 Chouteau	2738	1486	187		
14123 Custer	2602	1591	144		
12735 Dawson	2835	2105	190		
12938 Deer Lodge	4171	1860	109		
Fallon	1845	1189	95		
17385 Fergus	5749	3290	382		
18785 Flathead	2978	2913	550		
14079 Gallatin	3661	2527	116		
2942 Granite	812	574	89		
Hill	3242	1709	428		
5601 Jefferson	1124	712	104		
21853 Lewis and Clark	4337	3423	201		
3638 Lincoln	1185	897	292		
7229 Madison	1672	1279	67		
4190 Meagher	1482	1158	47		
Mineral	788	252	188		
23596 Missoula	4069	2926	562		
Musselshell	2036	1738	274		
10731 Park	2050	1957	300		
Phillips	1252	999	104		
5964 Powell	1373	939	83		
Prairie	622	539	22		
11666 Ravalli	1967	1623	233		
Richland	1947	1223	184		
7985 Rosebud	1698	1337	95		
3713 Sanders	1173	793	151		
Sheridan	3264	1724	371		
56848 Silver Bow	13084	6784	1583		
Stillwater	1197	1042	69		
4029 Sweet Grass	139	890	44		
9546 Teton	2273	1603	292		
Toole	1075	693	195		
13630 Valley	2102	1111	56		
Wibaux	585	466	56		
22944 Yellowstone	4259	3231	251		
Total	101104	68909	9467		
Plurality	34195				
Per cent	56.97	37.69	5.34		
Total vote		177480			

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 27,941 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,456; Taft, Rep., 18,512; Debs, Soc., 10,885, and Chafin, Pro., 32.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Henry L. Myers, Dem.....	35,580
Charles N. Pray, Rep.....	72,753
Henry LaBeau, Soc.....	9,292

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

*John M. Evans, Dem.....	84,499
Harry B. Mitchell, Dem.....	70,578
George W. Farr, Rep.....	66,974
*Jeannette Rankin, Rep.....	77,932
John H. McGuffey, Soc.....	9,002
A. F. Meissner, Soc.....	8,479
*Elected.	

LEGISLATURE.

Senate House, J. B.

Democrats	13	49	62
Republicans	23	45	74

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Samuel V. Stewart, Dem.
 Lieutenant-Governor—William W. McDowell, Dem.
 Secretary of State—Charles T. Stewart, Rep.
 Attorney-General—S. C. Ford, Rep.
 State Treasurer—H. L. Hart, Rep.
 State Auditor—William Keating, Dem.
 Supt. Public Instruction—May Trumper, Rep.

NEBRASKA (Population, 1916, 1,271,375).

Population in 1916.	Counties. (93)	President, 1916.					President 1912.				
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	So. C. Bacon.	Pro. Hanly.	Rep. Taft.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Debs.	Pro. Chaffin.	Prog. Roosevelt.	
20900	Adams	2657	2041	98	63	301	2117	188	125	943	
14003	Antelope	1881	1495	32	44	877	1228	50	33	947	
	Arthur	286	143	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	
1444	Banner	166	142	17	1	53	57	35	3	128	
1642	Blaine	246	184	13	8	126	165	33	7	107	
13145	Boone	2005	1225	35	37	570	1350	51	40	842	
6181	Box Butte	914	591	25	19	229	650	97	30	424	
8826	Boyd	832	809	47	14	281	651	57	23	653	
6083	Brown	901	528	42	18	294	483	92	21	415	
21907	Buffalo	2877	2216	136	64	1081	2061	261	57	1256	
12726	Burt	1425	1508	23	21	865	1040	41	20	1005	
15403	Butler	2332	1120	35	23	823	1756	40	37	536	
19786	Cass	2595	1927	135	66	967	2009	154	66	1132	
15191	Cedar	1715	1727	21	23	722	1515	9	17	1045	
3613	Chase	651	369	40	24	216	264	38	24	265	
10414	Cherry	1734	1091	124	34	689	1052	229	35	631	
4551	Cheyenne	834	563	41	26	232	348	78	21	281	
15729	Clay	1975	1737	69	35	554	1694	52	63	1292	
11610	Colfax	1628	897	47	5	620	998	80	12	390	
13782	Cuming	1424	1551	51	7	769	1484	30	8	476	
25668	Custer	3609	2047	227	88	1051	2426	353	79	1874	
6564	Dakota	1032	592	22	8	408	612	50	12	357	
8254	Dawes	1088	751	49	17	298	538	65	15	610	
15961	Dawson	1989	1444	60	40	451	1613	76	54	1207	
1786	Deuel	340	181	16	4	64	135	25	1	157	
11477	Dixon	1350	1208	29	28	582	822	24	38	955	
22145	Dodge	2644	2446	160	57	1324	1987	209	74	934	
168546	Douglas	24796	14557	1755	309	6212	12953	2154	124	7930	
4098	Dundy	570	347	43	17	148	304	72	10	347	
14674	Fillmore	1911	1561	42	34	972	1736	78	44	787	
10303	Franklin	1345	1081	38	31	334	1148	58	31	779	
8572	Frontier	1138	736	67	27	294	657	120	37	582	
12083	Furnas	1607	1163	43	26	354	1266	83	55	815	
30325	Gage	3385	3383	83	75	1336	2593	173	88	2159	
3538	Garden	598	306	34	16	136	282	48	13	369	
3417	Garfield	426	302	57	9	192	234	135	5	245	
4923	Gosper	617	434	20	6	129	524	10	16	283	
1097	Grant	241	157	6	6	82	93	7	2	52	
8047	Greeley	1289	627	43	15	371	913	65	21	376	
20961	Hall	2483	2555	159	60	1047	2086	249	58	974	
13459	Hamilton	1816	1444	31	50	450	1493	87	63	1054	
9578	Harlan	1267	834	95	25	325	922	142	64	613	
3011	Hayes	382	219	39	9	106	139	41	8	246	
5415	Hitchcock	733	435	25	10	128	471	60	28	371	
15545	Holt	2213	1568	77	37	778	1456	130	43	1196	
981	Hooker	218	109	3	5	103	122	19	2	57	
10783	Howard	1695	698	54	18	481	1115	87	24	544	
16852	Jefferson	1841	1813	177	37	655	1399	226	43	1208	
10187	Johnson	1117	1373	14	14	672	890	27	21	649	
9706	Kearney	1396	760	46	17	338	1012	44	33	657	
3692	Keith	544	389	46	12	188	304	85	5	235	
3452	Kearney	401	316	40	14	258	221	70	11	246	
1942	Kimball	383	223	20	14	73	109	18	3	204	
18358	Knox	2329	1910	53	23	1028	1864	81	26	920	
73793	Lancaster	9093	7042	314	222	2566	6685	445	264	4143	
15684	Lincoln	2192	1309	213	43	690	1129	400	60	910	
1521	Logan	283	172	25	8	97	153	17	6	110	
2188	Loup	219	164	36	9	131	114	59	7	148	
19101	Madison	184	106	15	9	1181	1720	56	37	1016	
2470	McPherson	2358	2428	47	39	114	180	45	8	232	
10379	Merrick	1349	1178	49	49	526	951	40	112	695	
4584	Morrill	888	470	57	12	227	392	75	25	400	
8926	Nance	1165	980	17	16	630	716	22	27	536	
19095	Nemaha	1658	1498	46	35	672	1374	58	45	842	
13019	Nuckolls	1232	1411	70	27	738	1312	73	38	852	
18323	Otoe	2344	2121	53	33	922	1946	71	51	1054	
10582	Pawnee	1171	1228	33	33	593	958	53	61	711	
2570	Perkins	397	210	41	5	101	254	32	3	190	
10451	Phelps	1425	971	71	33	254	974	76	33	1072	
10122	Pierce	1030	1228	15	14	694	948	15	17	461	
19006	Platte	2412	1918	41	28	589	2015	45	32	1227	
10521	Polk	1600	1080	46	50	435	996	89	140	785	
11056	Red Willow	1418	977	144	24	256	927	191	26	782	
17448	Richardson	2650	2039	64	70	965	1980	107	53	1350	
3627	Rock	449	375	46	6	231	280	56	15	289	
17866	Saline	2646	1469	32	33	1185	1942	58	83	739	
9274	Sarpy	1329	885	33	16	404	857	71	23	404	
21179	Sauders	1957	1957	80	31	808	2671	30	13	513	
8355	Scotts Bluff	1587	1144	169	29	314	406	230	32	657	
15895	Seward	1797	1855	24	15	788	1575	27	27	988	
7328	Sheridan	1158	604	74	26	377	630	123	31	512	
8278	Sherman	1208	706	79	19	455	675	124	20	595	
5599	Sioux	787	344	33	13	151	375	63	8	396	

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly.	Taft.	Wilson.	Debs.	Chafin.	Roosevelt.
7542 Stanton	899	736	17	12	471	725	16	5	297
14775 Thayer	1581	1772	74	28	703	1491	37	50	964
1191 Thomas	261	244	18	7	86	172	22	3	104
8704 Thurston	1255	717	26	13	436	834	63	12	492
9480 Valley	1388	840	51	15	552	789	121	44	561
12738 Washington	1555	1297	76	16	599	1182	91	20	906
10397 Wayne	1006	1208	19	29	600	808	20	9	725
12008 Webster	1469	1191	61	41	536	1163	79	71	915
2292 Wheeler	270	163	59	2	71	194	33	4	179
18721 York	2206	2011	48	61	962	1886	86	92	1086
Total	158827	117717	7141	2907	754029	109008	10174	3419	72614
Plurality	41056					36394			
Per cent.	55.26	40.97	2.49	1.01	21.75	43.65	4.09	1.37	29.13
Total vote.		287270				249208			

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Dem.	143,082
John L. Kennedy, Rep.-Prog.	131,359
E. E. Olmsted, Soc.	7,425
D. B. Gilbert, Pro.	4,429

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson.	
J. A. Maguire, Dem.	16,894
C. F. Reavis, Rep.	21,021
Glen H. Abel, Soc.	693
2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington.	
C. O. Lobeck, Dem.	25,617
Benjamin S. Baker, Rep.	17,578
G. C. Porter, Soc.	2,922
3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne.	
D. V. Stephens, Dem.	28,055
William P. Warner, Rep.-Prog.	25,541
J. M. Woodcock, Soc.	748
4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.	
Charles H. Sloan, Rep.-Prog.	24,054
William L. Stark, Dem.	18,793
John Ittner, Soc.	880
5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.	
A. C. Shallenberger, Rep.	22,686
S. R. Barton, Rep.-Prog.	18,293
W. C. Elliott, Soc.	1,062
6. Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Kearney, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.	
Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep.	33,559
E. B. McDermott, Dem.	22,317
John Canright, Soc.	2,171

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Democrats	23	60	83
Republicans	10	40	50

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Keith Neville, Dem.	
Secretary—Charles W. Pool, Dem.	
Auditor—William H. Smith, Dem.	
Treasurer—George E. Hall, Dem.	
Attorney-General—Willis E. Reed, Dem.	

NEVADA (Population, 1916, 106,734).

A. C. Shabenberger, Rep.....	22,686
S. R. Barton, Rep-Prog.....	18,293
W. C. Elliott, Soc.....	1,062
6. Counties of Arthur, Banner, Blaine, Bozette, Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keyapaha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.....	
Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep.....	33,559
E. B. McDermott, Dem.....	22,317
John Canright, Soc.....	2,171

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Democrats	23	60	83
Republicans	10	40	50

STATE OFFICERS.

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Auditor—William H. Smith, Dem.	
Treasurer—George E. Hall, Dem.	
Attorney-General—Willis E. Reed, Dem.	

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Taft.	Wilson.	Debs.	Chafin.	Roosevelt.
3045 Storey	463	403	6	166	400	32	212	
17434 Washoe	3341	3225	397	646	1446	306	1149	
7441 White Pine ..	1922	948	239	259	515	302	431	

Total

Total

Per cent.

Total vote.

For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received

348 votes.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Key Pittman, Dem.	12,765
Samuel Platt, Rep.	10,618
A. Grant Miller, Soc.	9,511

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

E. E. Roberts, Rep.	13,973
Edwin E. Caine, Dem.	13,236
M. J. Scanlon, Soc.	5,343

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	12	27	39
Democrats	9	25	34
Socialists	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Emmitt D. Boyle, Dem.	
Lieutenant-Governor—Maurice Sullivan, Dem.	
Secretary of State—George Brodigan, Dem.	
Treasurer—Ed Malley, Dem.	
Comptroller—George A. Cole, Dem.	
Attorney-General—George B. Thatcher, Dem.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Population, 1916, 442,506)

Counties.	Pres. 1916	Presid't 1912
Population (10)	Dem. Rep.	Wilson. Hughes.
21309 Belknap	2310	2579
16316 Carroll	2003	2259
30659 Cheshire	2779	3337
30753 Coos	3247	2762
41652 Grafton	4644	4795
26072 Hillsborough ..	19637	9927
153235 Merrimack	5967	5970
52188 Rockingham	5637	5865
38951 Strafford	4040	4037
19337 Sullivan	2215	2192

Total

Plurality

Per cent.

Total vote.

For president in 1916 Hanly (Pro.) received

296 votes.

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 32,927 votes; Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,981, and Chafin, Pro., 535.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).	
Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep.	21,826
Gordon Woodbury, Dem.	19,806
2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).	
Edward H. Wason, Rep.	22,296
Raymond B. Stevens, Dem.	20,145

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	18	242	258
Democrats	8	160	168

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Henry W. Keyes, Rep.	
Secretary of State—E. N. Pearson.	

NEW JERSEY (Population, 1916, 2,948,017).

Population in 1916.	Counties. (21)	President, 1916.				
		Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Tranby.	Dem. Wilson.	S.L. Cramer.
71894	Atlantic	9713	122	133	5467	12
138002	Bergen	18494	595	113	11530	65
65565	Burlington	8803	115	158	6535	9
142029	Camden	18318	1101	350	14010	38
19745	Cape May	2904	37	66	2097	4
55153	Cumberland	5692	308	323	4573	21
512886	Essex	54167	2280	184	34596	212
37368	Gloucester	5352	118	539	3745	9
537231	Hudson	42518	1811	73	44663	140
35569	Hunterdon	3408	45	65	4462	4
125657	Mercer	14213	460	154	10621	45
14426	Middlesex	11851	185	103	9975	32
94734	Monmouth	11624	103	120	10729	14
74704	Morris	8530	214	172	6798	14
21318	Ocean	3386	31	28	2076	6
215902	Passaic	18754	1561	123	13340	121
26999	Salem	4080	68	84	3553	3
38820	Somerset	4707	34	50	3653	7
25781	Sussex	2461	70	42	3093	7
140197	Union	16705	1040	97	10828	44
43187	Warren	3302	107	201	5374	48
Total		268982	10405	3182	211018	855
Plurality		57964				
Per cent.		54.40	2.11	.64	42.68	.17
Total vote		494442				

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 88,374 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,409; Wilson, Dem., 178,282; Debs, Soc., 15,900; Chafin, Pro., 2,875.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Rep.	244,715
James E. Martine, Dem.	170,019
Barbour, Pro.	7,178
Doughty, Soc.	13,358
Katz, Soc.-Lab.	1,826

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem.	
William J. Browning, Rep.	26,589
Millard F. Cattell, Dem.	15,329
Grafton E. Day, Pro.	1,636
Josiah H. Snyder, Soc.	1,667
2. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington.	
Isaac Bacharach, Rep.	24,865
J. W. Gamble, Pro.	1,654
William Myers, Dem.	14,220
Abraham Warren, Soc.	880
3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean.	
Robert Carson, Rep.	22,380
Thomas J. Scully, Dem.	22,369
A. D. Alberson, Soc.	604
M. V. McDuffie, Pro.	880
4. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer.	
Elijah C. Hutchinson, Rep.	18,131
Azariah M. Beekman, Dem.	16,926
William Lungar, Pro.	500
J. L. Van Nest, Soc.	744
5. Counties of Union and Morris.	
John H. Capstick, Rep.	20,951
William E. Tuttle, Jr., Dem.	17,176
B. F. Brelsford, Soc.	1,493
Bernard Burgholz, Soc.-Lab.	217
William H. Chandler, Pro.	613
6. Counties of Bergen, Sussex, Warren and Passaic (part).	
John R. Ramsey, Rep.	21,464
Robert N. Heath, Dem.	18,770
Charles P. DeYoe, Soc.	1,295
Franklin P. Lefferts, Pro.	746
7. Part of Passaic county.	
Dow H. Drucker, Rep.	15,991
Thomas J. Beardmore, Dem.	7,980
Morris Korshot, Soc.	3,326
Emil Rauer, Soc.-Lab.	188
Charles Schwickert, Pro.	2,617
8. Essex (part) and Hudson (part).	
Edward W. Gray, Rep.	18,663
Stephen Bircher, Soc.	1,050
Eugene F. Kinkead, Dem.	15,395

9. Essex (part).	
Richard Wayne Parker, Rep.	14,461
John Berryman, Pro.	382
John A. Matthews, Dem.	13,625
John T. Wherrett, Soc.	1,923

10. Essex (part).	
Frederick R. Lehlbach, Rep.	21,822
J. Alexander Cairns, Soc.	1,492
Dallas Flannagan, Dem.	12,381
Joseph A. Wiegand, Pro.	303

11. Hudson (part).	
John J. Egan, Dem.	15,769
Valentine Bausch, Soc.	1,113
Edward C. Brennan, Rep.	9,049
Charles C. Hendrick, Ind. Dem.	708

12. Hudson (part).	
James A. Hamill, Dem.	17,365
Arthur T. Dear, Rep.	12,058
Robert Hillas, Pro.	145
Edward H. Mead, Soc.	892

LEGISLATURE.	
Democrats	6 16 22
Republicans	15 44 59

SENATE HOUSE. J.B.	
STATE OFFICERS.	
Governor—Walter E. Edge, Rep.	
Secretary of State—Thomas F. Martin, Dem.	
Treasurer—William T. Read, Rep.	
Comptroller—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.	

NEW MEXICO (Population, 1916, 410,283).

Population in 1916.	Counties. (26)	President, 1916.				
		Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Tranby.	Dem.
23806	Bernalillo	2399	2714	77	6	
16850	Chaves	2279	862	185	5	
16460	Colfax	2024	1839	38	1	
11443	Curry	1205	356	323	2	
12893	Donna Ana	1079	1606	22		
12400	Eddy	1405	425	99	6	
14813	Grant	2305	1689	96	4	
10927	Guadalupe	1173	1067	36		
7322	Lincoln	870	889	43	1	
3913	Luna	796	418	45		
12963	McKinley	564	663	2	5	
12611	Mora	1505	1590	13		
7069	Otero	824	561	128	2	
14912	Quay	1562	598	234	26	
16719	Rio Arriba	1528	1992	1		
12064	Roosevelt	1088	230	150	11	
8579	Sandoval	734	611			
8504	San Juan	637	385	46		
22930	San Miguel	2263	2933	29	9	
14770	Santa Fe	1406	1830	15	7	
3536	Sierra	493	460	23		
14761	Socorro	1573	1954	16	6	
12008	Taos	910	1320	45	3	
10119	Torrance	579	948	68	3	
11404	Union	1966	1495	246	12	
13320	Valencia	394	1540	17		
Total		33691	31161	1999	112	
Plurality		2530				
Per cent.		50.31	46.54	2.98	.17	
Total vote		66963				

For president in 1912, Wilson, Dem., received 20,407 votes; Taft, Rep., 17,733; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347 and Debs, Soc., 2,859.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Andrieus A. Jones, Dem.	34,141
Frank A. Hubbell, Rep.	30,622
W. P. Metcalf, Soc.	2,033

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

William B. Walton, Dem.	32,750
Benigno C. Hernandez, Rep.	32,056
A. J. Eggum, Soc.	2,052

LEGISLATURE.	
Republicans	14 29 43
Democrats	10 20 30

STATE OFFICERS.	
Governor—W. E. Lindsey, Rep.	
Secretary of State—Antonio Lucero, Dem.	
Treasurer—H. L. Hall, Dem.	
Attorney-General—Harry L. Patton, Dem.	

NEW YORK (Population, 1916, 10,273,375).

Counties. Population (62) in 1916.	President 1916						Governor 1914					
	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Am. Pro. Hof.	Pro. S. L. Benson.	S. L. Reimer.	Dem. Glynn.	Rep. Whitman.	Prog. Davenn.	Soc. Strebel.	Pro. S. L. Suizer.	Pro. S. L. Hunter.	Pro. S. L. Hunter.
173666 Albany	26416	18754	107	180	285	41.	11540	25712	457	260	1157	135
41412 Albany (new)	5208	3191	100	436	94	2.	1082	4401	559	301	378	3
78809 Broome	40192	47564	585	95	6995	306.	26427	29385	1897	4910	548	279
65919 Cattaraugus	11316	8865	79	883	209	13.	3220	6688	277	163	1990	15
67106 Cayuga	8680	6563	138	421	377	9.	2235	6401	454	282	986	11
105126 Chautauqua	7816	6391	—	336	117	14.	2330	6819	341	172	636	11
54662 Chemung	14280	7146	435	863	923	47.	2097	10586	694	748	2062	35
35575 Chenango	6348	7460	57	609	220	5.	3232	4093	159	100	2154	21
48230 Clinton	5150	3885	50	345	54	6.	822	3453	310	32	791	8
43658 Columbia	4960	4130	24	148	21	3.	2337	3838	98	18	292	4
29249 Cortland	5227	4938	84	71	71	2.	2449	4936	206	18	291	2
45575 Delaware	4473	2693	52	314	105	3.	767	3738	151	34	269	2
87661 Dutchess	6202	4981	62	248	153	7.	1112	4558	271	85	970	9
528985 Erie	10879	8839	196	151	133	26.	3782	9838	342	144	553	13
33458 Essex	52718	45425	—	447	2303	447.	23340	49662	3239	1940	2314	173
45717 Franklin	4006	2373	33	62	21	1.	1016	3127	651	34	176	2
44534 Fulton	5014	3393	59	172	17	8.	1865	4191	218	17	207	7
37615 Genesee	5680	4084	69	297	425	2.	1650	4221	803	743	677	27
30214 Greene	5535	2793	53	267	19	4.	1138	4383	361	34	392	6
4373 Hamilton	3616	3621	29	104	59	4.	1244	3334	82	62	395	11
56356 Herkimer	609	623	—	11	3	1.	440	417	44	8	87	—
80297 Jefferson	7641	6268	288	176	188	11.	3364	5715	947	210	863	5
1634351 Kings	11105	7089	74	454	324	17.	2642	8813	490	207	569	5
24849 Lewis	118962	125095	1077	445	10220	415.	73566	95382	4760	8285	1924	426
38037 Livingston	3400	2675	28	120	12	1.	1253	2559	295	7	178	14
39289 Madison	5108	3590	74	196	18	5.	1627	4335	308	18	403	5
283212 Monroe	5813	3936	65	260	126	13.	1568	4680	386	103	355	9
57567 Montgomery	39016	21760	251	1110	1443	134.	9791	33587	3072	1426	1496	48
83930 Nassau	6844	5346	60	104	112	18.	2702	6000	401	217	711	18
276522 New York	13746	8409	133	73	127	15.	4726	8547	756	82	298	13
92036 Niagara	111047	138320	1328	261	12013	485.	90666	85478	5504	8804	1332	466
154157 Oneida	11939	8356	232	312	316	15.	3353	10026	490	235	550	12
200298 Onondaga	18549	16041	144	525	367	30.	7312	14565	1998	876	1650	39
52286 Ontario	27477	19867	212	1369	1131	64.	11774	21427	1752	920	1650	51
115751 Orange	7489	5285	—	349	53	4.	2045	5972	472	42	386	2
32000 Orleans	13119	10192	487	217	298	23.	5281	10334	1386	163	2245	35
71664 Oswego	4854	2529	36	159	19	2.	1090	3835	145	20	278	4
47216 Otsego	9846	6209	—	959	46	3.	2885	7556	326	32	897	7
14665 Putnam	5859	5975	71	326	74	3.	1558	4337	353	46	1252	48
284041 Queens	1703	1289	8	18	5	—	606	1265	70	7	85	—
122276 Rensselaer	34609	31258	—	115	2355	104.	21808	22043	983	1924	508	97
85969 Richmond	14629	13816	327	201	213	26.	10935	13729	1327	273	678	30
46873 Rockland	7174	8809	115	109	204	23.	5768	5477	255	161	173	21
89005 St. Lawrence	4977	4467	54	55	85	9.	1843	3790	349	75	723	16
91917 Saratoga	13024	6056	111	407	67	11.	3041	9767	744	84	583	4
88235 Schoenectady	8094	6711	40	180	154	4.	3308	7191	196	127	426	11
23855 Schenectady	9378	8961	31	323	1446	71.	3547	7131	601	2389	3482	52
14004 Schuyler	2825	3456	25	238	11	2.	885	2240	75	15	800	3
26972 Seneca	1946	1628	6	136	13	—	372	1340	40	7	629	1
83362 Steuben	3281	2845	30	327	25	1.	1236	2946	96	22	583	2
96138 Suffolk	10084	8029	349	645	196	11.	3208	5620	658	309	3898	9
33808 Sullivan	12649	8415	73	174	168	16.	5658	9487	447	128	1749	15
25624 Tioga	4328	3657	24	65	110	7.	2016	3243	131	83	471	6
33647 Tompkins	3330	2748	41	172	94	6.	835	2204	125	37	554	2
91769 Ulster	4659	3454	79	316	121	10.	1319	3340	360	104	913	3
32223 Warren	10680	7893	55	354	71	5.	3455	9263	246	54	707	27
47778 Washington	4835	2825	48	97	126	11.	1360	4085	167	75	178	12
50179 Wayne	7287	3907	30	135	108	3.	1930	6225	278	48	276	1
28905 Westchester	7341	4795	124	427	22	2.	1524	5798	810	44	586	6
31880 Wyoming	33688	22383	885	195	932	103.	14728	26179	2029	691	572	47
18642 Yates	4883	2783	60	228	12	4.	1901	4080	270	22	444	2
	2920	1666	21	129	24	—	492	2179	141	19	273	2
Total	865351	756880	9659	19031	45985	2665.	541269	636701	45586	37793	126270	2350
Plurality	118830						154332					
Per cent.	50.93	44.52	.57	1.12	2.71	.16.	37.59	47.69	3.17	2.62	8.76	.17
Total vote.	1700071						1439969					

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 655,475 votes; Taft, Rep., 455,423; Debs, Soc., 63,381; Chaflin, Pro., 19,427; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

William M. Calder, Rep.	836,361
William F. McCombs, Dem.	604,051
Bainbridge Colby, Prog.	15,166
Colvin, Pro.	19,425
Cannon, Soc.	61,159
Gillhaus, Soc.-Lab.	4,084

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and Queens (part).	
Lathrop Brown, Dem.	16,283
Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.	28,995

John A. Duryea, Pro.	244
Rudy J. Brossman, Soc.	361
2. County of Queens (part).	
Charles P. Caldwell, Dem.	24,604
Theron H. Burden, Rep.	19,466
P. A. Plantaroth, Pro.	108
Charles H. George, Prog.	186
Benjamin Katz, Soc.	2,611
3. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).	
Joseph V. Flynn, Dem.	11,644
Jared J. Chambers, Rep.	10,371
Frederick K. Oakley, Pro.	71
William A. Ross, Soc.	1,552
4. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).	
Harry H. Dale, Dem.	8,845
Michael Stein, Rep.	7,042

Reuben S. Goodell, Pro.....	36	Martin Aunsorge, Rep.-Am.....	10,925
Richard Hafner, Soc.....	2,451	Alexander Braunstein, Soc.....	1,434
5. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Charles H. Simmons, Pro.....	57
James P. Maher, Dem.....	12,627	22. Part of New York city (New York county).	
Charles W. Philipbar, Rep.....	11,247	Henry F. Bruckner, Dem.....	21,190
Oscar Christiansen, Pro.....	83	James A. Francis, Rep.....	9,838
Hans A. Hansen, Soc.....	1,356	John Johnson, Pro.....	51
6. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Max B. Gallin, Soc.....	2,244
Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.....	28,881	23. Part of New York city (New York county).	
Charles I. Stengle, Dem.....	17,380	William S. Bennet, Rep.....	22,720
William H. Hoople, Pro.....	189	Daniel C. Oliver, Dem.....	25,257
Alexander Eichandler, Soc.....	1,222	R. G. Green, Pro.....	285
7. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		J. George Gobeveage, Soc.....	5,810
John J. Fitzgerald, Dem and Ind. L.....	15,419	24. Part of New York city (New York and West-	
Alexander Fraser, Soc.....	452	chester counties).	
Ralph W. Bowman, Rep.....	8,302	Woodson E. Oglesby, Dem.....	18,393
John McKee, Pro.....	112	Benjamin L. Fairchild, Rep.....	25,656
8. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Mary G. Schonberg, Soc.....	3,710
Daniel J. Griffin, Dem. and Ind. L.....	22,788	25. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part).	
William L. Morehouse, Rep.....	13,353	James W. Husted, Rep.....	23,323
John J. McDonald, Pro.....	175	Chester D. Pugsley, Dem.....	14,796
José Leips, Soc.....	1,204	Herman Kebbe, Soc.....	574
9. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Levi W. Parent, Pro.....	523
Oscar W. Swift, Rep. and Ind. L.....	25,664	26. Counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess.	
Herman H. Torborg, Dem.....	16,558	Roslyn M. Cox, Dem.....	18,823
Ludwig Lore, Soc.....	2,815	Edmund - Platt, Rep.....	23,299
10. Part of Kings county (Brooklyn).		Henry Scheifer, Soc.....	23,299
Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.....	11,041	William C. Ransdell, Pro.....	471
Frank Wasserman, Dem.....	8,849	27. Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Colum-	
Henry A. Roberts, Pro.....	82	bia and Schoharie.	
William M. Feigenbaum, Soc.....	4,567	Charles B. Ward, Rep.....	24,633
11. County of Richmond (Statens island) and part		James O. Woodward, Dem.....	17,673
of lower New York city.		Edward A. Smiley, Pro.....	972
Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.....	12,998	Samuel J. Minkler, Soc.....	373
Montague Lessler, Rep.....	9,502	28. County of Albany and part of city of Troy, in	
Hiram C. Horton, Pro.....	169	Rensselaer county.	
Samuel P. Kramer, Soc.....	460	Rollin B. Sanford, Rep.....	27,619
12. Part of New York city (New York county).		Michael F. Collins, Dem.....	21,469
Meyer London, Soc.....	6,102	John Chaloux, Pro.....	294
Louis M. Block, Rep.....	968	Allin Depew, Soc.....	507
Leon Sanders, Dem.....	5,759	29. Counties of Rensselaer (part), Washington,	
T. N. Holder, Pro.....	18	Saratoga and Warren.	
Solomon Sufirin, Pro.....	17	James S. Parker, Rep.....	31,880
13. Part of New York city (New York county).		W. I. Griffin, Dem. (declined).	
Frank Dostal, Rep.....	3,886	Charles E. Robbins, Pro.....	2,134
Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem.....	5,113	Walter B. Corbin, Soc.....	1,732
Hilda G. Claessens, Soc.....	1,644	30. Counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton	
James F. Gillespie, Pro.....	17	and Hamilton.	
14. Part of New York city (New York county).		George R. Lunn, Dem.....	19,819
Fiorello H. La Guardia, Rep.....	7,247	Henry S. DeForest, Rep.....	19,197
Michael E. Farley, Dem.....	6,879	Alexander T. Blessing, Pro.....	970
Samuel Fishman, Pro.....	80	Herbert M. Merrill, Soc.....	2,126
William I. Sockheim, Soc.....	2,536	31. Counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St.	
15. Part of New York city (New York county).		Lawrence.	
Michael F. Conry, Dem.....	13,283	Bertand H. Snell, Rep.....	24,936
William Hankel, Jr., Rep.....	7,960	Louis F. Roberts, Dem.....	10,934
James E. Mitchell, Pro.....	80	Franklin D. Wallace, Pro.....	887
Nathan Block, Pro.....	105	Willard C. Thompson, Pro.....	211
Emmett O'Reilly, Soc.....	768	Henry Dodd, Soc.....	132
16. Part of New York city (New York county).		32. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and	
Peter J. Dooling, Dem.....	12,019	Madison.	
Walbridge S. Taft, Rep.....	10,678	Luther W. Mott, Rep.....	28,740
William Henkel, Amer.....	40	Otto Pfaff, Dem.....	14,322
Matthew Lindsay, Pro.....	42	David Watson, Pro.....	2,209
Jeremiah G. Frost, Soc.....	506	George H. Rockburn, Sr., Soc.....	580
17. Part of New York city (New York county).		33. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.	
John F. Carew, Dem.....	11,193	Charles A. Talcott, Dem.....	18,912
L. Bates, Jr., Rep. and Prog.....	9,467	Homer P. Snyder, Rep.....	25,252
Alfred H. Saunders, Pro.....	490	Fred L. Mould, Pro.....	668
Adele Seltzer, Soc.....	890	Carl F. Laysen, Soc.....	607
18. Part of New York city (New York county).		34. Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and	
Thomas G. Patten, Dem. and Ind. L.....	11,760	Chenango.	
George B. Francis, Rep. and Prog.....	12,104	George W. Fairchild, Rep.....	27,049
Howard G. Myers, Pro.....	50	Cortland A. Wilber, Dem.....	15,874
Irving Ottenberg, Soc.....	2,407	Levi Hoag, Pro.....	5,326
19. Part of New York city (New York county).		Joseph White, Soc.....	629
Walter M. Chandler, Rep.....	19,788	35. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.	
Michael Schaaaf, Dem.....	14,736	Walter W. Magee, Rep.....	31,316
Volney B. Cushing, Pro.....	100	Arlington H. Mallory, Dem.....	16,053
Leon A. Malkiel, Soc.....	1,513	Louis D. Solvay, Pro.....	2,231
20. Part of New York city (New York county).		Gustave A. Strebel, Soc.....	1,891
Isaac Siegel, Rep.....	4,534	36. Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates	
Bernard R. Rosenblatt, Dem.....	3,891	and Ontario.	
Albert T. Hull, Pro.....	42	Norman J. Gould, Rep.....	28,321
Morris Hillquitt, Soc.....	4,129		
21. Part of New York city (New York county).			
Murray Hulbert, Dem. and Ind. L.....	14,016		

Hiram G. Hotchkiss, Dem.	15,291
Anson L. Gardner, Pro.	1,535
Preston Wright, Soc.	301
37. Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben.	
Harry H. Pratt, Rep.	23,024
Frederick W. Palmer, Dem.	20,290
Casper G. Decker, Pro.	2,162
Joseph G. Roth, Soc.	658
38. Monroe county (part).	
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep.	29,812
Jacob Gerling, Dem.	13,861
Lucius C. Atwater, Pro.	746
Charles Swain, Soc.	1,390
39. Counties of Monroe (part), Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston.	
Archie D. Sanders, Rep.	28,812
David A. White, Dem.	13,411
William Schalber, Pro.	1,365
William H. Hillsdorf, Soc.	425
40. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part).	
S. Wallace Dempsey, Rep.	27,474
Andrew B. Gilliland, Dem.	14,966
John G. Wallenmeier, Amer.	612
Elbert A. Stevens, Pro.	508
George A. Till, Soc.	892
41. County of Erie (part).	
Charles B. Smith, Dem.	21,188
William H. Crosby, Rep.	15,443
Martin Heisler, Soc.	1,090
42. County of Erie (part).	
Daniel A. Driscoll, Dem.	15,384
William F. Waldow, Rep.	15,586
Samuel Fawkes, Soc.	579
43. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chau- tauga.	
Charles M. Hamilton, Rep.	27,144
A. F. French, Dem.	11,408
Arthur A. Amidon, Pro.	1,891
Ralph L. Eberman, Soc.	1,503

LEGISLATURE.

Republicans	36	98	135
Democrats	15	41	56
Socialists	—	10	10

SENATE HOUSE, J. B.

Senators	36	98	135
House Members	15	41	56
State Officers.	—	10	10
Governor—Charles S. Whitman, Rep.			
Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Schoenbeck, Rep.			
Secretary of State—Francis M. Hugo, Rep.			
Comptroller—Eugene M. Travis, Rep.			
Attorney-General—Merton E. Lewis, Rep.			
Treasurer—James L. Wells, Rep.			

NORTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1916, 2,402,738).

Counties.	Pres. 1916.	President 1912.	Pop. 1910.
28712 Alamance	2476	2278	2132
11592 Alexander	954	1187	852
7745 Alleghany	796	641	652
25465 Anson	2046	301	1487
19074 Ashe	1898	1929	1643
Avery	360	1158	217
36877 Beaufort	1957	1274	1605
23039 Bertie	1461	115	1571
18006 Bladen	1261	651	1140
14432 Brunswick	810	989	777
49798 Buncombe	4229	3830	2716
21408 Burke	1621	1474	1365
26240 Cabarrus	2080	2314	1738
20579 Caldwell	1725	1659	1627
5649 Camden	368	86	303
13776 Carteret	1165	1246	1153
14858 Caswell	849	338	705
27918 Catawba	2569	2624	2110
22635 Chatham	1839	1501	1652
14136 Cherokee	1362	1362	906
11303 Chowan	610	91	663
3909 Clay	490	453	372
29494 Cleveland	2764	1497	2351
28020 Columbus	2168	1327	1683
25594 Craven	1730	542	1819
37284 Cumberland	1971	1217	1678
7693 Currituck	945	87	622
4841 Dare	470	363	397
29404 Davidson	2675	2801	2484
13894 Davie	910	1245	823
25442 Duplin	1824	1527	1757
35276 Durham	2463	1837	2197

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevelt.
32010 Edgecombe	2023	135	3851	102	77
47311 Forsyth	4115	3583	3042	1689	1262
24692 Franklin	2057	396	1856	71	346
37063 Gaston	3019	2542	2233	244	1279
10455 Gates	826	309	618	95	179
4749 Graham	476	460	416	261	223
25102 Granville	1713	648	1561	192	343
13083 Greene	1066	294	894	124	152
60497 Guilford	4616	3670	3830	460	1979
37646 Halifax	2312	299	2300	42	135
22174 Harnett	1992	1603	1364	148	1035
21020 Haywood	2403	1523	2068	354	861
16262 Henderson	1166	1795	1092	801	389
15436 Hertford	977	209	742	61	105
8940 Hyde	780	110	626	63	40
34315 Iredell	3335	2073	2528	76	390
12998 Jackson	1306	1283	1210	215	729
41401 Johnston	3468	2857	2767	1335	1083
8721 Jones	712	233	635	35	125
11376 Lee	1054	573	862	451	60
22769 Lenoir	1666	667	1568	122	347
17132 Lincoln	1521	1369	1280	49	1066
12191 Macon	1146	1069	1020	134	841
20132 Madison	972	1965	897	430	1320
17737 Martin	1472	281	1251	229	34
13538 McDowell	1274	1218	1037	343	773
67081 Mecklenburg	4508	1257	3967	284	533
17245 Mitchell	462	1298	385	203	716
14967 Montgomery	1222	1196	1012	144	846
17010 Moore	1337	1047	1167	252	678
33727 Nash	2189	826	1862	172	676
23037 New Hanover	2355	492	2021	140	107
22323 Northampton	1518	45	1625	57	53
14125 Onslow	1197	785	901	66	550
15064 Orange	1230	1158	997	172	821
9966 Pamlico	710	527	694	74	329
16893 Pasquotank	1177	270	972	77	184
15471 Pender	970	400	967	19	268
11064 Perquimans	645	288	647	228	44
17356 Person	953	917	820	784	184
56340 Pitt	2839	719	2303	347	433
27640 Polk	679	750	675	153	601
9491 Randolph	2747	3031	2665	370	1809
19673 Richmond	1553	650	1319	82	174
51945 Robeson	2894	1453	2706	154	660
36442 Rockingham	2316	1367	1939	694	173
37521 Rowan	3053	2320	2743	280	1537
23835 Rutherford	2445	1871	2180	82	1553
29982 Sampson	1369	2727	1265	84	2520
15363 Scotland	938	137	751	9	75
19909 Stanly	2110	1941	1702	105	1548
20151 Stokes	1569	1852	1144	1450	210
29705 Surry	2029	2977	1919	2277	608
10403 Swain	829	1128	766	220	858
7191 Transylvania	821	841	631	107	537
5219 Tyrell	416	392	297	224	100
33277 Union	2662	702	1786	92	457
19425 Vance	1451	553	1204	163	234
63229 Wake	4627	2461	3996	282	1517
20266 Warren	1217	227	987	112	46
11062 Washington	651	426	503	384	149
113556 Wayne	1141	1352	933	420	819
35698 Yatauga	2625	1446	2293	95	1090
30282 Wilkes	1632	3470	1636	331	2571
28269 Wilson	2052	730	1741	82	561
15428 Yadkin	879	1721	713	791	599
12702 Yancey	1273	1082	1112	60	1036

Total	168383	120890	144507	29139	69667
Plurality	47498	75377			
Per cent.	55.05	41.71	59.24	11.94	28.35
Total vote.	289837		244455		
For president in 1916 Benson, Soc., received 509 votes and Hanly, Pro, 55.					

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrell and Washington.	
John H. Small, Dem.	13,221
Leslie E. Jones, Rep.	
2. Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren and Wilson.	
Claude Kitchin, Dem.	13,255
W. O. Dixon, Rep.	1,999

3. Counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.	13,260
George E. Hood, Dem.	8,889
George H. Butler, Rep.	15,305
4. Counties of Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance and Wake.	8,883
Edward W. Pou, Dem.	23,932
Joseph J. Jenkins, Rep.	21,429
5. Counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.	258
Charles M. Stedman, Dem.	13,337
Gilliam Grissom, Rep.	7,521
G. F. Wilson, Soc.	20,518
6. Counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover and Robeson.	1,702
H. P. Godwin, Dem.	17,249
Alexander L. McCaskill, Rep.	15,411
7. Counties of Anson, Davidson, Davie, Hope, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, Wilkes and Yadkin.	18,855
Leonidas D. Robinson, Dem.	16,381
Presley E. Brown, Rep.	17,249
8. Counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly and Watauga.	15,411
Robert L. Doughton, Dem.	18,855
H. Sinclair Williams, Rep.	16,381
9. Counties of Avery, Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell and Yancey.	18,855
E. Y. Webb, Dem.	16,381
Charles E. Greene, Rep.	18,855
10. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain and Transylvania.	18,023
James J. Britt, Rep.	18,023
Zebulon Weaver, Dem.	

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.	
Democrats	43	96	139	7	24
Republicans	7	24	31		
STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)					
Governor—Thomas W. Bickett.					
Lieutenant-Governor—O. Max Gardner.					
Secretary—J. Bryan Grimes.					
Treasurer—B. R. Lacy.					

NORTH DAKOTA (Population, 1916, 739,201).

Population (52) in 1910.	President 1916			Pres. 1912		
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
Hughes, Wilson, Benson, Hanly.				Taft, Wilson, R. Sevelt		
5407 Adams.....	469	532	63	11..	205	249
18066 Barnes.....	1467	1678	75	34..	570	940
12681 Benson.....	1210	922	101	29..	515	594
10195 Billings.....	306	276	36	5..	671	547
17286 Bottineau.....	1294	1471	329	36..	700	825
4668 Bowman.....	374	685	88	14..	302	361
Burke.....	518	923	197	14..	285	308
Burleigh.....	1182	1267	129	22..	730	609
32935 Cass.....	3093	3303	157	73..	1316	1814
15659 Cavalier.....	1502	1149	68	8..	561	932
9839 Dickey.....	1037	920	99	13..	494	723
Divide.....	707	950	126	11..	404	375
5302 Dunn.....	566	1208	46	4..	285	246
4800 Eddy.....	505	650	89	12..	199	376
9796 Emmons.....	1090	609	25	2..	410	524
5313 Foster.....	549	662	14	10..	285	403
G. Vally.....	499	697	63	10..		
27888 G. Forks.....	2159	2814	125	50..	955	1492
6274 Griggs.....	521	668	27	27..	144	434

OHIO (Population, 1916, 5,150,356).

Population (88) in 1910.	President 1916				President 1912			
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	S. L. Pro.
Hughes, Wilson, Benson, Hanly.					Wilson.			Chas. R. Baime R. Sevelt
24755 Adams.....	2887	107	34..	2279	1863	113	54	7
56580 Allen.....	5713	7905	411	111..	5696	2638	977	140
22975 Ashtabula.....	2534	4000	97	48..	3364	1017	274	64
59547 Ashtabula.....	6608	5306	569	143..	3181	2214	1552	142
47798 Athens.....	5554	4101	338	73..	2993	3090	1056	106
31246 Auglaize.....	2763	4124	246	42..	3726	1401	460	56
76856 Belmont.....	7526	7911	1387	222..	5412	5267	2731	433
24832 Brown.....	2227	3959	45	11..	3451	1650	125	39
70271 Butler.....	5850	10806	1625	111..	7763	3481	3500	99

Population.	Hughes, Wilson, Benson, Hanly.	Taft, Wilson, R. Sevelt
6557 Het'nger.....	856	661
5962 Kidder.....	604	650
10724 LaMoore.....	1045	990
6168 Logan.....	567	280
17627 McHenry.....	1349	1456
7251 McIntosh.....	950	270
5720 McKenzie.....	692	1316
14578 McLean.....	1054	1210
4665 Mercer.....	750	353
25239 Morton.....	2785	1835
8491 Mountrail.....	740	1263
10140 Nelson.....	1013	861
3577 Oliver.....	346	327
14749 Pembina.....	1469	1400
9740 Pierce.....	703	789
15199 Ramsey.....	1169	1331
10345 Ransom.....	1093	1121
Renville.....	532	1012
19659 Richland.....	2097	1772
9558 Rolette.....	600	762
9202 Sargent.....	1050	868
8103 Sheridan.....	807	310
Sioux.....	232	200
Slope.....	516	867
12504 Stark.....	1409	953
7616 Steele.....	676	575
18189 Stutsman.....	1664	1846
8963 Towner.....	665	769
12545 Traill.....	1423	664
19491 Walsh.....	1670	2003
42185 Ward.....	1743	2791
11814 Wells.....	1226	810
20249 Williams.....	903	1780
Total.....	53471	55206
Plurality.....	2620	5705
Per cent.....	45.94	48.23

Total vote .. 114603 .. 86580
FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Porter J. McCumber, Rep.	57,714
John Burke, Dem.	40,988
Fry, Soc.	4,472

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Cass, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Traill, Towner and Walsh.	
H. T. Helgesen, Rep.	20,709
Bangs, Dem.	13,236
Gram, Soc.	1,414
2. Counties of Barnes, Benson, Bottineau, Burleigh, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoore, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, Pierce, Rolette, Sheridan, Stutsman and Wells.	
George M. Young, Rep.	22,227
McDonald, Dem.	7,638
Olson, Soc.	1,150
3. Counties of Adams, Billings, Bowman, Burke, Divide, Dunn, Golden Valley, Hettinger, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, McKenzie, McLean, Oliver, Renville, Stark, Ward, Williams, Sioux and Slope.	
P. D. Dorton, Rep.	20,393
Simon, Dem.	8,293
Klemens, Soc.	2,584

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.	
Republicans	43	96	139	6	16
Democrats	6	16	22		

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)					
Governor—Lynn J. Frazier.					
Secretary of State—Thomas Hall.					
Treasurer—John Steen.					
Attorney-General—William Langer.					

Population	Allegany	Wilson	Benson	Hanly	Wilson	Taft	Debs.	Chas. Reimer	Roosevelt
15761 Carroll	2286	1672	61	66	1293	1096	108	128	8 1039
26351 Champaign	3695	3333	70	30	2763	2392	172	62	6 1423
66435 Clark	8715	8848	538	192	5217	6036	1909	246	46 3239
26551 Clermont	3549	4247	106	27	3610	2543	269	51	9 1115
23680 Clinton	3520	2602	62	47	2010	2916	146	72	5 841
76619 Columbiana	8118	7788	999	421	4816	4601	1916	915	32 3811
30121 Coshocton	3381	4639	284	159	2465	1984	667	143	22 968
34036 Crawford	2673	6014	215	68	4733	1432	588	93	22 1176
637425 Cuyahoga	51287	71533	5662	418	43610	14176	10096	373	545 33824
42933 Darke	4322	6186	115	242	5027	3107	296	595	9 1175
24498 DeFance	2565	3959	97	34	2784	872	331	51	7 1459
27182 Delaware	3161	3754	49	104	2934	2584	123	157	8 1510
38327 Erie	4170	5152	317	32	3504	2695	961	54	30 1675
39201 Fairfield	3380	6172	111	81	5101	1672	188	138	6 1774
21744 Fayette	2772	2616	67	31	2261	2186	141	69	3 844
221567 Franklin	24107	34103	1172	345	20697	12791	5005	398	87 11737
23914 Fulton	2933	2507	69	28	1805	929	164	55	8 2304
25745 Gallia	2860	2277	67	24	1765	1355	170	48	5 2027
14670 Geauga	1806	1345	43	24	873	579	77	24	7 1618
29733 Greene	4458	2913	209	115	2107	3242	533	151	17 993
42716 Guernsey	4228	4312	776	130	2726	3426	1342	180	45 1373
460782 Hamilton	64030	51990	3739	310	42909	42119	7542	334	167 16828
37860 Hancock	4268	5416	211	81	4309	2241	614	104	16 1577
30407 Hardin	4119	4304	113	31	3912	2775	313	93	25 1236
19076 Harrison	2517	1911	50	36	1714	1950	147	76	5 704
25119 Henry	2482	3252	91	38	2994	840	204	55	11 1116
28711 Highland	3727	3964	60	45	3314	2757	185	80	7 1166
23650 Hocking	2357	2907	134	27	2295	1354	368	46	14 935
17909 Holmes	955	2846	43	21	2429	465	123	29	4 581
34206 Huron	4048	4136	139	67	3317	1707	356	71	22 2810
30791 Jackson	3116	2922	127	38	2049	1860	612	53	29 1584
65423 Jefferson	6658	5250	500	109	3171	4777	1193	205	27 2042
30181 Knox	8646	4578	96	63	3632	2530	396	96	14 1226
22927 Lake	2837	2596	106	29	1429	1155	299	29	15 2115
39488 Lawrence	4363	2821	165	33	2042	2650	407	45	6 1937
55590 Licking	5935	8183	268	114	4438	3335	605	110	23 1303
30084 Logan	4245	3483	45	55	2727	1977	229	84	9 2278
76097 Lorain	6863	7658	464	52	4591	2226	1556	67	25 1567
192728 Lucas	16711	30779	3000	136	13999	5622	5173	216	158 12442
13902 Madison	2809	2667	16	24	2172	2271	66	45	1 681
116151 Mahoning	11256	13013	741	215	6838	5839	2422	312	57 5226
33971 Marion	4264	5273	264	49	4024	3218	639	98	15 934
23598 Medina	2754	2984	111	36	2108	685	302	55	10 2514
25594 Meigs	3184	2628	189	30	1738	2129	548	63	19 1353
27536 Mercer	2065	3803	55	184	3591	1324	126	67	5 570
45047 Miami	5772	5582	433	86	4310	3615	1010	111	23 2056
24244 Monroe	1504	3322	51	36	3199	1055	123	77	7 380
163763 Montgomery	19683	24339	2613	235	15544	10341	7079	250	88 6236
16097 Morgan	2136	1833	105	67	1633	1448	141	126	3 705
16815 Morrow	2062	2345	89	95	1880	1240	102	132	7 1124
57488 Muskingum	7597	6328	376	201	5376	4134	1015	221	20 3307
13601 Noble	2290	3175	32	63	1842	1804	96	76	5 639
22360 Ottawa	1793	3347	45	8	2728	791	104	3	8 957
22740 Paulding	2647	2313	85	23	2296	1542	153	63	2 1223
35396 Perry	3953	3860	381	67	3147	1739	806	104	36 2220
26158 Pickaway	2629	3820	21	42	3311	2282	82	68	5 569
15723 Pike	1616	2091	29	17	1691	1184	81	34	4 443
30307 Portage	3142	4269	215	67	2855	1162	681	101	5 2583
23834 Preble	2881	3387	59	53	2859	2135	177	76	1 910
29972 Putnam	2243	4294	53	38	4000	1000	144	69	15 1182
47667 Richland	4886	6985	343	69	5201	2389	925	97	28 2058
40069 Ross	4857	5154	109	50	4494	3600	464	122	16 1096
65171 Sandusky	3557	5264	132	84	4333	1576	446	77	18 2103
48463 Scioto	6356	4808	521	124	3508	3609	1222	168	23 2012
42421 Seneca	4301	6451	320	89	5082	2362	567	147	20 2062
24663 Shelby	2352	3175	110	38	3305	613	245	52	9 678
122987 Stark	14159	16316	1506	363	9908	6063	3606	399	71 6802
108253 Summit	11593	19343	1260	348	7786	3502	3436	378	117 7473
52766 Trumbull	6167	6091	684	138	3347	2633	1641	61	38 3556
57085 Tuscarawas	5404	7608	906	54	4973	3417	2177	105	70 1749
21871 Union	3182	2747	47	31	2362	2051	121	59	5 1209
29119 Van Wert	3802	3753	131	43	3287	2490	209	60	10 1050
13096 Vinton	1420	1433	53	7	1228	952	203	15	8 581
24497 Warren	3610	2937	60	35	2101	2788	207	61	10 1100
45422 Washington	4745	5267	335	97	4637	3326	618	121	17 1222
38058 Wayne	3676	5930	135	106	4737	1674	350	137	14 2351
25198 Williams	5132	3352	131	58	2875	1145	219	81	15 2081
46330 Wood	5034	5796	202	76	4356	2020	473	133	21 3021
20760 Wyandot	2078	3250	33	11	2848	1409	93	22	4 854

Total	514753	604161	38092	8080	424834	278163	90144	11511	2830	229807
Plurality		90408			146666					
Per cent.	44.18	51.86	3.27	.69	40.94	26.87	8.70	1.11	.25	22.19
Total vote		1165086						1037094		

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Myron T. Herrick, Rep.	535,391	C. E. Ruthenberg, Soc.	38,187
Alfred Pomerene, Dem.	571,488	Aaron S. Watkins, Pro.	12,060
		Jacob S. Coney, Ind.	2,965

Population	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Wilson.	Taft
23735 Payne	2140	1767	833..	1534	1669
47650 Pittsburg	3441	1909	868..	2767	1574
24331 Pontotoc	2418	913	936..	1842	642
43595 Pottawatomie,	3276	2042	1119..	3082	2107
10118 Pushmataha..	1069	645	449..	747	479
12861 Roger Mills..	1148	538	566..	902	716
17736 Rogers	1900	1435	531..	1637	1258
19964 Seminole	1444	872	921..	1172	715
25005 Sequoyah	1632	1179	524..	1416	1151
22252 Stephens	2343	607	1027..	1735	598
14249 Texas	1949	811	285..	764	633
19550 Tillman	2550	625	367..	1801	638
24985 Tulsa	4487	3857	849..	2747	2029
22036 Wagoner	1640	749	299..	838	555
17454 Washington	1839	1728	3181..	1561	1477
25034 Washita	2107	958	703..	1665	1100
17507 Woods	1417	1358	473..	1247	1679
16592 Woodward	1130	1092	605..	1093	1403

Total149748 97299 48001..119156 90786

Plurality 52449

Per cent..... 50.74 32.99 16.27.. 46.84 35.08

Total vote..... 295048

President in 1916, Hanly (Pro.) received 1,646

votes.
For president in 1912 Chafin, Pro., received 2,185 votes, and Debs, Soc., 41,674.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Washington.	18,218
T. A. Chandler, Rep.....	17,949
James S. Davenport, Dem.....	3,671
J. H. Reed, Soc.....	192
S. E. Braden, Pro.....	192
2. Counties of Adair, Cherokee, Haskell, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner, W. W. Hastings, Dem.....	15,158
Henry Ward, Rep.....	10,224
J. A. Lewis, Soc.....	3,511
3. Counties of Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pushmataha.	21,182
C. D. Carter, Dem.....	10,286
Denton G. McVay, Rep.....	6,862
H. M. Shelton, Soc.....	19,076
4. Counties of Coal, Craig, Hughes, Johnson, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.	12,400
Tom D. McKeown, Dem.....	8,026
J. E. Gresham, Rep.....	8,026
Allen C. Adams, Soc.....	17,828
5. Counties of Cleveland, Garvin, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne.	12,736
Joe B. Thompson, Dem.....	5,394
George H. Dodson, Rep.....	201
R. L. Orlean, Soc.....	18,232
Amos Phares, Pro.....	10,930
6. Counties of Blaine, Cotton, Caddo, Canadian, Comanche, Grady, Jefferson, Kingfisher, Stephens.	6,727
Scott Ferris, Dem.....	10,930
H. H. Hinkle, Rep.....	6,727
O. M. Morris, Soc.....	17,810
7. Counties of Beckham, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman, Washita.	7,040
Jim McClintic, Dem.....	8,140
P. W. Jones, Jr., Rep.....	125
H. B. Ballard, Soc.....	14,816
E. B. Heckler, Pro.....	5,218
8. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woodward and Woods.	352
Dick T. Morgan, Rep.....	14,816
Z. A. Harris, Dem.....	5,218
James Ott, Soc.....	352
G. M. Henson, Pro.....	

LEGISLATURE. Senate House, J. B.

Republicans	2	13	15
Democrats	19	86	105
Socialists	1	5	6

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. L. Williams
Lieutenant-Governor—M. E. Trapp.

Secretary of State—J. L. Lyon.
Attorney-General—S. P. Freeling.
Treasurer—W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent Public Instruction—R. H. Wilson.
Examiner and Inspector—Fred Parkinson.
Commissioner Labor—W. G. Ashton.
Commissioner Charities—William D. Mathews.

OREGON (Population, 1916, 835,741).

Population in 1910.	President 1916			
	Rep. Hughes.	Dem. Wilson.	Soc. Benson.	Pro. Hanly
18076 Baker	2541	3887	324	50
10653 Benton	2902	2488	120	207
29931 Clackamas	6349	5384	556	222
16106 Clatsop	2568	2239	320	65
10580 Columbia	2023	1451	182	92
17959 Coos	3209	3352	708	74
9315 Crook	1675	2699	209	38
2044 Curry	541	512	118	8
19674 Douglas	3922	3679	420	117
3701 Gilliam	557	870	25	17
5607 Grant	941	1210	145	17
4059 Harney	872	1239	199	22
8016 Hood River.....	1314	1188	158	58
25756 Jackson	3538	4874	321	230
Jefferson	581	904	62	60
9567 Josephine	1660	1656	230	42
8554 Klamath	1531	1853	170	18
4658 Lake	795	971	98	27
35783 Lane	7552	5880	607	251
5587 Lincoln	1167	915	190	17
29662 Linn	4524	4675	318	253
8601 Malheur	1682	1937	293	54
39780 Marion	8316	5699	473	475
4357 Morrow	748	820	92	35
226261 Multnomah	41458	35755	1852	1083
13469 Polk	2899	2844	187	120
4243 Sherman	717	747	18	48
6266 Tillamook	1547	1175	95	53
20309 Umatilla	3664	4066	256	122
16191 Union	2253	2096	259	63
8364 Walla Walla	1198	1960	165	20
16336 Wasco	2243	2287	103	80
21522 Washington	4888	3363	319	352
2484 Wheeler	629	570	10	6
15285 Yamhill	4010	3342	219	443

Total126813 120087 9711 4729

Plurality 6726

Per cent..... 48.39 45.82 3.71 1.81

Total vote..... 261651

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 34,673 votes; Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Chafin, Pro., 4,360; Debs, Soc., 13,213, and Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.	60,530
W. C. Hawley, Rep.....	59,101
M. V. Weatherford, Dem.-Pro.....	7,243
W. S. Richards, Soc.....	6,028
2. The counties of Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Walla Walla, Wasco and Wheeler.	36,659
N. J. Sinnott, Rep.-Dem.-Prog.....	9,824
James H. Bartley, Soc.....	35,832
3. The county of Multnomah.	27,649
C. N. McArthur, Rep.....	9,824
A. W. Lafferty, Prog.-Ind.....	
John A. Jeffery, Dem.....	

LEGISLATURE. Senate House, J. B.

Democrats	5	4	9
Republicans	24	55	79
Independents	1	1	2

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Withycombe, Rep.
Secretary of State—Ben W. Olcott, Rep.
Treasurer—T. B. Kay, Rep.
Attorney-General—George M. Brown, Rep.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. A. Churchill, Rep.

PENNSYLVANIA (Population, 1916, 8,522,017)

Population in 1910.	Counties. (67)	President 1916			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes, Benson.	Soc. Pro.	S.-L. Haas, Rumer.
34319	Adams	3963	3290	82	184
1018463	Allegheny	52833	77483	7815	2052
67880	Armstrong	3590	6024	316	364
73563	Beaver	5895	6834	904	526
38879	Bedford	3263	3729	238	112
182222	Berks	19267	11937	3146	393
108858	Blair	7002	9893	491	519
54526	Bradford	3655	6178	200	707
76530	Bucks	7494	9280	238	172
72689	Butler	4544	5458	211	1351
166131	Cambria	9416	10688	725	593
7644	Cameron	452	713	15	25
52846	Carbon	4099	4275	179	138
43424	Center	4120	4392	122	146
105213	Chester	8514	11845	204	295
36638	Clarion	3269	2595	175	278
93768	Clearfield	6180	5676	116	624
31545	Clinton	2967	2794	344	82
48167	Columbia	5785	3013	116	272
61565	Crawford	5814	5497	526	590
54479	Cumberland	6432	5296	167	421
136152	Dauphin	11453	13854	841	470
117966	Delaware	7742	16315	212	464
35871	Elk	2186	2829	255	163
115517	Erie	9641	8833	1000	1035
167449	Fayette	10416	9838	849	425
9435	Forest	463	617	110	113
59775	Franklin	5336	5674	325	276
9703	Fulton	1199	802	11	11
25882	Greene	3930	2096	67	83
38504	Huntingdon	2181	3806	169	162
66210	Indiana	2398	4887	381	808
63090	Jefferson	3253	4332	445	341
15013	Juniata	1497	1254	32	24
256707	Lackawanna	15727	17658	598	764
167729	Lancaster	10116	20292	551	1117
70632	Lawrence	3966	5134	602	380
59565	Lebanon	8821	5876	211	320
118832	Lehigh	11920	18583	890	300
343186	Luzerne	19993	25348	1249	575
80813	Lycoming	6640	6010	1087	728
47868	McKean	3161	4300	487	348
77699	Mercer	6390	5866	725	766
27785	Mifflin	1965	2105	277	95
22941	Monroe	3348	1456	17	65
169590	Montgomery	13658	20431	721	257
14865	Montour	1530	1068	16	48
127667	Northampton	11000	9610	457	558
114420	Northumberland	9333	8722	1012	305
24136	Perry	2348	2575	30	50
1549068	Philadelphia	90800	194163	4716	874
8033	Pike	971	598	14	20
29729	Potter	1733	2286	243	179
207894	Schuylkill	13396	17806	909	239
16800	Snyder	1249	1797	48	20
67717	Somerset	2957	6008	527	306
11293	Sullivan	1037	883	21	74
37746	Susquehanna	3145	5347	91	316
42829	Tioga	1272	1902	44	57
16249	Union	3938	3856	553	1060
63659	Venango	2628	3413	246	749
39573	Warren	2628	3413	246	749
143680	Washington	7747	10367	1056	587
29236	Wayne	2019	2869	52	197
231304	Westmoreland	13829	15283	2591	1017
15509	Wyoming	1444	1698	41	74
136405	York	16314	12276	730	1268
Total		521784	703734	42637	28525
Plurality		181950			
Per cent.		40.23	54.26	3.29	2.19
Total vote.		1297097			

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 273,305 votes; Wilson, Dem., 395,619; Roosevelt, Prog., Bull Moose and Washington, 447,426; Chafin, Pro., 19,553.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Philander C. Knox, Rep.	680,451
Ellis L. Orvis, Dem.	450,106
Charles W. Erwin, Soc.	45,385
Herbert T. Ames, Pro.	30,089

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

At large—*Thomas S. Crago, Rep.	668,571
*Mahlon M. Garland, Rep.	557,945
*Joseph McLaughlin, Rep.	605,666
*John R. K. Scott, Rep.	661,930
Joseph T. Kinsley, Dem.	439,846
John J. Moore, Dem.	439,881
Thomas Ross, Dem.	471,406
Jacob B. Waidelich, Dem.	427,723
Socialist (highest)	46,894
Prohibition (highest)	29,937
1. Philadelphia county (part).	
Lawrence E. McCrossin, Dem.	12,243
William S. Vore, Rep.	33,330
John Leonard Slivey, Soc.	927
2. Philadelphia county (part).	
Thomas E. Shea, Dem.	7,117
George S. Graham, Rep.	23,921
Harry A. Goldberg, Soc.	451
3. Philadelphia county (part).	
Joseph Hagerty, Dem.	7,611
J. Hampton Moore, Rep.	23,753
4. Philadelphia county (part).	
Patrick H. Lynch, Dem.	11,101
George W. Edmonds, Rep.	26,122
Jacob H. Root, Soc.	904
5. Philadelphia county (part).	
Michael Donohoe, Dem.	17,074
Peter E. Costello, Rep.	29,669
John N. Lanberg, Soc.	1,023
6. Philadelphia county (part).	
J. Washington Logue, Dem.	25,665
George P. Darro, Rep.-Pro.	56,207
Robert A. Mays, Soc.	1,292
7. Chester and Delaware counties.	
Edward B. Cassatt, Dem.	15,102
Thomas S. Butler, Rep.	27,879
Walter M. Lodge, Soc.	428
J. R. Davis, Pro.	848
8. Bucks and Montgomery counties.	
Joseph Heacock, Dem.	20,232
Henry Winfield Watson, Rep.	28,852
Frank R. Whiteside, Soc.	954
Charles N. Rambo, Pro.	467
9. Lancaster county.	
Henry F. Myers, Dem.	9,506
William W. Griest, Rep.	20,058
B. W. Stoner, Soc.	568
S. S. Watts, Pro.	1,115
10. Lackawanna county.	
Victor Bursuel, Dem.	14,694
John R. Farr, Rep.	17,823
Lee B. Woodcock, Soc.	473
Giles Clark, Pro.	605
11. Luzerne county.	
John J. Casey, Dem.	19,185
T. W. Templeton, Rep.	24,237
Earl E. Husted, Soc.	1,084
12. Schuylkill county.	
Robert E. Lee, Dem.	11,340
Robert D. Heaton, Rep.	19,172
W. J. McDonald, Soc.	888
13. Berks and Lehigh counties.	
Arthur G. Dewalt, Dem.	28,296
Horace W. Schantz, Rep.	23,412
Ellwood W. Leffer, Soc.	4,507
G. A. Loose, Pro.	531
14. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.	
John D. Brennan, Dem.	8,881
Louis T. McFadden, Rep.	13,638
Worthy Arthur, Soc.	302
William S. Heermans, Pro.	1,279
15. Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties.	
Chester H. Ashton, Dem.	10,766
Edgar R. Kiess, Rep.-Pro.	13,478
P. A. McGowan, Soc.	1,789
16. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties.	
John W. Lester, Dem.	16,490
L. Clinton Kline, Rep.-Pro.	14,154
William B. Koch, Soc.	1,186
17. Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties.	
George A. Harris, Dem.	17,420
*Elected.	

Benjamin K. Focht, Rep.....	18,673
Frank Thompson, Soc.....	931
18. Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.	
Harry B. Saussaman, Dem.....	20,343
Aaron S. Kreider, Rep.....	24,630
George A. Steiner, Soc.....	1,424
J. A. Sprekel, Pro.....	1,292
19. Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.	
Warren Worth Bailey, Dem.....	21,007
John M. Rose, Rep.....	22,652
Daniel W. Murphy, Soc.....	1,252
20. Adams and York counties.	
Andrew R. Brobeck, Dem.....	18,490
Samuel K. McCall, Rep.....	16,327
William H. Dehoff, Soc.....	826
H. H. Trumpfeller, Pro.....	1,177
21. Cameron, Center, Clearfield and McKean counties.	
William E. Tobias, Dem.....	13,944
Charles H. Rowland, Rep.....	14,150
George Fox, Soc.....	1,605
22. Butler and Westmoreland counties.	
Silas H. Kline, Dem.....	16,165
Edward E. Robbins, Rep.....	19,978
Charles Cunningham, Soc.....	2,945
R. S. Irwin, Pro.....	2,153
23. Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties.	
Bruce F. Sterling, Dem.....	17,348
Robert F. Hopwood, Rep.....	16,453
William H. Ream, Soc.....	1,406
Daniel Sturgeon, Pro.....	822
24. Beaver, Lawrence and Washington counties.	
William J. Mellon, Dem.....	14,679
Henry W. Temple, Rep.....	22,839
W. K. Ramsey, Soc.....	2,830
J. B. Smith, Pro.....	1,664
25. Crawford and Erie counties.	
Charles N. Crosby, Dem.....	13,068
Henry A. Clark, Rep.....	13,441
Ralph W. Tillotson, Soc.....	1,612
26. Carbon, Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties.	
Henry J. Steele, Dem.....	18,374
Winfred D. Lewis, Rep.....	14,857
Elmer E. Field, Pro.....	1,085
27. Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana and Jefferson counties.	
Harry C. Golden, Dem.....	10,751
Nathan L. Strong, Rep.....	17,702
Reuben Einstein, Soc.....	1,415
John B. DeSantis, Pro.....	1,193
28. Elk, Forest, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties.	
E. H. Beshlin, Dem.....	12,406
O. D. Bleakley, Rep.....	16,514
William E. Ashe, Soc.....	2,102
A. R. Rich, Pro.....	3,470
29. Allegheny county (part).	
A. M. Thompson, Dem.....	7,518
Stephen Geyer Porter, Rep.....	21,123
Karl C. Jursek, Soc.....	1,869
R. J. Smith, Pro.....	631
30. Allegheny county (part).	
M. Clyde Kelly, Pro-Prog-Dem.....	18,637
William H. Coleman, Rep.....	18,386
William Adams, Soc.....	2,147
31. Allegheny (part).	
John M. Morin, Dem.....	20,497
James Devlin, Soc.....	1,504
F. C. Brittain, Pro.....	1,504
32. Allegheny (part).	
Guy E. Campbell, Dem., etc.....	17,134
Andrew J. Barchfeld, Rep.....	10,088
W. W. Nooning, Soc.....	2,422
George E. Briggs, Pro.....	733

LEGISLATURE.

The legislature is republican.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Martin G. Brumbaugh, Rep.
 Lieutenant Governor—Frank B. McClain, Rep.
 Secretary—Robert McAfee, Rep.
 Treasurer—Harmon M. Kephart, Rep.
 Secretary Internal Affairs—Henry Houck, Rep.

RHODE ISLAND (Population, 1916, 614,315).

Counties.		President 1916—				
Population in 1910.	(5)	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro. S.-L.	Hughes. Wilson. Benson. Hasty. Reimer.	
17602	Bristol	1576	1306	43	18	8
36378	Kent	5069	4498	173	40	24
39395	Newport	3317	2556	38	26	13
424417	Providence	32263	27630	1486	293	113
24942	Washington	2633	2065	18	47	1

Total

Plurality

Per cent.

Total vote.....

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 27,703 votes; Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Chafin, Pro., 616; Debs, Soc., 2,049; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 236, and Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878 votes.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Peter Golet Gerry, Dem.....	47,048
Henry F. Lippitt, Rep.....	39,211
Frederick W. A. Hurst, Soc.....	1,996
Frank J. Sibley, Pro.....	454
Peter McDermott, Soc.-Lab.....	168

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Newport, Bristol and Providence (part).

George F. O'Shaughnessy, Dem.....

Ezra Dixon, Rep.....

Walter E. Myers, Soc.....

2. Counties of Kent, Washington and Providence (part).

Walter R. Stiness, Rep.....

Sumner Mowry, Dem.....

Ernest Sherwood, Soc.....

3. County of Providence (part).

Ambrose Kennedy, Rep.....

Joseph McDonald, Dem.....

Thomas F. Jones, Soc.....

LEGISLATURE. Senate House. J.B.

Republicans

Democrats

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—R. Livingston Beekman.

Secretary of State—J. Fred Parker.

Treasurer—Walter A. Read.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Pop., 1916, 1,625,475).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (45)	Pres., 1916—				Pres., 1912—			
		Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Dem.	Prog. Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc. Dem.	Prog. Rep.
34804	Abbeville	900	8	—	—	1095	4	9	—
41849	Aiken	1750	26	—	—	1452	4	2	—
69568	Anderson	2609	6	—	—	2158	66	25	—
18544	Bamberg	820	—	—	—	616	1	3	—
34209	Barnwell	1454	21	—	—	1139	5	15	—
30355	Beaufort	376	105	—	—	464	62	50	—
34209	Berkeley	457	6	—	—	323	13	5	—
16634	Calhoun	665	41	35	—	460	16	15	—
88594	Charleston	1929	121	—	—	1749	100	34	—
26179	Cherokee	1271	13	—	—	1259	7	16	—
29425	Chester	1182	17	—	—	1286	20	—	—
26301	Chesterfield	1883	3	—	—	1170	4	—	—
32188	Clarendon	894	18	—	—	932	32	—	—
35390	Colleton	974	31	—	—	797	12	14	—
36027	Darlington	1462	5	—	—	883	2	—	—
22615	Dillon	972	—	—	—	680	11	2	—
17891	Dorchester	716	44	—	—	576	13	18	—
28281	Edgefield	959	5	—	—	779	18	3	—
29442	Fairfield	726	—	—	—	622	8	3	—
35671	Florence	1912	26	—	—	1496	65	6	—
22270	Georgetown	470	2	—	—	405	37	10	—
68377	Greenville	3354	81	3	—	3140	—	—	—
34225	Greenwood	1636	13	3	—	1307	11	17	—
25126	Hampton	852	—	—	—	631	—	—	—
26995	Horry	1638	—	—	—	863	7	3	—
—	Jasper	243	—	—	—	198	—	—	—
27094	Kershaw	989	14	—	—	708	25	7	—
26650	Lancaster	1426	1	—	—	1140	5	6	—
41550	Laurens	1895	14	1	—	1566	17	6	—
25318	Lee	779	14	—	—	571	6	9	—
32040	Lexington	2060	31	46	—	1201	30	3	—
20596	Marion	1019	3	—	—	710	11	3	—
31189	Marlboro	1071	2	—	—	719	—	—	—
—	McCormick	637	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34586	Newberry	1719	19	20	—	1206	12	6	—
27337	Oconee	885	59	—	—	760	69	58	—
55893	Orangeburg	2641	159	—	—	1550	95	40	—

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Wilson.	Roosevelt.	Taft.
25422 Pickens	1139	7	815	13	15	
55143 Richland	2283	292	12..	1557	161	23
20943 Saluda	1227	1	5..	850	3	—
83465 Spartanburg	4503	112	1..	3616	185	37
38472 Sumter	1357	142	—	910	52	31
29911 Union	1476	—	—	1609	56	20
37626 Williamsburg	1212	57	—	729	18	6
47718 York	1393	23	—	1641	12	12
Total	61846	1550	135..	48357	1293	536
Plurality	60296			47064		
Per cent	96.71	2.42	21..	96.04	2.57	1.06
Total vote	63951			59550		

In 1916, 162 votes were cast for "progressive" electors and 258 for "progressive republican" electors. For president in 1912 Debs, Soc., received 164 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton and Dorchester counties.	
E. S. Whaley, Dem.	4,999
J. O. Ladd, Rep.	240
William Eberhard, Rep.	15
2. Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Edgefield, Hampton, Jasper and Saluda counties.	
James F. Byrnes, Dem.	7,681
Isaac Myers, Rep.	120
3. Abbeville, Anderson, Greenwood, McCormick, Newberry, Oconee and Pickens counties.	
Fred H. Dominick, Dem.	9,447
4. Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union counties.	
Sam G. Nichols, Dem.	11,312
G. F. Mills, Rep.	74
5. Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.	
D. E. Finley, Dem.	8,846
6. Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties.	
J. W. Ragsdale, Dem.	9,767
7. Calhoun, Lee, Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland and Sumter counties.	
A. F. Lever, Dem.	9,817
I. S. Levy, Rep.	683

The legislature is democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—R. I. Manning.
Secretary of State—W. Banks Dove.
State Treasurer—S. T. Carter.

SOUTH DAKOTA (Population, 1916, 698,509).

Population (63) in 1910.	President, 1916			
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Pro.
6145 Aurora	735	793	23	45
15776 Beadle	1662	1823	21	24
Bennett	67	222	4	4
11061 Bon Homme	1231	1278	40	20
14178 Brookings	1623	1355	46	94
25867 Brown	2659	2676	472	77
6451 Brule	729	975	40	6
1589 Buffalo	80	182	1	2
4993 Butte	537	930	135	10
5244 Campbell	644	163	14	11
14899 Charles Mix	1450	2011	41	12
10261 Clark	1226	1016	28	56
8711 Clay	1000	1207	25	14
14092 Codington	1559	1344	47	50
2929 Corson	503	641	41	7
4458 Custer	392	483	50	1
1625 Davison	1516	1374	66	46
14372 Day	1753	907	121	36
17778 Deuel	908	584	14	24
1145 Dewey	352	379	14	4
6400 Douglas	815	697	3	3
6754 Edmunds	894	634	41	43
7763 Fall River	668	922	44	10
6716 Faulk	759	629	25	22
10903 Grant	1098	772	48	67
13061 Gregory	1434	1396	72	17
Haakon	399	475	86	12
17475 Hamlin	1039	692	26	36
7870 Hand	801	905	49	27
6237 Hanson	767	712	9	13
4228 Harding	520	597	119	15
6271 Hughes	611	536	39	9

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Benson.	Hanly
12319 Hutchinson	1636	519	63	27
3307 Hyde	438	305	40	5
Jackson	283	279	6	5
5120 Jerauld	612	589	5	58
12560 Kingsbury	1339	1096	70	90
10711 Lake	1398	1027	92	23
19684 Lawrence	2074	2157	114	20
12712 Lincoln	1591	936	62	50
10843 Lyman	981	1052	97	193
9589 McCook	1194	1021	48	24
6791 McPherson	992	224	16	7
8021 Marshall	898	885	55	24
12640 Meade	865	1224	141	20
Mellette	379	436	15	2
7661 Miner	1006	880	24	17
29631 Minnehaha	4318	3494	197	194
8695 Moody	973	838	89	22
12453 Pennington	1108	1339	122	24
11343 Perkins	890	929	118	13
4466 Potter	512	408	7	11
14897 Roberts	1259	1191	187	32
6607 Sanborn	711	898	25	56
15981 Spink	1660	1622	74	59
14975 Stanley	254	381	19	10
2462 Sully	281	268	8	—
3323 Tripp	1074	1341	40	10
13840 Turner	1573	1134	18	28
10676 Union	1108	1313	19	25
6488 Walworth	761	590	23	4
13135 Yankton	1429	1438	45	25
Ziebach	275	211	10	5
Total	54261	59191	3760	1774
Plurality	5070			
Per cent	49.91	45.85	2.89	1.35
Total vote	128986			

For president in 1912 Roosevelt, Prog., received 58,811 votes; Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Chafin, Pro., 3,910, and Debs, Soc., 4,662. There was no regular republican or Taft ticket in the field in election of 1912.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Aurora, Bon Homme, Brule, Buffalo, Charles Mix, Clay, Davidson, Douglas, Hanson, Hutchinson, Jerauld, Lake, Lincoln, Miner, Moody, Minnehaha, McCook, Sanborn, Turner, Union and Yankton.	
Charles H. Dillon, Rep.	23,674
O. D. Anderson, Dem.	19,346
H. W. Fenner, Soc.	863
2. Counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully and Walworth.	
Royal C. Johnson, Rep.	23,366
J. J. Batterson, Dem.	16,342
Roller Glendinning, Soc.	862
E. F. Atwood, Pro.	1,592
3. Counties of Armstrong, Bennett, Butte, Corson, Custer, Dewey, Fall River, Gregory, Harding, Haakon, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lyman, Meade, Mellette, Pennington, Perkins, Stanley, Todd, Tripp, Washabaugh, Washington and Ziebach.	
Harry L. Gandy, Dem.	16,581
John G. Bartine, Rep.	12,298
B. M. Mulcahy, Soc.	1,017

LEGISLATURE. Senate. House. J.B.

Republicans	35	90	125
Democrats	10	12	22

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)

Governor—Peter Norbeck.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. H. McMasters.
Secretary of State—Frank M. Road.
Treasurer—C. H. Helgeson.
Attorney-General—C. C. Caldwell.

TENNESSEE (Population, 1916, 2,288,004).

Population (96) in 1910.	President 1916			
	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.
17717 Anderson	540	1733	20	—
22567 Bedford	2340	1360	—	1
12452 Benton	1313	805	24	—
6329 Bledsoe	423	831	—	—
20809 Blount	1015	2462	1	13

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly	Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hanly
16336 Bradley	754	1482	18	6	31923 Weakley	3609	1763	6	—
27387 Campbell	485	1670	46	—	15420 White	1407	587	34	—
10825 Cannon	920	456	24	—	24213 Williamson	2036	600	10	—
23871 Carroll	2001	2217	40	1	25394 Wilson	2536	839	—	—
18838 Carter	498	2261	—	—	Total	150966	115641	2538	144
10540 Cheatham	1117	439	6	—	Plurality	35225	—	—	—
9090 Chester	862	645	42	—	Per cent.	56.06	42.95	.94	.05
23504 Claiborne	1053	1398	19	—	Total vote	269289	—	—	—
9009 Clay	680	578	17	—	For president in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 147 votes.	—	—	—	—
19399 Cocke	595	1478	13	1	FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1916.	—	—	—	—
15625 Coffee	1837	489	20	—	Ben W. Hooper, Rep.	—	—	118,775	—
16076 Crockett	1608	1144	—	—	R. D. McKellar, Dem.	—	—	143,571	—
9327 Cumberland	428	924	3	—	H. H. Mangum, Soc.	—	—	2,181	—
149473 Davidson	8958	3168	194	—	FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.	—	—	—	—
10093 Decatur	887	893	17	—	1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi and Washington.	—	—	—	—
15434 DeKalb	1497	1343	10	—	Sam R. Sells, Rep.	—	—	23,651	—
19955 Dickson	2105	1008	40	1	Isenberg, Soc.	—	—	770	—
27721 Dyer	1997	459	36	—	2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Scott and Union.	—	—	—	—
30257 Fayette	1812	116	2	—	R. W. Austin, Rep.	—	—	19,839	—
7443 Pentress	348	925	44	3	R. Bates, Ind.	—	—	1,005	—
20491 Franklin	2469	711	55	—	3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.	—	—	—	—
41636 Gibson	3412	1410	32	—	John A. Moon, Dem.	—	—	19,018	—
32629 Giles	3209	1488	5	1	Jesse M. Littleton, Rep.	—	—	16,004	—
13888 Grainger	843	1529	—	3	4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.	—	—	—	—
31083 Greene	2254	3055	—	—	Cordiell Hull, Dem.	—	—	17,170	—
8323 Grundy	736	319	103	—	J. F. Benson, Rep.	—	—	11,287	—
13650 Hamblen	741	795	31	—	5. The counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.	—	—	—	—
89267 Hamilton	5828	4697	156	78	W. C. Houston, Dem.	—	—	14,556	—
10778 Hancock	856	1349	—	—	Sid Houston, Rep.	—	—	2,287	—
13011 Hardeman	1724	485	7	—	6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.	—	—	—	—
17521 Hardin	979	1811	10	—	Joseph W. Byrns, Dem.	—	—	17,090	—
23587 Hawkins	1142	1739	16	—	T. G. Tippins, Rep.	—	—	2,819	—
25910 Haywood	1677	61	11	—	7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.	—	—	—	—
17030 Henderson	978	1373	—	—	L. P. Padgett, Dem.	—	—	15,313	—
25424 Henry	2988	1393	60	6	Solomon A. Vest, Rep.	—	—	8,955	—
16527 Hickman	1479	1026	23	—	8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.	—	—	—	—
6224 Houston	627	207	42	1	L. W. Rhodes, Rep.	—	—	13,474	—
13908 Humphreys	1148	452	17	—	T. W. Sims, Dem.	—	—	13,253	—
15036 Jackson	1566	740	—	—	9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion and Weakley.	—	—	—	—
5210 James	230	006	—	1	T. J. Garrett, Dem.	—	—	17,824	—
17755 Jefferson	520	1648	5	—	W. N. Beasley, Rep.	—	—	5,817	—
13191 Johnson	263	1812	—	—	10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.	—	—	—	—
94187 Knox	4214	5791	106	—	Hubert Fisher, Dem.	—	—	13,396	—
8704 Lake	737	737	12	—	John W. Farley, Rep.	—	—	2,089	—
21105 Lauderdale	1572	532	2	—	LEGISLATURE.	—	—	—	—
17569 Lawrence	1787	1837	10	—	The legislature is democratic on joint ballot.	—	—	—	—
6033 Lewis	387	414	6	—	STATE OFFICERS.	—	—	—	—
25908 Lincoln	2791	552	10	4	Governor—T. C. Rye, Dem.	—	—	—	—
13612 Loudon	423	698	3	—	Secretary of State—R. R. Sneed, Dem.	—	—	—	—
14559 Macon	980	1600	—	—	Treasurer—W. P. Hickerson, Dem.	—	—	—	—
21046 McMinn	1090	1726	—	—	TEXAS (Population, 1916, 4,429,566).	—	—	—	—
16356 McNairy	1461	1618	1	—	Counties.	—	—	—	—
39357 Madison	2659	1149	70	—	Population (250)	—	—	—	—
18820 Marion	1155	1432	54	1	29650 Anderson	—	—	—	—
16872 Marshall	1652	461	21	—	975 Andrews	—	—	—	—
40456 Maury	2169	720	37	—	17705 Angelina	—	—	—	—
6181 Meigs	541	608	19	—	2106 Aransas	—	—	—	—
20715 Monroe	1263	1459	19	—	6525 Archer	—	—	—	—
33672 Montgomery	1976	981	52	—	2682 Armstrong	—	—	—	—
4800 Moore	722	71	—	—	10004 Atascosa	—	—	—	—
11458 Morgan	563	1365	40	—	17699 Austin	—	—	—	—
29946 Obion	3170	591	29	—	4921 Bandera	—	—	—	—
15854 Overton	1612	1030	47	—	25344 Bastrop	—	—	—	—
8815 Perry	653	482	5	—	8411 Baylor	—	—	—	—
5087 Pickett	418	501	—	—	12090 Bee	—	—	—	—
14116 Polk	767	887	17	—	49156 Bell	—	—	—	—
20023 Putnam	2100	1383	2	2	119676 Bexar	—	—	—	—
15410 Rhea	661	768	31	—	Dem.	—	—	—	—
22860 Roane	669	1395	66	—	Rep.	—	—	—	—
25466 Robertson	2106	733	82	2	Pro.	—	—	—	—
33199 Rutherford	2941	1116	—	—	Soc.	—	—	—	—
12947 Scott	206	1436	101	14	Wilson.	—	—	—	—
4202 Sequatchie	335	238	6	—	Hughes.	—	—	—	—
22296 Sevier	301	2837	1	—	Hanly.	—	—	—	—
191499 Shelby	10967	4515	202	—	Benson	—	—	—	—
18548 Smith	2195	941	—	—	Dem.	—	—	—	—
14860 Stewart	1711	581	38	—	Rep.	—	—	—	—
28120 Sullivan	2601	1776	7	—	Pro.	—	—	—	—
25621 Sumner	2565	627	76	—	Soc.	—	—	—	—
29459 Tipton	2035	383	70	—	Wilson.	—	—	—	—
5874 Trousdale	688	217	—	—	Hughes.	—	—	—	—
7201 Unicoi	226	961	—	—	Hanly.	—	—	—	—
11414 Union	389	1490	4	1	Benson	—	—	—	—
2784 Van Buren	405	151	12	—	Dem.	—	—	—	—
16534 Warren	1860	632	20	—	Rep.	—	—	—	—
28968 Washington	1831	2723	8	—	Pro.	—	—	—	—
12062 Wayne	1855	624	19	—	Soc.	—	—	—	—

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.	Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hanly.	Benson.
4311 Blanco	623	235	3	19	16249 Haskell	1200	95	2	369
1386 Borden	84	1	3	3	15518 Hays	995	123	5	10
19013 Bosque	1561	179	4	73	3170 Hemphill	496	141	13	23
4827 Bowie	1941	414	6	273	20131 Henderson	1790	268	1	354
13299 Brazoria	1033	581	34	80	13728 Hidalgo	1364	250	7	27
18919 Brazos	1027	273	5	3	46760 Hill	3951	382	17	36
5220 Brewster	207	43	1	7	137 Hockley	—	—	—	—
2162 Briscoe	260	4	—	22	10008 Hood	693	61	1	34
Brooks	101	63	2	1	31038 Hopkins	2568	218	14	231
22935 Brown	1986	181	6	104	29564 Houston	1730	373	—	162
18687 Burleson	1208	2	23	262	8881 Howard	747	30	1	99
10755 Burnet	913	115	7	23	48116 Hunt	4242	424	17	155
24237 Caldwell	1216	225	2	15	382 Hutchinson	114	2	3	8
3835 Calhoun	338	84	8	84	1283 Irion	150	15	—	—
12973 Callahan	959	74	5	83	11817 Jack	862	121	4	115
27558 Cameron	1260	420	11	25	6471 Jackson	403	123	6	63
9551 Camp	721	206	2	35	14000 Jasper	906	75	4	41
2127 Carson	326	78	3	7	1677 Jeff Davis	234	74	2	1
27587 Cass	1506	707	—	124	38182 Jefferson	3082	488	31	155
1850 Castro	176	69	2	5	Jim Hogg	187	11	—	—
4294 Chambers	239	101	3	43	Jim Wells	335	100	4	35
29038 Cherokee	2002	241	4	245	34460 Johnson	3040	275	12	170
9538 Childress	948	31	3	77	24299 Jones	1798	114	10	214
17043 Clay	1324	177	5	54	14942 Karnes	889	238	4	5
6412 Coke	484	29	3	42	35223 Kaufman	2780	427	—	172
22618 Coleman	1700	96	2	182	4517 Kendall	232	590	1	5
49021 Collin	4141	594	8	190	2655 Kent	212	2	—	25
5224 Collingsworth	589	31	6	54	5595 Kerr	621	272	4	30
18897 Colorado	1041	358	6	76	3261 Kimble	223	13	—	13
8434 Comal	432	742	—	33	810 King	47	3	—	—
27186 Comanche	1494	148	13	301	3401 Kinney	233	201	1	7
6574 Concho	418	36	—	53	Kleberg	427	105	1	44
26602 Cooke	2273	353	3	106	9625 Knox	884	64	2	105
21705 Coryell	1802	138	3	72	46544 Lamar	2412	309	7	96
4396 Cottle	455	12	57	1	540 Lamb	150	14	4	4
331 Crane	—	—	—	—	9532 Lampasas	848	113	3	31
1296 Crockett	65	16	—	5	4747 LaSalle	340	40	1	3
1765 Crosby	456	31	—	46	26418 Lava-a	1784	996	6	241
Culberson	124	2	—	1	13132 Lee	571	836	1	82
4001 Dallam	363	81	7	39	16583 Leon	979	335	—	162
135748 Dallas	13410	2554	105	184	10686 Liberty	704	224	4	8
2320 Dawson	238	14	2	14	34621 Limestone	2188	225	—	107
3942 Deaf Smith	356	77	3	16	2634 Lipscomb	316	110	10	47
14566 Delta	1254	72	10	115	3442 Live Oak	397	119	6	51
31258 Denton	2844	451	9	157	6520 Llano	716	72	2	23
23591 DeWitt	1056	1068	2	21	249 Loving	—	—	—	—
3082 Dickens	339	15	—	39	3624 Lubbock	633	84	4	27
3460 Dimmit	193	74	1	—	1713 Lynn	331	15	—	8
5284 Donley	636	42	15	54	10318 Madison	730	120	6	41
8964 Duval	597	37	—	3	10472 Marion	445	155	2	1
23421 Eastland	1086	146	12	294	1549 Martin	125	14	—	22
1178 Ector	120	2	—	—	5683 Mason	386	157	—	32
3768 Edwards	299	73	1	5	13594 Matagorda	748	252	12	79
53629 Ellis	4718	324	11	74	5151 Maverick	192	246	1	117
52599 El Paso	3603	1770	34	111	13405 McCulloch	847	61	—	2
32095 Erath	2024	181	17	287	73250 McLennan	4979	940	12	122
35649 Falls	2037	729	—	232	1091 McMullen	115	29	—	—
44801 Fannin	5493	471	9	236	13415 Medina	758	650	7	26
29796 Fayette	1802	1212	6	40	2707 Menard	267	44	—	32
12596 Fisher	950	46	6	229	3464 Midland	339	24	1	7
4638 Floyd	800	48	7	78	36780 Milam	2198	576	4	230
3426 Foard	473	41	—	83	9694 Mills	640	129	3	106
18168 Fort Bend	788	329	68	16	8956 Mitchell	803	39	1	80
9331 Franklin	684	62	—	42	25123 Montague	1803	245	5	242
20557 Freestone	1575	637	1	98	15679 Montgomery	830	179	3	141
8895 Frio	410	55	—	4	561 Moore	103	6	—	—
1255 Gaines	80	—	—	—	10439 Morris	689	163	163	52
44479 Galveston	3543	1263	46	73	2396 Motley	393	28	—	28
1995 Garza	330	14	—	14	27406 Nacogdoches	1766	92	3	141
9447 Gillespie	405	1463	2	12	47070 Navarro	3527	294	6	100
1143 Glasscock	96	8	—	4	10850 Newton	493	34	8	23
9909 Goliad	605	548	5	59	41999 Nolan	1048	91	1	79
28055 Gonzales	1675	649	5	51	21955 Nueces	1830	404	21	142
9405 Gray	482	69	2	35	1602 Ochiltree	238	41	—	8
65996 Grayson	5092	1054	20	285	812 Oldham	138	42	4	—
14140 Gregg	830	159	2	25	9528 Orange	758	92	33	—
21205 Grimes	1108	108	2	7	19506 Palo Pinto	1431	124	11	282
24913 Guadalupe	830	1312	1	7	20424 Panola	1228	125	2	71
7568 Hale	908	80	7	43	26331 Parker	1787	173	17	240
8279 Hall	325	49	6	88	15555 Parmer	184	64	6	10
15315 Hamilton	1231	201	1	28	2071 Pecos	394	96	4	2
935 Hansford	166	47	9	14	17459 Polk	918	107	2	113
11213 Hardeman	932	94	6	123	12424 Potter	1283	166	6	95
12947 Hardin	1279	158	7	90	5218 Presidio	245	27	1	—
115693 Harris	10131	3009	74	433	6787 Rains	509	71	—	289
37243 Harrison	1374	172	10	60	312 Randall	341	63	12	6
1298 Hartley	161	30	1	1	392 Reagan	59	2	1	—
					Real	242	14	3	25

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Hailey.	Benson.
28564 Red River.....	2021	356	5	141
4292 Reeves.....	346	43	1	5
2814 Refugio.....	408	232	9	47
950 Roberts.....	220	27	1	3
27454 Robertson.....	1313	218	2	44
8072 Rockwall.....	828	27	17	—
20853 Rannels.....	1487	195	6	133
26946 Rusk.....	1849	521	2	196
8582 Sabine.....	681	22	6	54
11264 San Augustine.....	682	18	1	51
9542 San Jacinto.....	442	255	1	65
7307 San Patricio.....	594	130	8	65
11245 San Saba.....	955	66	5	90
1893 Schleicher.....	163	10	—	1
10924 Scurry.....	994	40	3	78
4201 Shackelford.....	378	51	2	36
26423 Shelby.....	1767	131	6	175
1376 Sherman.....	152	39	2	9
41746 Smith.....	2422	773	16	270
3931 Somervell.....	278	20	—	84
13151 Starr.....	516	115	—	—
7980 Stephens.....	572	12	—	103
1493 Sterling.....	205	6	1	—
5220 Stonewall.....	502	21	—	119
1569 Sutton.....	130	13	—	—
4012 Swisher.....	381	62	2	10
158572 Tarrant.....	10239	1551	65	329
26293 Taylor.....	2134	120	2	118
1430 Terrell.....	146	59	—	2
1474 Terry.....	330	10	1	70
4563 Throckmorton.....	1164	189	22	95
16422 Titus.....	1243	92	12	63
13382 Tom Green.....	2682	690	18	71
55620 Travis.....	906	156	2	91
12768 Trinity.....	635	24	—	31
10250 Tyler.....	1346	198	10	121
19960 Upshur.....	42	6	1	—
501 Upton.....	728	92	1	13
11233 Uvalde.....	446	135	2	5
8613 Valverde.....	2040	232	11	648
25651 Van Zandt.....	897	476	6	35
14990 Victoria.....	763	315	1	24
16061 Walker.....	635	182	2	6
12738 Waller.....	178	23	2	8
2389 Ward.....	1119	1306	3	3
25561 Washington.....	676	472	—	—
22503 Webb.....	948	351	17	85
21123 Wharton.....	554	56	7	83
5258 Wheeler.....	2108	347	28	94
16094 Wichita.....	1242	99	2	116
12000 Wilbarger.....	110	10	—	—
42228 Williamson.....	2701	656	14	80
17066 Wilson.....	869	345	7	30
442 Winkler.....	21	—	—	9
26450 Wise.....	2023	263	155	9
23417 Wood.....	1719	245	12	416
1602 Yoakum.....	85	1	—	1
13657 Young.....	1175	71	71	71
3809 Zapata.....	26	214	—	—
1889 Zavalla.....	229	43	2	17
Total.....	285124	64356	2054	19135
Plurality.....	220768	—	—	—
Per cent.....	76.92	17.36	.55	5.17
Total vote.....	370669	—	—	—

FOR U. S. SENATOR, 1916.

C. A. Culbertson, D., 239,515; A. W. Atcheson, R., 48,697; F. H. Conibear, P., 1,758; F. A. Hickey, S., 19,046.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

At Large—J. McLeMORE, D., 300,303; Garrett, D., 298,966; Taylor, R., 46,508; Warnken, R., 46,916; Teague, P., 1,514; Cook, P., 1,457; Lingau, S., 18,583; Simpson, S., 18,202.

1. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass and Marion.

Black, D., 16,525; Morris, R., 2,182.

2. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola and Harrison.

M. Dies, D., 15,956; Sweatland, R., 1,266.

3. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rusk, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt and Kaufman.

Young, D., 15,169; Scoggin, S., 2,014.

- Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Rains.
- Rayburn, D., 17,785; Barlow, R., 2,043.
- Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill and Bosque.
- Summers, D., 24,949; Crews, R., 2,879.
- Counties of Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos and Milan.
- Hardy, D., 12,046; Wilson, S., 590.
- Counties of Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers and Galveston.
- Gregg, D., 10,921; Heigge, R., 4,149.
- Counties of Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison and Leon.
- Eagle, D., 18,980; Jones, 3,276.
- Counties of Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad and Karnes.
- Mansfield, D., 16,453; Hughes, R., 4,149.
- Counties of Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Lee, Burleson and Washington.
- Buchanan, D., 15,734; Brooks, R., 2,405.
- Counties of McLellan, Falls, Bell, Coryell and Hamilton.
- Conally, D., 14,695; Vaughn, R., 1,443.
- Counties of Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Earth and Comanche.
- Wilson, D., 20,175; Zweifel, R., 1,843.
- Counties of Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman, Cottle, Motley, Dickens, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Farmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallas.
- Jones, D., 33,863; Van Natta, R., 3,125.
- Counties of Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown and Coleman.
- Slayden, D., 22,435; Johnson, R., 5,743.
- Counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavalla, Frio, Medina, Uvalde, Kinney and Valverde.
- Garner, D., 16,906; Wurzbach, R., 5,561.
- Counties of El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tim Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Rannels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent, Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran and Hockley.
- Blanton, D., 30,050; Holiday, S., 2,826.

LEGISLATURE

The legislature is democratic.

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—William P. Hobby.

Secretary of State—George F. Howard.

Attorney-General—B. F. Looney.

Comptroller of Public Accounts—H. B. Terrell.

UTAH (Population, 1916, 434,083).

Counties.	President 1916				
	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.	Pro.	
Population in 1910.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	Hailey.	
13894 Box Elder.....	2954	2414	34	—	2
23062 Cache.....	5314	3757	75	—	4
8624 Carbon.....	1472	1291	147	—	2
10191 Davis.....	2124	1644	22	—	2
Duchesne.....	1450	655	140	—	—
6750 Emery.....	1401	379	88	—	—
3660 Garfield.....	843	517	16	—	1
1595 Grand.....	307	212	19	—	—
3933 Iron.....	1151	829	76	—	—
10702 Juab.....	2214	1247	151	—	—

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes, Benson, Hanly
1652 Kane	327	304 14
6118 Millard	1781	1299 94 6
2467 Morgan	484	464 8
1734 Piute	419	268 65
1883 Rich	456	323
131426 Salt Lake	30682	17637 1778 70
2377 San Juan	445	213 15
16704 San Pete	3385	2910 78 1
9775 Sevier	2081	1722 67
8200 Summit	1495	1190 240
7924 Tooele	1531	1125 113
7050 Uinta	1453	712 94 4
37942 Utah	8203	5202 410 11
8920 Wasatch	881	818 14
5123 Washington	1397	701 4
1749 Wayne	393	223 9
35179 Weber	8139	4704 368 46

Total	84025	54136 4460 149
Plurality	29889	
Per cent.	58.84	37.92 3.12 .10
Total vote	142770	

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 42,100 votes; Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Roosevelt, Prog., 24,174; Debs, Soc., 9,027.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

William H. King, Dem.-Prog.	80,895
George Sutherland, Rep.	56,862

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Beaver, Box Elder, Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, Garfield, Iron, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uintah, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne and Weber.	
Milton H. Wellings, Dem.-Prog.	38,780
Timothy C. Hoyt, Rep.	28,880
2. Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.	
James H. Mays, Dem.-Prog.	39,409
Charles R. Mabey, Rep.	27,791

LEGISLATURE.

Dem.-Prog.	16	44	60
Republicans	4	—	4
Socialist	—	1	1

SENATE HOUSE, J. B.

Governor—Simon Bamberger, Dem.-Prog.	
Secretary of State—Hardin Bannion, Dem.-Prog.	
Treasurer—Daniel O. Larson, Dem.-Prog.	

VERMONT (Population, 1916, 363,699).

Population (14) in 1910.	President 1916	Rep. Dem. Pro. Soc.
20010 Addison	2765	874 53 11
21378 Bennington	2602	1590 33 63
26031 Caledonia	3024	1387 68 24
42447 Chittenden	8736	2772 58 43
7384 Essex	734	544 8 7
29866 Franklin	2796	2107 43 11
3761 Grand Isle	407	434 1 3
12585 Lamoille	1474	643 51 27
18708 Orange	2151	1379 46 51
23337 Orleans	2758	1047 41 7
48139 Rutland	5926	2685 134 84
41702 Washington	4216	2732 98 335
26933 Windham	3375	1698 37 42
33681 Windsor	4236	2216 38 70
Total	40250	22708 709 798
Plurality	17542	
Per cent.	62.45	35.23 1.09 1.23
Total vote	64465	

For president in 1912, Taft, Rep., received 23,205 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,070; Wilson, Dem., 15,350; Chafin, Pro., 1,154.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Carroll S. Page, Rep.	47,362
Oscar C. Miller, Dem.	14,956
N. E. Greenslet, Soc.	1,366

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Rutland.	
Frank L. Greene, Rep.	22,030
Emmett B. Daley, Dem.	7,972
W. S. Newton, Pro.	609
John Spargo, Soc.	391
2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.	

Porter H. Dale, Rep.	22,214
G. H. Pape, Dem.	7,983
John P. Marsh, Soc.	761

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Republicans	30	203	233
Democrats	—	41	41
Socialist	—	1	1

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)
Governor—Horace F. Graham.
Treasurer—Walter F. Scott.
Secretary of State—Guy W. Bailey.
Auditor—Benjamin Gates.

VIRGINIA (Population, 1916, 2,192,019).

Counties.	Pres. 1916	Pres. 1912
Population in 1910.	Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Prog. Wilson. Hughes. Wilson. Taft. Roosevelt	
36650 Accomac	1745	299. 1825 153 110
29871 Albemarle	1376	223. 1215 144 126
15329 Alexandria city.	1038	364. 951 132 104
10231 Alexandria	515	412. 346 86 153
14173 Alleghany	544	432. 394 125 263
8720 Amelia	403	80. 325 32 50
18932 Amherst	1142	93. 765 64 60
8904 Appomattox	700	133. 654 28 51
32445 Augusta	1751	845. 1556 568 272
6538 Bath	387	219. 329 159 39
29549 Bedford	1623	298. 1219 142 343
5154 Bland	356	420. 289 206 118
17727 Botetourt	900	775. 889 517 191
6347 Bristol city.	489	184. 405 86 64
19244 Brunswick	772	32. 643 67 43
12334 Buchanan	730	827. 524 223 389
15204 Buckingham	625	131. 603 97 110
3245 Buena Vista city	158	92. 155 43 48
23043 Campbell	1007	185. 810 97 126
16596 Caroline	657	198. 590 144 126
21116 Carroll	858	1424. 765 874 346
5253 Charles City.	139	57. 121 37 23
15785 Charlotte	856	227. 609 175 223
6765 Charlesville city	618	117. 454 39 24
21299 Chesterfield	699	141. 702 61 75
7468 Clarke	590	49. 576 39 14
5745 Clifton Forge city	555	104. 293 63 61
4711 Craig	369	200. 337 62 150
13472 Culpeper	849	184. 752 108 49
9195 Cumberland	446	73. 682 50 31
19020 Danville city.	1151	229. 1020 389 179
9199 Dickinson	650	753. 529 398 157
15442 Dinwiddie	592	85. 512 58 75
21225 Elizabeth City.	411	132. 347 43 56
9105 Essex	302	77. 278 72 11
20536 Fairfax	1179	472. 992 187 150
22526 Fauquier	1204	367. 1187 182 87
14092 Floyd	472	893. 409 222 712
8323 Fluvanna	513	81. 409 53 58
26480 Franklin	1481	1094. 1238 415 601
12787 Frederick	1194	366. 922 181 112
5874 Fred'sburg city	350	173. 414 51 100
11623 Giles	839	596. 725 267 247
12477 Gloucester	532	142. 510 74 56
9237 Goochland	413	193. 322 114 82
19856 Grayson	967	124. 242 332 290
6937 Greene	221	239. 237 141 95
11890 Greenville	392	76. 294 31 72
40044 Halifax	1781	493. 1260 426 127
Hampton city.	350	56. 353 13 31
17200 Hanover	760	102. 609 87 4
Harrison'sburg city	346	319. — — —
18459 Henrico	690	140. 952 93 105
18459 Henry	851	567. 707 216 369
5317 Highland	370	310. 313 221 84
Hopewell city.	24	3. — — —
14929 Isle of Wight.	679	140. 708 75 101
3624 James City.	127	34. 128 10 15
6378 King George	223	217. 256 48 103
9576 King and Queen	271	127. 246 68 48
8547 King William.	342	119. 305 69 63
9752 Lancaster	461	58. 479 83 16
23840 Lee	1287	1569. 1023 699 677
21167 Loudoun	1490	404. 1386 256 87
16578 Louisa	710	263. 578 91 141
12780 Lunenburg	814	110. 508 66 50
29494 Lynchburg city.	1465	353. 1487 111 218
10055 Madison	572	348. 402 210 63
9715 Manchester city	—	— — —
8922 Mathews	549	90. 523 45 34

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Taft.	Roosevel.
28856 Mecklenburg	1317	222.	1039	191	91
8852 Middlesex	373	155.	374	128	22
17268 Montgomery	768	891.	684	349	531
26886 Nansemond	663	70.	544	63	65
16821 Nelson	1063	249.	706	163	95
4682 New Kent	192	69.	160	30	46
20205 Newport News city	939	465.	938	100	231
67452 Norfolk city	3234	963.	3539	195	451
52744 Norfolk county	1612	684.	1089	422	215
16672 Northampton	802	109.	726	83	76
10777 Northumberland	503	111.	470	102	52
13462 Nottoway	608	91.	683	72	70
13486 Orange	608	153.	619	87	57
14147 Page	842	613.	703	340	138
17195 Patrick	872	815.	698	434	350
24127 Petersburg city	1155	161.	1122	75	44
50708 Pittsylvania	2012	891.	1558	527	321
33190 Portsmouth city	1368	376.	1520	64	321
6090 Powhatan	233	112.	230	109	51
14266 Prince Edward	668	108.	584	72	46
7848 Prince George	258	72.	204	42	48
11526 Princess Anne	515	67.	422	40	63
12026 Prince William	754	192.	814	82	93
17246 Pulaski	1057	721.	781	196	484
4202 Radford city	206	115.	185	36	95
8044 Rappahannock	401	84.	356	94	9
127628 Richmond city	6387	1210.	5632	405	482
7415 Richmond cnty	329	180.	342	110	40
34874 Roanoke city	2246	610.	1913	268	502
19623 Roanoke county	850	460.	695	108	191
21171 Rockbridge	1049	691.	949	433	212
34903 Rockingham	1650	1322.	1761	987	421
23474 Russell	1670	144.	1298	588	622
22314 Scott	1343	1743.	1311	657	1075
20942 Shenandoah	1440	1425.	1336	705	493
20326 Smyth	1134	1321.	1022	609	578
26302 Southampton	1045	128.	861	95	49
9935 Spotsylvania	398	249.	390	58	158
8070 Stafford	444	422.	347	141	183
10604 Staunton city	511	311.	632	65	287
Suffolk city	437	158.	480	71	63
9715 Surrey	430	90.	360	57	37
13664 Sussex	486	96.	435	59	53
24946 Tazewell	1108	1591.	979	586	871
8589 Warren	583	214.	571	122	39
6041 Warwick	97	53.	123	17	30
32330 Washington	1863	1717.	1721	590	996
8313 Westmoreland	338	126.	341	69	43
2714 Will'sburg city	97	21.	112	11	14
34162 Winchester city	468	196.	447	141	63
24162 Wise	1468	1862.	1279	851	573
20372 Wythe	1334	1370.	1110	633	650
7757 York	247	51.	211	34	26

Total 102824 49358. 90332 23288 21777

Plurality 53466

Per cent 66.76 32.07 .65.95 17.00 15.89

Total vote 153994 136976

For president in 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,062 votes; Hanly, Pro., 683, and Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 67 For president in 1912, Debs, Soc., received 820 votes; Chafin, Pro., 709.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Claude A. Swanson, Dem. 133,056

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

- The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spotsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg. 9,772
- W. A. Jones, Dem. 2,823
- Wm. W. Butzner, Rep. 109
- C. Campbell, Soc. 72
- John Bader, Soc.-Lab. 72
- The counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton and cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk. 10,122
- Edward E. Holland, Dem. 1,939
- L. B. Wray, Rep. 125
- R. D. McElway, Soc. 100
- B. D. Downey, Soc.-Lab. 100
- The counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent and cities of Richmond and Williamsburg. 10,122

Andrew J. Montague, Dem. 10,967	F. E. Maxey, Soc. 751
4. The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surrey, Sussex and city of Petersburg. 8,119	Walter A. Watson, Dem. 339
Fred Herzog, Soc. 424	W. B. Alfred, Rep. 215
5. Counties of Carroll, Charlotte, Franklin, Grayson, Halifax, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania and the city of Danville. 10,614	Beverly A. Davis, Rep. 7,601
Robert D. Boswell, Soc. 149	6. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke and the cities of Radford, Roanoke and Lynchburg. 9,119
Carter Glass, Dem. 2,920	George W. Wilson, Rep. 344
B. F. Ginther, Soc. 344	7. The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and the cities of Charlottesville, Winchester and Harrisonburg. 10,652
Thomas W. Harrison, Dem. 6,064	John Paul, Rep. 142
E. C. Garrison, Ind. 142	8. The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria. 9,168
Charles C. Carlin, Dem. 3,450	Joseph L. Crupper, Rep. 80
F. E. Manning, Soc. 67	William H. Hamilton, Soc.-Lab. 67
9. The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe and the city of Bristol. 17,848	C. Bascom Sloop, Rep. 16,480
Lee Trinkle, Ind. 32	B. M. Dutton, Ind. 32
10. The counties of Allegheny, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton and Clifton Forge. 11,282	H. D. Flood, Dem. 4,583
C. P. Nair, Rep. 231	F. D. Lowe, Soc. 231

LEGISLATURE.	Senate.	House.	J. B.
Democrats	36	88	124
Republicans	4	12	16

Democratic majority 32 76 108

STATE OFFICERS. (All democrats.)

Governor—Westmoreland Davis.
Attorney-General—John Garland Pollard.
Secretary of Commonwealth—B. O. James.
Treasurer—A. W. Harman, Jr.

WASHINGTON (Population, 1916, 1,534,221).

Counties.	Pres. 1916.	Rep.	Dem.
Population (39)	Hughes.	Wilson.	
10920 Adams	1285	1287	
5831 Asotin	992	1125	
7937 Benton	1411	1298	
15104 Chelan	3004	2757	
6755 Clallam	1455	1328	
26115 Clarke	4413	3720	
7042 Columbia	1144	1156	
12561 Cowlitz	2107	1280	
9227 Douglas	1124	1914	
4800 Ferry	580	908	
5153 Franklin	671	1105	
4199 Garfield	843	722	
8698 Grant	1207	1555	
Grays Harbor	4987	4978	
4704 Island	802	854	
8337 Jefferson	1090	864	
294638 King	38679	52246	
17647 Kitsap	2650	3496	
13561 Kittitas	2286	2581	
10180 Klickitat	1552	1470	
32127 Lewis	5161	4321	

Population.	Hughes.	Wilson.	Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.
17539 Lincoln	2354	2816	9163 Hardy	1425	701	6
5156 Mason	759	780	48381 Harrison	5970	6262	584
12887 Okanogan	1881	2882	20956 Jackson	2032	2474	29
12532 Pacific	2662	1539	15889 Jefferson	2544	1181	44
Pend d'Oreille	915	1081	81457 Kanawha	10276	10096	598
120812 Pierce	16737	18942	12821 Lewis	2248	2263	102
3603 San Juan	586	665	20491 Lincoln	2113	2104	59
29241 Skagit	4120	4927	14476 Logan	3270	2107	62
2887 Skamania	494	453	42794 Marion	5493	4443	443
59209 Snohomish	8598	8398	32388 Marshall	2997	3699	229
139404 Spokane	19475	21305	23019 Mason	3236	2454	191
25297 Stevens	2677	3181	38371 Mercer	4396	4783	55
17581 Thurston	3209	2666	16674 Mineral	1747	1965	79
3285 Wahkiakum	489	340	19431 Mingo	2472	2223	10
31931 Walla Walla	4403	4421	24334 Monongalia	2227	3412	297
49511 Whitman	7597	5636	13055 Monroe	1609	1584	8
33280 Whitman	4927	5866	7848 Morgan	666	1208	30
41709 Yakima	7153	6116	47856 McDowell	3692	7086	26
Total	166399	182993	17699 Nicholas	2467	2056	69
Plurality		26594	57572 Ohio	6074	7349	509
Per cent.	44.74	49.19	9349 Pendleton	1276	838	9
Total vote		371936	8074 Pleasants	859	876	7

For President in 1916 Hanly, Pro., received 6,568 votes; Benson, Soc., received 22,544 votes, and Chafin, Pro., 9,810.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Miles Polindexter, Rep. 192,287
George Turner, Dem. 135,339
Bruce Rogers, Soc. 21,709

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of King (Seattle) and Kitsap.
John F. Miller, Rep. 33,769
George F. Cotterill, Dem. 35,718
E. B. Tryon, Soc. 2,634

2. Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson, King (outside of Seattle), San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom.
L. H. Hadley, Rep. 31,655
Francis Axtell, Dem. 28,075
R. J. Ollinger, Soc. 7,537

3. Counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.
Albert Johnson, Rep. 47,415
G. P. Fishburne, Dem. 29,949
W. F. Ferguson, Soc. 5,662

4. Counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima.
W. L. LaFollette, Rep. 33,980
C. W. Masterson, Dem. 21,189
Walter Price, Soc. 2,637

5. Counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane and Stevens.
Tom Corkery, Rep. 32,298
C. C. Dill, Dem. 37,479
J. M. Powers, Soc. 2,952

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Republicans 37 85 122
Democrats 5 12 17

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Ernest Lister, Dem.
Secretary of State—I. M. Howell, Rep.
State Treasurer—W. W. Sherman.

WEST VIRGINIA (Population, 1916, 1,386,038)

Counties.	President 1916.	Dem.	Rep.	Soc.
Population (55)	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.	
15858 Barbour	1848	2053	57	
21999 Berkeley	2938	2802	86	
10331 Boone	1397	1504	105	
23023 Braxton	2957	2332	9	
11098 Brooke	1261	1422	120	
46685 Cabell	6446	5728	229	
11258 Calhoun	1317	936	13	
10238 Clay	1047	1021	26	
12872 Doddridge	1061	1803	41	
51903 Fayette	5377	5511	361	
11379 Gilmer	1695	943	9	
7838 Grant	391	1438	5	
24833 Greenbrier	3170	2501	86	
11694 Hampshire	2151	745	10	
10465 Hancock	891	1434	117	

Population.	Wilson.	Hughes.	Benson.
9163 Hardy	1425	701	6
48381 Harrison	5970	6262	584
20956 Jackson	2032	2474	29
15889 Jefferson	2544	1181	44
81457 Kanawha	10276	10096	598
12821 Lewis	2248	2263	102
20491 Lincoln	2113	2104	59
14476 Logan	3270	2107	62
42794 Marion	5493	4443	443
32388 Marshall	2997	3699	229
23019 Mason	3236	2454	191
38371 Mercer	4396	4783	55
16674 Mineral	1747	1965	79
19431 Mingo	2472	2223	10
24334 Monongalia	2227	3412	297
13055 Monroe	1609	1584	8
7848 Morgan	666	1208	30
47856 McDowell	3692	7086	26
17699 Nicholas	2467	2056	69
57572 Ohio	6074	7349	509
9349 Pendleton	1276	838	9
8074 Pleasants	859	876	7
14740 Pocahontas	1849	1559	53
26341 Preston	1694	3838	105
18587 Putnam	1837	1925	131
25633 Raleigh	3319	3791	151
26028 Randolph	3024	2165	253
17875 Ritchie	1657	2225	89
21543 Roane	2186	2406	38
18420 Summers	2389	1781	24
16554 Taylor	1672	2002	87
18675 Tucker	1388	1531	158
16211 Tyler	1336	1900	68
16529 Upshur	1010	2553	68
24031 Wayne	2889	2215	43
9680 Webster	1513	854	14
23855 Wetzel	2797	1910	77
9047 Wirt	1072	951	12
38001 Wood	4817	4521	142
10392 Wyoming	1199	1484	7
Total	140403	143124	6150
Plurality		2721	
Per cent.	48.46	49.44	2.10
Total vote		289677	

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received 113,046 votes; Roosevelt, Prog., 78,977; Taft, Rep., 56,667; Debs, Soc., 15,336 and Chafin, Pro., 4,534.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Howard Sutherland, Rep. 144,243
W. E. Chilton, Dem. 138,585

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.
Thomas W. Fleming, Rep. 21,574
M. M. Neely, Dem. 22,138

2. Counties of Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.
George M. Bowers, Rep. 24,055
Samuel V. Woods, Dem. 23,195

3. Counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.
Fleming N. Alderson, Dem. 22,762
Stuart F. Reed, Rep. 23,442

4. Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.
T. A. Null, Dem. 22,855
Harry C. Woodard, Rep. 23,139

5. Counties of Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.
George R. C. Wiles, Dem. 23,859
Edward Cooper, Rep. 25,563

6. Counties of Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
Martin V. Godbey, Rep. 24,415
Adam B. Littlepage, Dem. 25,963

LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Republicans 20 42 62
Democrats 10 52 62

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John J. Cornwell, Dem.
Secretary—Houston Golf Young, Rep.
Treasurer—William S. Johnson, Rep.

WISCONSIN (Population, 1916, 2,500,350).

Population in 1910.	Counties. (71)	President 1916				Governor 1914			
		Dem. Wilson.	Rep. Hughes.	Soc. Bauman.	Pro. Hann.	Dem. Kear.	Rep. Phillips.	Soc. Amesbury.	Ind. Blair.
8604	Adams	824	957	48	42	219	451	32	206
21965	Ashland	1582	1998	187	78	1123	1384	182	215
29114	Barron	1863	2746	138	250	830	1170	97	324
15987	Bayfield	996	1320	226	41	325	853	165	256
54098	Brown	5771	4132	220	201	3691	2738	342	153
16006	Buffalo	1043	1492	65	39	490	805	34	293
9026	Burnett	638	1007	169	52	228	743	103	182
16701	Calumet	1382	1979	76	24	1526	1027	38	63
32103	Chippewa	2233	3324	71	88	1980	1881	43	235
30074	Clark	1614	3371	130	84	1080	1734	39	341
31129	Columbia	2299	3395	82	126	1491	2361	48	397
16238	Crawford	1764	1883	34	38	1303	1110	25	466
77435	Dane	9859	6931	192	291	5178	3537	144	4131
47436	Dodge	4519	4687	112	128	4104	3044	57	331
18711	Door	1204	1656	39	45	726	1271	24	85
47422	Douglas	2940	3007	801	154	2240	2474	563	332
25260	Dunn	1447	2556	171	83	889	1044	134	414
32721	Eau Claire	2290	2922	187	114	1291	1602	138	663
3381	Florence	162	412	9	11	70	347	13	43
51610	Fond du Lac	5021	5781	128	154	4061	3208	130	676
6782	Forest	637	738	17	22	237	689	25	69
39007	Grant	3459	4718	72	133	1753	2470	42	911
21641	Green	1687	2422	66	168	861	1511	76	504
15491	Green Lake	1352	34	34	47	132	1155	31	104
22497	Iowa	2230	2371	20	135	1227	1621	9	519
6306	Iron	475	672	43	40	177	672	41	25
17075	Jackson	963	1866	50	29	569	1117	37	221
34306	Jefferson	3645	3785	86	120	2728	2385	76	383
19569	Juneau	1442	2292	109	65	901	1549	35	347
32929	Kenosha	2816	3537	501	86	2351	2460	296	208
16784	Kewaunee	2011	1104	17	16	1865	833	12	93
43996	LaCrosse	4123	2597	278	108	2112	2454	127	1231
20075	Lafayette	2059	2544	19	83	1339	1602	15	431
17062	Langlade	1755	1538	81	37	1329	1189	54	174
19064	Lincoln	1282	2189	100	36	983	1528	123	196
44978	Manitowoc	4338	4224	459	70	3779	2604	556	90
55054	Marathon	3677	5838	607	95	3377	3642	405	375
33812	Marinette	2205	2767	145	92	1211	2250	156	179
10741	Marquette	923	1377	15	29	607	1001	15	159
433187	Milwaukee	34812	4323	16942	425	19852	22737	17588	2970
28881	Monroe	1391	3013	123	106	995	1638	50	489
25657	Oconto	1892	2570	70	40	1350	1752	79	140
11433	Ondaga	1054	1089	254	13	547	923	106	202
49102	Outagamie	4442	5302	164	101	3233	3317	105	680
17123	Ozaukee	1577	1610	51	20	1585	751	44	62
7577	Pepin	622	766	25	26	429	398	29	76
22079	Pierce	1650	1945	73	81	332	841	43	338
21367	Polk	1713	2080	196	74	225	798	115	308
30945	Portage	3000	2520	71	69	1933	1736	41	423
13795	Price	1049	1620	147	57	419	896	207	116
57424	Racine	5081	4495	606	455	2731	2862	395	558
18809	Richland	1845	2051	89	239	649	1040	45	853
55533	Rock	4015	7011	224	227	2186	3856	227	1236
11160	Rusk	926	989	115	48	320	737	76	206
25910	St. Croix	2352	2731	178	84	1464	1679	111	285
32869	Sauk	2257	3779	43	255	1073	2063	80	577
6227	Sawyer	562	559	52	17	281	460	19	56
31884	Shawano	1367	3415	131	57	876	1810	67	80
54883	Sheboygan	3385	5562	983	85	3451	4029	786	523
13641	Taylor	845	1554	135	40	732	845	127	176
22928	Trempealeau	1578	2138	29	70	825	1034	16	567
28116	Vernon	1830	2912	49	175	554	1429	28	621
6019	Vilas	467	531	82	16	262	254	84	40
29614	Walworth	2440	3988	58	199	1284	2011	48	377
8196	Washburn	644	938	78	34	297	793	51	64
23784	Washington	2732	2892	76	49	2060	2007	76	98
37100	Waukesha	4192	3768	151	224	2421	2964	128	737
32782	Waupaca	1720	4492	99	120	898	2703	129	651
18886	Waushara	1015	2345	78	46	227	1117	53	390
62116	Winnebago	5242	5923	406	160	3407	4205	291	1334
30583	Wood	2620	2854	200	86	1883	1933	193	364
	Militia vote	1090	1087	19	14	—	—	—	—
	Total	193042	221323	27802	7165	119509	140787	25917	32560
	Plurality		28281				21278		
	Per cent.	42.96	49.26	6.19	1.59	36.72	43.26	7.96	10.01
	Total vote		449333				325430		

For president in 1912 Wilson, Dem., received
 164,223 votes; Chaun. Pro., 8,586; Taft, Rep., 130-
 695; Debs, Soc., 33,451; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460;
 Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 522.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.
 Robert M. LaFollette, Rep., 251,303
 William F. Wolfe, Dem., 135,144

Richard Elsnor, Soc., 28,908
 Charles L. Hill, Pro., 8,528

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

1. Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth
 and Waukesha
 Henry Allen Cooper, Rep., 24,851
 Jay W. Page, Dem., 12,587

William J. Hansche, Pro.....	1,491
Michael Yabe, Soc.....	1,434
2. Counties of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.	
Edward Voigt, Rep.....	20,718
Michael E. Burke, Dem.....	13,546
John Bauernfeind, Soc.....	1,136
3. Counties of Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.	
John M. Nelson, Rep.....	26,785
M. J. Briggs, Dem.....	15,198
David L. Dobson, Pro.....	969
Emil Orne, Soc.....	338
4. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Milwaukee, towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; village of West Milwaukee and cities of West Allis, South Milwaukee, Cudahy and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee county.	
William J. Cary, Rep.....	12,361
Winifred R. Gaylord, Soc.....	11,380
Anthony Szczerbinski, Dem.....	10,757
Winifred D. Cox, Pro.....	337
5. The 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 25th wards of the city of Milwaukee; towns of Granville and Milwaukee, and villages of North Milwaukee, East Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.	
William H. Stafford, Rep.....	19,585
Victor L. Berger, Soc.....	15,936
Lyman H. Browne, Dem.....	7,420
Wallace R. Drought, Pro.....	498
6. Counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette and Winnebago.	
James H. Davidson, Rep.....	20,317
Michael K. Reilly, Dem.....	17,080
Clarence O. Tinkham, Pro.....	498
Robert Ziegler, Soc.....	929
7. Counties of Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk and Vernon.	
John J. Esch, Rep.....	24,157
Herman Grotophardt, Dem.....	9,549
C. L. Clifford, Pro.....	986
8. Counties of Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.	
Edward E. Browne, Rep.....	23,083
John Kalmes, Dem.....	10,083
Charles Klesner, Soc.....	1,041
9. Counties of Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie.	
David G. Classon, Rep.....	20,614
Thomas F. Konop, Dem.....	13,073
Frederick Nanman, Soc.....	576
10. Counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau.	
James A. Frear, Rep.....	23,320
Andrew J. Sutherland, Dem.....	9,867
John Waldal, Pro.....	808
11. Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rush, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn.	
Irvine L. Lenroot, Rep.....	22,740
George C. Cooper, Dem.....	8,726
Henry M. Parks, Soc.....	2,252

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Republicans	24	79	103				
Democrats	6	14	20				
Socialists	3	7	10				

STATE OFFICERS. (All republicans.)
 Governor—Emanuel L. Philipp.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Edward F. Dithmar.
 Secretary of State—Merlin Hull.
 State Treasurer—Henry Johnson.
 Attorney-General—Walter C. Owen.
 Superintendent of Schools—Charles P. Cary.

WYOMING (Population, 1916, 184,212).

Counties. Population in 1910.	President 1916			
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc. Pro.	W. B. H. H.
11574 Albany	1313	1571	73	38
8886 Big Horn	1239	1493	29	8
Campbell	448	690	12	10
11282 Carbon	1217	1661	155	19
6294 Converse	766	879	20	15
6492 Crook	848	1181	51	9
11822 Fremont	1407	1752	75	17
Goshen	770	1096	49	21
Hot Springs	523	760	95	23
3453 Johnson	814	812	28	2
26127 Laramie	2428	2759	78	55
Lincoln	1426	2378	142	10
4766 Natrona	912	1377	30	3
4909 Park	1092	1146	69	22
Platte	806	1276	62	53
16324 Sheridan	1914	2906	205	23
11575 Sweetwater	1287	1496	152	4
16982 Tinta	822	1295	51	6
Washakie	344	455	16	3
Weston	791	734	47	14
Total	21698	28316	1453	373
Plurality		6618		
Per cent	41.66	54.62	2.8	7.2
Total vote		51840		

For president in 1912 Taft, Rep., received 14,560 votes; Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232, and Debs, Soc., 2,760.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

Clarence D. Clark, Rep.....	23,258
John B. Kendrick, Dem.....	26,324
Paul J. Paulsen, Soc.....	1,334
A. B. Campbell, Pro.....	231

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep.....	24,693
John D. Clark, Dem.....	24,156
George E. Bateman, Soc.....	1,302
O. C. King, Pro.....	219

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.		House.		J. B.	
Republicans	16	31	47				
Democrats	11	26	37				

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—(Vacancy).
 Secretary of State—Frank L. Houx, Dem. (acting governor).
 Treasurer—Herman B. Gates, Rep.
 Supt. Public Instruction—Edith K. O. Clark, Rep.
 Attorney-General—D. A. Preston, Dem.

FEDERAL BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner of Mediation—William L. Chambers.
 Assistant Commissioner of Mediation—G. W. W. Hanger.
 Board of Mediation and Conciliation—Martin A. Knapp, chairman; William L. Chambers, G. W. W. Hanger, secretary.
 Secretary—William H. Smith.
 Office—Southern building, Washington, D. C.

The board of mediation and conciliation, created by act of congress approved July 15, 1913, was established to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration controversies concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employ-

ment that may arise between common carriers engaged in interstate transportation and their employees engaged in train operation or train service. Whenever such a controversy arises, interrupting or threatening to interrupt the operation of trains to the serious detriment of the public interest, upon the request of either party the board of mediation is required to use its best efforts by mediation and conciliation to bring about an agreement. If such efforts are unsuccessful, the board endeavors to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration and, if successful, makes the necessary arrangements for such arbitration. The board is an independent office.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1917.

FIRE LOSSES AND CASUALTIES.

- Asbury Park, N. J., April 5-6—Three blocks of buildings burned; loss, \$500,000.
- Atlanta, Ga., May 21—Fire in residence district causes loss of \$3,500,000.
- Belmont Park, L. I., April 7—Grand stand at race track burned; loss, \$250,000.
- Boston, Mass., June 4—Chemical plant burned; loss, \$100,000.
- Brooklyn, N. Y., March 7—Baptist Temple burned; loss, \$200,000.
- Chester, Pa., April 10—Explosion in Eddystone ammunition plant causes death of 122 persons and injury to 150.
- Chicago, Feb. 2—Fourteen persons killed by gas explosion in tenement house.
- Feb. 24—Warehouse at 18th and Canal streets burned; loss, \$200,000.
- March 18—Scottish Old People's home in Riverside burned; four lives lost.
- April 5—Five persons killed by gas explosion at 179 North Halsted street.
- May 10—Diouhy Sash and Door company's plant burned; loss, \$150,000.
- May 18—Standard Spiral Pipe company's plant burned; two lives lost; property loss, \$250,000.
- July 1—Pathe Film company's offices in Consumers building burned; loss, \$750,000.
- Cleveland, O., July 22—Freight house burned; loss, \$500,000.
- Oct. 26—Baker clothing store burned; loss, \$300,000.
- Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 11—Sapp block burned; loss, \$200,000.
- Decatur, Ill., Oct. 1—Scoville building burned; loss, \$250,000.
- Charles City, Iowa, Oct. 9—Hart-Parr plant burned; loss, \$450,000.
- Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20—General Grocer company's building burned; loss, \$350,000.
- March 4—Five firemen killed in burning of downtown stores; property loss, \$350,000.
- March 9—Grain elevator and other buildings burned; loss, \$1,000,000.
- Ellicott City, Md., April 9—Five business buildings and a residence burned; loss, \$100,000.
- Fernie, B. C., July 23—Eight men die in forest fire in Spruce river valley.
- Gyekenyes, Hungary, May 23—More than 1,200 houses burned; fourteen lives lost; property damage, \$6,000,000.
- Haskell, N. J., Jan. 12—Explosion in DuPont powder plant causes loss of two lives and \$2,000,000.
- Hope, B. C., March 6—Seven lives lost in burning of Coquahalla hotel.
- Indianapolis, Ind., April 19—Fire in Colfax building causes death of six persons and injury of a score of others.
- Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 6—Royal Cocoa Manufacturing company plant burned; loss, \$500,000.
- Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16—Part of stockyards burned; loss, \$750,000.
- Kingsland, N. J., Jan. 11—Canadian Car and Foundry company plant burned; loss, \$16,000,000.
- Lexington, Ky., May 21—Business buildings and a church burned; loss, \$600,000.
- Los Angeles, Cal., March 15—Hotel Rosslyn Annex burned; loss, \$125,000.
- Louisville, Ky., Feb. 25—Wheat elevators and freight cars burned; loss, \$1,000,000.
- McAlester, Okla., Jan. 4—Thirteen children in schoolhouse thirteen miles from McAlester killed by tornado.
- Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12—Thirteen lives lost in burning of Kenwood hotel.
- April 9—Marfield elevators burned; loss, \$500,000.
- Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23—Half block of business houses burned; loss, \$750,000.
- Paterson, N. J., Nov. 4—Nineteen persons burned to death in Salvation Army rescue mission; many injured.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23—Adams Express company's garage burned; loss, \$350,000.
- Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 27—Grand opera house and other buildings burned; loss, \$3,000,000.
- Providence, R. I., Feb. 22—Wholesale dry goods establishment burned; loss, \$200,000.
- Rochester, N. Y., July 23—Grain elevator burned; loss, \$700,000.
- Rock Island, Ill., Jan. 15—Fire in business section causes loss of \$150,000.
- Rockaway Park, N. Y., April 16—Many residences burned; loss, \$200,000.
- Round Lake, Ill., Aug. 19—Armour ice plant burned; loss, \$200,000.
- St. Ferdinand de Halifax, Que., Dec. 30, 1916—Forty-six women die in asylum fire.
- Swissvale, Pa., Feb. 10—Machine shop of Union Switch and Signal Co. burned; loss, \$4,000,000.
- Saloniki, Greece, Aug. 18—Large part of city burned; 60,000 to 100,000 persons made homeless.
- Sioux Falls, S. D., May 11—Harvester company's warehouse burned; loss, \$1,000,000.
- Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17—Dome building on fair grounds burned; loss, \$150,000.
- Stamford, Conn., Aug. 1—Paint factory burned; loss, \$300,000.
- Troy, N. Y., Jan. 16—Second regiment armory, N. Y. N. G., burned; loss, \$500,000.
- Vaudreuil, Que., Oct. 27—Part of Canada Explosives company plant blown up; loss, \$1,600,000.
- Yonezawa, Japan, May 23—Three thousand five hundred houses burned; seventeen lives lost.

MARINE DISASTERS.

(Outside of war zone.)

- Athens, barge, wrecked on Lake Huron Oct. 7—Five persons drowned.
- Castalia, steamer, wrecked on Lake Superior Nov. 10—Twenty-two lives lost.
- Christian Bors, Norwegian steamer, burned at dock in South Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 20—Loss, \$1,000,000.
- Christopher Columbus, whaleback steamer, partly wrecked by fall of tank, in Milwaukee, Wis., June 30—Sixteen lives lost.
- Connemara, steamer, sunk in collision in Irish sea Nov. 3—Eighty lives lost.
- Himalaya, French steamer, sunk by explosion in Mediterranean July 1—Twenty-eight persons drowned.
- Koto Hira Maru, Japanese freight steamer, wrecked on island near Alaska July 27—Loss, \$1,000,000.
- Kristianiafjord, Norwegian-American line steamer, wrecked near Cape Race July 15—No lives lost.
- McClulloch, coast guard cutter, wrecked on Pacific coast June 13.
- Muskegon, excursion steamer, sunk in Big Stone lake, Minnesota, July 10—Seven lives lost.
- Natal, British liner, sunk in collision on Mediterranean Sept. 1—No lives lost.
- Olympia, steamship, wrecked in Gulf of Mexico Oct. 25—Eight lives lost.
- Pentecost Mitchell, lake steamer, sunk in collision at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 14—No lives lost.
- Picket boat of battle ship Michigan foundered in Atlantic Oct. 30—Twelve lives lost.
- Retriever, steamer, sunk in collision in Irish sea Nov. 3—Twelve lives lost.
- Saxona, lake steamer, sunk in collision at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 14—No lives lost.
- Standard, ship, wrecked in Bering sea May 15—One hundred and twenty-five lives lost.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

- Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, Feb. 23—Thirty-one or more persons killed by tornadoes.
- Andale, Kas., May 25—Tornado kills twenty-six persons.
- Cates Landing, Tenn., May 27—Six persons killed by storm; thirty injured.
- Charleston, Ill., May 26—Tornado kills thirty-three persons and injures 150; property loss, \$600,000.
- Clinton, Ky., May 27—Twenty-five persons killed and seventy-five injured by tornado.
- Coalgate, Okla., June 1—Eleven persons killed and thirty injured by tornado.

Coffeyville, Kas., June 1—Thirty persons injured by tornado; property loss, \$500,000.
 Coles county, Ill., May 26—Nearly 100 persons killed and 600 injured by tornado; property loss, \$3,000,000.
 Drake, Okla., June 1—Five persons killed by tornado.
 Dyersburg, Tenn., May 27—Six persons killed by storm in vicinity of the city; thirty injured.
 Hickman, Ky., May 27—About forty persons killed in vicinity of the city by storm; many injured.
 Isle of Pines, Cuba, Sept. 23—Hurricane causes \$2,000,000 damage.
 Jamaica, Sept. 23—Hurricane causes nine deaths and heavy loss of property.
 Kansas, May 25—Tornado in Sedgwick and Newton counties kills some thirty persons and injures about fifty.
 Mattoon, Ill., May 26—Tornado strikes city, killing sixty-one and injuring 300; damage to property, \$1,000,000.
 Mineral Point, Mo., May 30—Four persons killed and thirty injured by tornado.
 Mississippi county, Ark., May 27—Fifteen persons killed by tornado.
 Natal, South Africa, Oct. 28—About 1,000 lives lost by rising of Umgeni river.
 New Albany, Ind., March 23—Forty-three persons killed and 100 injured in storm; property loss, \$1,133,000.
 Newcastle, Ind., March 11—Nineteen persons killed and 200 injured in tornado.
 Sayre, Ala., May 27—Twelve persons killed by storm.
 Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 1—Typhoon kills 138 persons and makes 100,000 homeless.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Burlington road, near Cromwell, Iowa, Feb. 2—Six persons killed and fifty-two injured.
 Burlington road, near Earlville, Ill., Sept. 16—Seven persons killed and twelve injured.
 Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Electric line, at Great Lakes station, Aug. 15—Two killed and twenty-one injured in collision.
 Niagara Gorge Electric line, July 1—Ten lives lost by car rolling into rapids.
 Pennsylvania line, at Mount Union station, Pa.; Feb. 27—Twenty persons killed in train collision.
 St. Louis & San Francisco road, near Kellyville, Okla., Sept. 25—Twenty-seven persons killed and fifty injured.
 Shore Line Electric road, near North Branford, Conn., Aug. 13—Eighteen persons killed and forty injured in collision.

MINE DISASTERS.

Butte, Mont., June 9—Fire causes death of 156 men in Spectacular mine.
 Clay, Ky., Aug. 4—Thirty-one men killed and twenty-five injured in coal mine explosion.
 Gilmore, Idaho, Jan. 3—Thirteen killed by explosion in lead mine.
 Hailey, Idaho, Feb. 25—Buildings of North Star mine destroyed by avalanche; fifteen men killed.
 Hendersonville, Pa., March 13—Fourteen men killed by explosion in coal mine.
 Ludlow, Col., April 27—Explosion in Hastings coal mine causes loss of 119 lives.
 Manchuria, China, Jan. 13—Explosion in Fushun colliery causes loss of 770 lives.
 New Waterford, C. B., July 25—Sixty-two men killed by explosion in coal mine.

NOTABLE GIFTS AND BEQUESTS IN 1917.

Archbold, John D., New York, by will to Syracuse university, \$500,000.
 Armour, J. O., Chicago, to University of Chicago medical school, \$200,000.
 Barr, Mrs. Jessie R., Newark, N. J., to educational and charitable institutions in Germany, \$200,000.
 Billings family, Chicago, to University of Chicago medical school, \$1,000,000.
 Bridge, Dr. Norman, Chicago, to University of Chicago medical school, \$100,000.
 Case, Charles H., Chicago, by will to Congregational organizations, \$400,000.
 De Wolfe, Wallace L., Lake Forest, Ill., to Art institute, Chicago, \$50,000.
 Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. Max, Chicago, to the University of Chicago medical school, \$100,000.
 Fletcher, Isaac D., New York, by will to Metropolitan Museum of Art, \$2,000,000 collection of art works.
 Grey, C. F., Chicago, to University of Chicago medical school, \$20,000.
 Harkness, Mrs. Stephen V., New York, to Yale university fund for the erection of memorial dormitories costing several millions; gift of \$500,000 announced Oct. 15.
 Harris, N. W., by will to Chicago community trust, \$400,000.
 Hoge, John, Zanesville, O., by will to the Actors' Fund of America, \$500,000.
 Johnson, John G., Philadelphia, by will, art collection valued at \$5,000,000 to city of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mayo, Dr. Will J. and Dr. Charles H., Rochester, Minn., to the University of Minnesota, the Mayo foundation with securities valued at \$1,650,344.
 McCormick, Mrs. C. H., Chicago, to Hanover (Ind.) college, \$10,000.
 Morris, Mrs. Edward, and children, Chicago, to Abraham Lincoln Center, \$200,000.
 Payne, Oliver H., by will to charitable institutions, \$7,000,000.
 Reid, Daniel G., New York, to Columbia War hospital, \$175,000.
 Rockefeller, John D., to Rockefeller Foundation, \$25,000,000.
 Rosenwald, Julius, to Jewish war sufferers in Europe, \$1,000,000.
 Schiff, Jacob H., New York, to the American Red Cross, \$100,000; to Jewish Theological seminary and Montefiore home and hospital, \$300,000.
 Swift, C. H., Chicago, to University of Chicago medical school, \$100,000.
 Swift, Mrs. G. F., Chicago, to University of Chicago medical school, \$100,000.
 Thompson, A. D., Duluth, Minn., to University of Chicago medical school, \$25,000.
 Unnamed, \$250,000 to University of Chicago for theological building and chapel.
 Waterman, Arba N., Chicago, by will to Moody church, \$100,000.
 Wing, John M., Chicago, by will to the Newberry library, \$200,000.

ANNUAL PAY OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS AND PRESIDENTS.

Austria-Hungary—\$4,250,000.
 Belgium—\$710,000; large income from various sources.
 Bulgaria—\$390,000.
 Denmark—\$270,000.
 France—\$120,000; expenses, \$120,000.
 Germany: Prussia—\$3,772,631.
 Bavaria—\$1,296,604.
 Saxony—\$352,000.
 Wuertemberg—\$485,975.
 Great Britain—\$2,350,000; annuities to members of royal family, \$530,000.

Greece—\$260,000.
 Italy—\$3,010,000.
 Netherlands—\$260,000; large income from royal domains.
 Norway—\$189,000.
 Roumania—\$240,000.
 Serbia—\$240,000.
 Spain—\$1,400,000, exclusive of allowances to royal family.
 Turkey—\$4,500,000.

DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR 1917.

From Dec. 1, 1916, to Dec. 1, 1917.

UNITED STATES.

- Abraham, Dave, actor, in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.
 Allen, John, former member of congress, in Tupelo, Miss., Oct. 30.
 Alperstein, Abraham E. (1853), rabbi, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 28.
 Anderson, Thomas M. (1836), major-general, U. S. A., retired, in Portland, Ore., May 8.
 Andrews, Elisha B. (1844), educator, in Interlachen, Fla., Oct. 30.
 Archbold, John D. (1846), capitalist, in Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1916.
 Bailey, George W. (1840), Sunday school worker, in Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 19, 1916.
 Balmer, Thomas (1848), advertising manager, in Westport, Conn., June 13.
 Bates, Alexander B. (1842), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 19.
 Beach, M. S. (1834), pioneer, in Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 19.
 Beckwith, James Carroll (1852), artist, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 24.
 Bell, Digby (1849), actor, in New York, N. Y., June 20.
 Benzel, Albert B., artist, in Englewood, N. J., March 4.
 Blickensderfer, George C., inventor, in South Beach, Conn., Aug. 15.
 Bodman, Edward C. (1839), grain merchant, at Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 21.
 Boileau, Philip (1863), artist, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 18.
 Boniface, George H. (1860), actor, in New York, N. Y., March 27.
 Boyd, George W. (1848), railroad official, at Cape May, N. J., Sept. 22.
 Brady, James B. (1852), capitalist, in Atlantic City, N. J., April 13.
 Brown, Henry Baker (1849), educator, in Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 16.
 Brown, Neal, lawyer, in Watkins, N. Y., Sept. 18.
 Burke, John M. (1843), scout in Indian wars, in Washington, D. C., April 12.
 Burham, Henry E. (1844), former U. S. senator, in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 8.
 Burton, George H. (1843), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20.
 Calkins, Carlos G. (1850), captain, U. S. N., in Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 20, 1916.
 Calvert, Thomas E. (1850), civil engineer, in Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 19, 1916.
 Carreno, Terese (1854), pianist, in New York, N. Y., June 12.
 Carroll, Howard (1854), correspondent, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1916.
 Carter, Jesse B. (1872), educator, in Rome, Italy, July 20.
 Chace, Jonathan (1829), former U. S. senator, in Providence, R. I., June 30.
 Chittenden, Hiram L. (1858), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Seattle, Wash., Oct. 9.
 Choate, Isaac B. (1833), language expert, Oct. 7.
 Choate, Joseph H. (1832), lawyer and diplomat, in New York, N. Y., May 14.
 Church, William C. (1836), editor, in New York, N. Y., May 23.
 Clark, Homer J., editor, in Chicago, Jan. 14.
 Clark, Walter (1848), artist, in New York, N. Y., March 12.
 Clark, William B. (1860), geologist, in North Haven, Me., July 27.
 Clarke, Edgar W. (1823), clergyman, in Pana, Ill., Sept. 12.
 Clements, Judson C. (1846), interstate commerce commissioner, in Washington, D. C., June 18.
 Cody, William F. (1846), scout and showman, widely known as "Buffalo Bill," in Denver, Col., Jan. 10.
 Cohan, Jere J., actor, in Monroe, N. Y., Aug. 1.
 Coit, Henry L. (1854), physician, in Newark, N. J., March 13.
 Comstock, Daniel W. (1840), congressman, in Washington, D. C., May 19.
 Couch, Asa S. (1832), physician, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 1.
 Crafts, James M., scientist, in Ridgefield, Conn., June 20.
 Crane, Frank (1856), cartoonist, in New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 25.
 Crawford, Jack (John Wallace) (1847), scout, in Woodhaven, L. I., Feb. 27.
 Creighton, James A. (1846), judge, in Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15, 1916.
 Darcy, Les (1896), pugilist, in Memphis, Tenn., May 24.
 Darrach, Marshall, Shakespearean reciter, in Enfield, Conn., Aug. 7.
 Davies, Maitland (1872), critic and singer, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.
 Davis, Thomas E., soldier in civil war, in New Orleans, La., Feb. 19.
 De Baca, Ezequial Cabeza, governor of New Mexico, in Santa Fe, Feb. 18.
 Denest, Walter (1855), musician, in Morris Plains, N. J., May 5.
 Denier, Tony (1839), circus clown, in Kingston, N. Y., March 10.
 Dennison, Walter (1872), educator, in Swarthmore, Pa., March 18.
 Dewey, Geo. (1837), admiral of the navy, Jan. 16.
 Dickinson, Don M. (1846), former postmaster-general, in Trenton, Mich., Oct. 15.
 Dos Passos, John R. (1844), lawyer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 27.
 Douglas, Robert M. (1849), judge, son of Stephen A. Douglas, in Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 8.
 Dwight, R. O. (1843), clergyman, in Roselle, N. J., June 19.
 Edsall, Samuel C. (1860), bishop, in Rochester, Minn., Feb. 17.
 Evans, H. H. (1836), former state senator, in Aurora, Ill., March 27.
 Ezekiel, Moses (1844), artist, in Rome, Italy, March 27.
 Fairchild, Edward T. (1854), educator, in Durham, N. H., Jan. 23.
 Fenny, Henry F. (1847), painter, in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 24, 1916.
 Finlayson, John (1812), explorer, in Wrangell, Alaska, Jan. 7.
 Fisk, Herbert F. (1840), educator, in Evanston, Ill., Dec. 19, 1916.
 Fithian, J. B. (1849), judge, in Joliet, Ill., Mar. 8.
 Fitzsimmons, Robert (1882), pugilist, in Chicago, Oct. 22.
 Foraker, Joseph B. (1846), former U. S. senator, in Cincinnati, O., May 10.
 Forbes, Theodore F. (1840), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., March 10.
 Foster, John W. (1836), diplomat, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.
 Funston, Frederick (1865), major-general, U. S. A., in San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 19.
 Furst, William W. (1852), composer, in Freeport, L. I., July 11.
 Gandara, Antonio de la (1863), artist, in Paris, France, July 2.
 Gilchrist, William W. (1840), composer and organist, in Easton, Pa., Dec. 20, 1916.
 Gillett, Cassius B. (1859), engineer, in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.
 Gilman, Mrs. Frank P. (1843), missionary, in Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 29.
 Glover, William F., composer and conductor, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 28.
 Goff, Henry Slade (1842), author, in Minneapolis, Minn., June 20.
 Goodwin, C. C., editor and author, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 25.
 Green, Martin (1827), railroad builder, in Worcester, Mass., July 31.
 Grinnell, Katherine V., lecturer, in Garrett, Ind., Sept. 20.
 Grosvenor, Charles H. (1833), former congressman, in Athens, O., Oct. 30.
 Haight, Charles C. (1841), architect, at Garrison-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 8.
 Hayes, Edward L. (1819), former governor of North Carolina, in Verona, N. J., Dec. 31, 1916.
 Hayman, Al (1850), theater manager, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 10.

- Helgesen, Henry T., congressman, in Washington, D. C., April 10.
- Heuser, Louis D., railroad official, in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17.
- Howland, William B. (1849), publisher, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 27.
- Hunnewell, Francis W. (1838), capitalist, in Wellesley, Mass., Sept. 30.
- Husting, Paul O. (1866), United States senator, at Picketts, Wis., Oct. 21.
- Hyde, John S. (1867), shipbuilder, in St. Augustine, Fla., March 17.
- Hyde, William DeWitt (1858), educator, in Brunswick, Me., June 29.
- Ide, George E. (1845), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 12.
- Jevne, Lloyd (1868), billiard player, in San Francisco, Cal., April 2.
- Johnson, Mrs. Helen K. (1844), editor and writer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 4.
- Johnson, John G. (1840), attorney, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 14.
- Johnson, Orson B. (1849), entomologist, in Seattle, Wash., March 9.
- Johnston, George B. (1852), surgeon, in Richmond, Va., Dec. 20, 1916.
- Kelcey, Herbert (1858), actor, in New York, N. Y., July 10.
- Kennedy, T. F., educator, in Rome, Italy, Aug. 29.
- Kern, John W. (1849), former U. S. senator from Indiana, in Asheville, N. C., Aug. 17.
- Kline, Virgil P. (1845), attorney, in Cleveland, O., Jan. 18.
- Koehler, Robert (1850), artist, in Minneapolis, Minn., April 23.
- Lamberton, John T. (1839), editor and librarian, in Lansdowne, Pa., July 27.
- Lampton, William J., newspaper writer, in New York, N. Y., May 30.
- Landee, Frank A., state senator, in Massac county, Illinois, March 23.
- Lane, Harry (1855), U. S. senator from Oregon, in San Francisco, Cal., May 23.
- Lardin, Albert T. (1863), judge, in Ottawa, Ill., April 1.
- Learned, Marlon D. (1857), educator, in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1.
- Lockwood, Belva (1831), lawyer and suffragist, in Washington, D. C., May 19.
- Lodor, Richard (1832), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Norfolk, Va., May 9.
- Luce, Stephen B. (1827), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Newport, R. I., July 23.
- Lyie, Oscar K., grain expert, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 28.
- Mable, Hamilton W. (1846), author, editor and educator, at Cold Spring, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1916.
- Mace, Fred, actor, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 21.
- MacVeagh, Wayne (1833), diplomat, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.
- Martyn, Carlos (1841), clergyman, in Norton, Conn., Aug. 4.
- Matz, Nicholas C. (1850), bishop, in Denver, Col., Aug. 9.
- Marble, Manton (1834), newspaper writer, in London, England, July 24.
- McAlpin, Edwin A. (1846), hotel owner, in Ossining, N. Y., April 12.
- McFaul, James A. (1850), bishop, in Trenton, N. J., June 15.
- McLellan, Archibald (1857), editor, in Brookline, Mass., July 18.
- Meakin, L. H., artist, in Boston, Mass., Aug. 14.
- Merritt, Edwin A. (1828), officer in civil war, in Potsdam, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1916.
- Miles, Joseph T. (1846), composer, in Santa Rosa, Cal., Dec. 15, 1916.
- Miller, Reuben (1840), manufacturer, in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 14.
- Miller, William H. H. (1840), former U. S. attorney-general in Indianapolis, Ind., May 25.
- Moloney, Marrice T. (1849), former attorney-general of Illinois, in Ottawa, Ill., March 9.
- Monett, Elliott C. (1863), railroad official, Sept. 10.
- Moody, William H. (1853), jurist, in Haverhill, Mass., July 2.
- Morrissey, James W. (1853), opera manager, in New York, N. Y., March 29.
- Murnane, Timothy H. (1852), baseball player and writer, in Boston, Feb. 7.
- Murray, Oscar G. (1847), railroad official, in Baltimore, Md., March 4.
- Nixon, William C. (1858), railroad president, in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1916.
- Northcott, W. A. (1854), former lieutenant-governor of Illinois, in Excelsior Springs, Mo., Jan. 25.
- O'Beirne, James R. (1842), officer in civil war, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 15.
- Olney, Richard (1835), former secretary of state, in Boston, Mass., April 8.
- Otis, Harrison Gray (1837), editor and soldier, in Los Angeles, Cal., July 30.
- Parker, Cortland (1857), lawyer, in Newark, N. J., Aug. 18.
- Pasco, Samuel (1834), former U. S. senator, in Tampa, Fla., March 13.
- Payne, Oliver Hazard (1842), financier, in New York, N. Y., June 27.
- Peabody, Robert S. (1845), architect, at Peach's Point, Mass., Sept. 23.
- Pearson, Herbert W. (1850), scientist, in Duluth, Minn., Dec. 18, 1916.
- Philbrick, Mrs. Mary (Marie Vart), actress, in Milton, Mass., June 1.
- Piatt, John J. (1835), poet, in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16.
- Porter, Robert P., writer, in Norfolk county, England, Feb. 28.
- Porter, William (1820), educator, in Beloit, Wis., Oct. 28.
- Potter, William P. (1850), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Whitehall, N. Y., June 21.
- Pratt, Bela L. (1867), sculptor, in Jamaica Plain, Mass., May 18.
- Randle, Charles H., banker, Sept. 23.
- Reed, Allen V. (1838), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.
- Richardson, J. J. (1839), publisher, in Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 19.
- Richter, Henry J. (1838), bishop, in Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 26, 1916.
- Rives, G. L. (1849), in Newport, R. I., Aug. 13.
- Roberts, Cyrus S. (1811), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, at Long Beach, Cal., March 19.
- Robinson, William W. (1846), brigadier-general, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C., March 24.
- Rockefeller, Frank (1845), capitalist, in Cleveland, O., April 15.
- Roebing, Ferdinand W. (1842), manufacturer, in Newark, N. J., March 16.
- Sanborn, Frank B. (1832), social science authority, in Westfield, N. J., Feb. 24.
- Sanborn, Kate (Katherine Abbott-Sanborn) (1838), author, in Holliston, Mass., July 9.
- Secker, Charles M. (1845), contractor, in Lawton, Mich., Sept. 5.
- Sheehan, William F. (1859), former lieutenant-governor, in New York, N. Y., March 14.
- Sheridan, Miss Mattie (1861), author, in New York, N. Y., Feb. 9.
- Smith, Mrs. Sedley (1830), actress, in New York, N. Y., June 15.
- Snively, E. A. (1845), newspaper man, in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 22.
- Spencer, Edward (1836), hero of Lady Elgin disaster, in Burbank, Cal., Feb. 7.
- Standing, Jack, actor, in Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26.
- Staver, Roy B., soldier, in New York, July 31.
- Starrett, Theodore (1865), builder, in Prospect Plains, N. J., Oct. 9.
- Stengel-Semrich, Guillaume (1846), musician, in New York, N. Y., May 15.
- Stewart, Thomas J. (1848), soldier, in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 11.
- Stillman, James M. (1837), educator, in Milton, Wis., Feb. 23.
- Stone, William F. (1856), collector of port, in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16.
- Stuart, Ruth McEnery, author, in New York, N. Y., May 4.
- Studebaker, John M. (1833), manufacturer, in South Bend, Ind., March 16.
- Sulloway, Cyrus A. (1839), congressman, in Washington, D. C., March 11.

Taylor, James M. (1848), educator, in New York, N. Y., Dec. 19.
 Test, Erastus (1836), educator, in Lafayette, Ind., April 22.
 Thompson, Bradley (1834), law professor, in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 30.
 Thompson, George (1840), editor, in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.
 Tozer, Alfred B. (1847), author, in Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 22, 1918.
 Tree, Beerbohm (1853), actor, in London, England, July 2.
 Turner, Edward A. (1850), manufacturer, June 28.
 Underwood, W. J. (1852), railroad official, in Wauwatosa, Wis., Jan. 3.
 Viljoen, Benjamin, general in Boer war, near La Mesa, N. M., Jan. 14.
 Upshur, John H. (1823), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., May 30.
 Watmough, James H. (1822), rear-admiral, U. S. N., retired, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.
 Wells, Benjamin W. (1863), commander, U. S. N., in Washington, D. C., June 15.
 West, Pleasant (1844), merchant, in Georgetown, Ill., Jan. 14.
 Weston, John F. (1845), major-general, U. S. A., at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Aug. 3.
 White, Charles J. (1839), mathematician, in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 12.
 White, Ralph H. (1841), merchant, in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.
 Wilson, Ripley, United States consul in London, at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 2.
 Winter, William (1836), dramatic critic, at New Brighton, N. Y., June 30.
 Wood, James R. (1843), railroad official, in Atlantic, Pa., May 3.
 Wright, Francis M. (1844), jurist, in Urbana, Ill., July 15.
 Wright, Hamilton (1867), anti-opium worker, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.
 Young, H. O. (1860), banker, in Marquette, Mich., Aug. 6.

FOREIGN.

Achelis, Friedrich (1840), steamship official, in Bremen, Germany, May 20.
 Arden, George Baillie-Hamilton, Earl of Had-
 dington (1828), in London, June 11.
 Arriaga, Manuel de, former president of Portu-
 gal, in Lisbon, March 5.
 Athol, duke of (1840), at Blair castle, Scotland,
 Jan. 20.
 Baudin, Pierre, statesman, in Paris, France,
 July 31.
 Benckendorff, Count Alexandre O. (1848), diplo-
 mat, in London, Jan. 11.
 Behring, Emil von (1854), therapist, in Mar-
 burg, Germany, April 7.
 Borden, Sir Frederick (1847), former minister of
 militia, in Canning, N. S., Jan. 6.
 Boutroux, Emile, educator, in Paris, France,
 Jan. 10.
 Brooke, Sir Charles (1829), rajah of Aarawak,
 in Cirencester, England, May 17.
 Burnard, Francis C. (1836), editor and play-
 wright, in Ramsgate, England, April 21.
 Byles, Sir William P. (1839), member of parlia-
 ment, in London, Oct. 13.
 Caroux-Duran, Emile A. (1833), artist, in Paris,
 France, Feb. 18.
 Carr, J. Comyns (1849), critic, in London, Eng-
 land, Dec. 13.
 Casgrain, Thomas C. (1852), postmaster-general
 of Canada, in Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 29, 1916.
 Chauveau, Jean Baptiste, biologist, in Paris,
 France, Jan. 4.
 Chlmay, Princess (Clara Ward) (1873), in Padua,
 Italy, Dec. 18, 1916.
 Connaught, duchess of (1860), in London, March
 14.
 Cromer, earl of (Evelyn Baring) (1841), British
 agent in Egypt, in London, Jan. 29.
 Degas, Edward (1834), artist, in Paris, France,
 Sept. 27.
 Eleonore, queen of Bulgaria (1860), in Sofia,
 Bulgaria, Sept. 12.
 Elgin and Kincardine, 9th earl of, Victor Alex-
 ander Bruce (1849), in London, Jan. 18.

Falconio, Diomede (1842), cardinal, in Rome,
 Feb. 7.
 Franklin, Sir Benjamin (1844), physician, in
 London, England, Feb. 17.
 Giechris, Robert M. (1868), novelist, in Sher-
 fied, England, April 6.
 Grey, Earl (1859), former governor-general of
 Canada, in Northumberland, England, Aug. 29.
 Hengelmüller von Hengervar, Baron von (1845),
 diplomat, at Abbazia, Austria, April 26.
 Herschel, Sir William J. (1833), finger print dis-
 covery, in London, Oct. 24.
 Hood, Basil (1864), dramatic author, in London,
 England, Aug. 8.
 Jaeger, Gustav (1833), clothing specialist, in
 Stuttgart, Germany, May 16.
 Jevins, Jules de (1849), neurologist, in Paris,
 France, Feb. 27.
 Kamil Hussein (1854), khedive of Egypt, in
 Cairo, Oct. 9.
 Keary, Charles F., author, in London, England,
 Oct. 26.
 Keppel, Leicester C. (1862), rear-admiral, re-
 tired, in London, Sept. 23.
 Kendal, William H. (1843), actor, in London,
 England, Nov. 6.
 Kocher, Theodore, surgeon, in Bern, Switzer-
 land, Aug. 5.
 Krag, Ole H. J. (1839), rifle inventor, in Paris,
 France, Dec. 12, 1916.
 Laborie, Fernand (1860), attorney, in Paris,
 France, March 14.
 Liliuokalani, Queen (1838), in Honolulu, H. I.,
 Nov. 11.
 Maskelyne, John N. (1839), stage conjurer, in
 London, May 18.
 McQuoid, Katharine S. (1824), novelist, in Lon-
 don, England, June 26.
 Mirbeau, Octave (1850), author, in Paris, France,
 Feb. 16.
 Mosely, Alfred (1855), educator, at West Lodge,
 Hadley Wood, Barnet, England, July 23.
 Newnham-Davis, Nathaniel (1834), author and
 playwright, May 28.
 Norfolk, duke of (1848), in London, England,
 Feb. 11.
 O'Kelly, James J. (1845), soldier and statesman,
 in London, Dec. 22, 1916.
 Oyama, Iwao (1842), soldier, in Tokyo, Japan,
 Dec. 10, 1916.
 Phillips, Forbes A. (1866), novelist and drama-
 tist, in Great Yarmouth, England, May 29.
 Porel, Paul (1843), theater manager, in Paris,
 France, Aug. 5.
 Radolin, Prince von (1841), diplomat, in Posen,
 Germany, July 20.
 Ranavalona, former queen of Madagascar, in
 Algiers, May 24.
 Reszke, Edouard de (1856), grand opera singer,
 in Erietrikov, Poland, May 30.
 Richardson, Frank (1870), lawyer, author, in Lon-
 don, England, Aug. 1.
 Richter, Hans (1843), music conductor, in Bay-
 reuth, Germany, Dec. 6, 1916.
 Rothschild, Leopold de (1845), capitalist, in
 Leighton Buzzard, England, May 29.
 Rubens, Paul A. (1875), composer, in Falmouth,
 England, Feb. 5.
 Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian of (1831),
 in London, England, Oct. 28.
 Spurgeon, Thomas (1856), clergyman, in London,
 Oct. 21.
 Stange, Stanislaus (1862), playwright, in New
 York, N. Y., Jan. 2.
 Strauss, Edward (1835), composer, in Vienna,
 Austria, Dec. 30, 1916.
 Sturmer, Boris V., statesman, in Petrograd,
 Russia, Sept. 3.
 Thebes, Madame de (Anne de Seigny) (1873),
 clairvoyant, in Paris, France, Dec. 26, 1916.
 Tosti, Francesco Paolo (1846), composer, in
 Rome, Italy, Dec. 3, 1916.
 West, William C. (1835), landed proprietor, in
 Wales, July 4.
 Zamenhof, L. Ludwig (1859), author of Espe-
 ranto, in Warsaw, Poland, April 14.
 Zeppelin, Count Ferdinand (1838), builder of
 dirigible balloons, at Charlottenburg, Germany,
 March 8.

Sporting Records.

BASEBALL SEASON OF 1917.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1917.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.													Batter and club.		Average.	
Club.	STANDING OF THE CLUBS.												Per cent.	1914—Daubert, Brooklyn.....		329
	New York.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Pittsburgh.	Won.	1915—Doyle, New York.....		330				
														1916—Chase, Cincinnati.....		339
														1917—Roush, Cincinnati.....		341
CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.																
	Club.												Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
New York.....	14	14	11	15	15	13	16	98	.636	1876—Chicago.....	52	14	.788			
Philadelphia.....	8	13	14	16	11	11	14	87	.572	1877—Boston.....	31	17	.648			
St. Louis.....	8	9	13	12	15	11	14	82	.540	1878—Boston.....	41	19	.707			
Cincinnati.....	11	8	9	14	12	12	12	78	.506	1879—Providence.....	55	23	.705			
Chicago.....	7	6	10	8	11	15	17	74	.481	1880—Chicago.....	67	17	.793			
Boston.....	7	11	6	10	11	13	14	72	.471	1881—Chicago.....	56	28	.667			
Brooklyn.....	9	9	10	10	7	9	16	70	.464	1882—Chicago.....	55	29	.655			
Pittsburgh.....	6	8	8	10	6	8	6	51	.331	1883—Boston.....	63	35	.643			
Lost.....	56	65	70	76	80	81	81	103		1884—Providence.....	84	28	.750			
										1885—Chicago.....	90	25	.776			
										1886—Chicago.....	90	29	.755			

TWENTY LEADING BATSMEN IN 1917.

Playing in forty or more games.

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B.	S.B.	Pct.
Roush, Cin.....	136	522	82	178	237	21	.341
Hornsby, St. L.....	145	523	86	171	263	17	.327
Wheat, Brook.....	109	362	38	113	153	5	.312
Rauff, N. Y.....	153	562	89	182	217	38	.308
Groh, Cin.....	156	599	91	182	246	15	.304
Burns, N. Y.....	152	597	103	180	246	40	.302
Zimmerman, N. Y.....	150	585	61	174	229	13	.297
Smith, St. L.....	137	462	64	137	184	25	.297
Carey, Pitts.....	155	588	82	174	222	46	.296
Cruise, St. L.....	153	529	70	156	211	16	.295
Smith, Bos.....	147	605	60	149	193	16	.295
Neale, Cin.....	121	385	40	113	154	25	.294
Clarke, Cin.....	158	110	11	32	44	2	.291
Packard, St. L.....	38	52	4	15	17	0	.288
Fischer, Pitts.....	95	245	25	70	92	11	.286
Wilhoit, Bos.....	97	246	29	70	84	5	.285
Whitted, Phil.....	149	553	68	155	206	10	.280
Cravath, Phil.....	140	552	70	141	238	6	.280
Magee, Bos.....	117	383	41	107	142	11	.279
Mitchell, Cin.....	47	90	13	25	28	0	.278

CHAMPION BATSMEN SINCE 1876.

Batter and club.	Average.
1876—Barnes, Chicago.....	.403
1877—White, Boston.....	.385
1878—Dalrymple, Milwaukee.....	.380
1879—Anson, Chicago.....	.407
1880—Gore, Chicago.....	.365
1881—Anson, Chicago.....	.393
1882—Brothers, Buffalo.....	.367
1883—Brothers, Buffalo.....	.371
1884—O'Rourke, Buffalo.....	.350
1885—Connor, New York.....	.371
1886—Kelly, Chicago.....	.338
1887—Maul, Philadelphia.....	.343
1888—Anson, Chicago.....	.343
1889—Brothers, Boston.....	.313
1890—Luby, Chicago.....	.342
1891—Hamilton, Boston.....	.338
1892—Brothers, Boston.....	.335
1893—Stenzel, Pittsburgh.....	.409
1894—Duffy, Boston.....	.438
1895—Burkett, Cleveland.....	.438
1896—Burkett, Cleveland.....	.419
1897—Keeler, Baltimore.....	.417
1898—Keeler, Baltimore.....	.387
1899—DeLachanty, Philadelphia.....	.408
1900—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.384
1901—Burkett, St. Louis.....	.382
1902—Beaumont, Pittsburgh.....	.367
1903—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.355
1904—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.343
1905—Seymour, Cincinnati.....	.373
1906—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.339
1907—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.350
1908—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.354
1909—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.344
1910—Magee, Philadelphia.....	.331
1911—Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	.334
1912—Zimmerman, Chicago.....	.372
1913—Daubert, Brooklyn.....	.350

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago.....	52	14	.783
1877—Boston.....	31	17	.648
1878—Providence.....	41	19	.707
1879—Providence.....	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago.....	67	17	.799
1881—Chicago.....	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago.....	55	29	.655
1883—Boston.....	63	35	.643
1884—Providence.....	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago.....	37	25	.776
1886—Chicago.....	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit.....	79	45	.637
1888—New York.....	34	47	.641
1889—New York.....	86	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667
1891—Boston.....	87	51	.630
1892—Boston.....	102	48	.680
1893—Boston.....	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore.....	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore.....	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore.....	90	39	.698
1897—Boston.....	93	39	.705
1898—Boston.....	91	47	.659
1899—Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603
1901—Pittsburgh.....	90	49	.647
1902—Pittsburgh.....	103	36	.741
1903—Pittsburgh.....	81	49	.650
1904—New York.....	106	47	.693
1905—New York.....	105	48	.686
1906—Chicago.....	116	36	.763
1907—Chicago.....	107	45	.704
1908—Chicago.....	99	55	.643
1909—Pittsburgh.....	110	42	.725
1910—Chicago.....	104	50	.675
1911—New York.....	99	54	.647
1912—New York.....	103	48	.682
1913—New York.....	101	51	.664
1914—Boston.....	94	59	.614
1915—Philadelphia.....	90	62	.592
1916—Brooklyn.....	94	60	.610
1917—New York.....	98	56	.636

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1876—Chicago.....	52	14	.783
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1896—Baltimore.....	90	39	.698
1897—Boston.....	93	39	.705

	G. AB.	R. H.	T.B.	SB.	Pet.
Chapman, Cleveland.....	156	563	98	170	231 52 .302
Lewis, Boston.....	150	553	55	167	217 8 .302
Jackson, Chicago.....	146	538	91	162	231 13 .301
McNally, Boston.....	42	50	9	15	16 3 .300
Milan, Washington.....	156	579	60	170	193 20 .294
Bodie, Philadelphia.....	148	557	51	162	233 13 .291
Collins, Chicago.....	156	564	91	163	205 53 .289
Roth, Cleveland.....	145	495	69	141	192 51 .285
Judge, Washington.....	102	393	62	112	163 17 .285

CHAMPION BATTERERS SINCE 1900.

Batter and club.	Average.
1900—Dunagan, Kansas City.....	.337
1901—Lajoie, Philadelphia.....	.422
1902—Delehanty, Washington.....	.376
1903—Lajoie, Cleveland.....	.355
1904—Lajoie, Cleveland.....	.381
1905—Lajoie, Cleveland.....	.329
1906—Stone, St. Louis.....	.353
1907—Cobb, Detroit.....	.350
1908—Griss, St. Louis.....	.354
1909—Cobb, Detroit.....	.375
1910—Cobb, Detroit.....	.385
1911—Cobb, Detroit.....	.420
1912—Cobb, Detroit.....	.410
1913—Cobb, Detroit.....	.390
1914—Cobb, Detroit.....	.368
1915—Cobb, Detroit.....	.370
1916—Speaker, Boston.....	.386
1917—Cobb, Detroit.....	.383

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pet.
1900—Chicago.....	82	53	.607
1901—Chicago.....	83	53	.610
1902—Philadelphia.....	83	53	.610
1903—Boston.....	91	47	.659
1904—Boston.....	95	59	.617
1905—Philadelphia.....	92	56	.622
1906—Chicago.....	93	58	.616
1907—Detroit.....	92	58	.613
1908—Detroit.....	90	63	.588
1909—Detroit.....	98	54	.645
1910—Philadelphia.....	102	48	.680
1911—Philadelphia.....	101	60	.669
1912—Boston.....	105	47	.691
1913—Philadelphia.....	96	57	.627
1914—Philadelphia.....	99	53	.651
1915—Boston.....	101	50	.669
1916—Boston.....	91	63	.591
1917—Chicago.....	100	54	.649

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Toronto.	Providence.	Baltimore.	Newark.	Rochester.	Buffalo.	Montreal.	Richmond.	Won.	Per cent.
Toronto	13	11	10	13	15	15	16	93		.604
Providence	9	11	14	13	10	17	16	90		.596
Baltimore	11	11	13	17	13	12	11	88		.591
Newark	12	9	14	14	15	16	15	86		.569
Rochester	7	9	5	12	14	15	12	72		.468
Buffalo	7	10	9	8	10	12	11	67		.444
Montreal	7	5	9	8	8	9	10	56		.373
Richmond	6	5	7	7	7	11	10	53		.361

Lost..... 61 61 61 68 82 84 94 94

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

1892—Providence.....	.616	1905—Providence ..	.638
1893—Binghamton.....	.667	1906—Buffalo.....	.607
1894—Erie.....	.606	1907—Toronto.....	.619
1894—Providence.....	.696	1908—Baltimore.....	.593
1895—Springfield.....	.687	1909—Rochester.....	.596
1896—Providence.....	.602	1910—Rochester.....	.601
1897—Syracuse.....	.632	1911—Rochester.....	.645
1898—Montreal.....	.586	1912—Toronto.....	.595
1899—Rochester.....	.626	1913—Newark.....	.625
1900—Providence.....	.623	1914—Providence ..	.617
1901—Rochester.....	.645	1915—Buffalo.....	.632
1902—Toronto.....	.669	1916—Buffalo.....	.586
1903—Jersey City.....	.736	1917—Toronto.....	.604
1904—Buffalo.....	.736		

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Indianapolis	Louisville	St. Paul	Columbus	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Toledo	Won.	Per cent.
Indianapolis..	7	13	11	12	14	17	16	90	.588	
Louisville.....	15	12	11	13	13	13	11	88	.571	
St. Paul.....	9	10	14	10	15	14	16	88	.571	
Columbus.....	11	11	8	15	13	12	14	84	.549	
Milwaukee.....	10	9	12	7	9	13	16	71	.467	
Minneapolis.....	8	9	7	9	13	13	9	68	.442	
Kansas City.....	8	9	8	10	12	9	13	66	.434	
Toledo.....	5	11	6	7	6	13	9	57	.375	

Lost..... 63 66 66 69 81 86 86 95

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

1902—Indianapolis.....	.682	1910—Minneapolis.....	.637
1903—St. Paul.....	.657	1911—Minneapolis.....	.600
1904—St. Paul.....	.646	1912—Minneapolis.....	.636
1905—Columbus.....	.658	1913—Milwaukee.....	.599
1906—Columbus.....	.615	1914—Milwaukee.....	.590
1907—Columbus.....	.584	1915—Minneapolis.....	.597
1908—Indianapolis.....	.601	1916—Louisville.....	.605
1909—Louisville.....	.554	1917—Indianapolis.....	.588

RESULTS IN OTHER LEAGUES (1917).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pet.		W. L.	Pet.
Atlanta.....	98	56	.636	Nashville.....	78 73 .516
New Orleans.....	89	61	.593	Chattanooga.....	76 75 .503
Birmingham.....	87	66	.569	Little Rock.....	64 86 .427
Memphis.....	81	73	.527	Mobile.....	34 117 .225

WESTERN LEAGUE (SECOND HALF).

	W. L.	Pet.		W. L.	Pet.
Hutchinson.....	32	24	.571	Des Moines.....	29 27 .518
Joplin.....	32	24	.571	Wichita.....	28 28 .500
St. Joseph.....	30	26	.536	Omaha.....	26 30 .464
Lincoln.....	29	27	.518	Denver.....	18 38 .321

Des Moines won in the first half of the season and defeated Hutchinson in the series played after the close of the second season, four games to two.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W. L.	Pet.		W. L.	Pet.
New Haven.....	66	35	.653	Worcester.....	51 55 .481
Lawrence.....	64	45	.587	Portland.....	51 58 .468
New London.....	53	52	.505	Springfield.....	48 57 .457
Bridgeport.....	50	52	.490	Hartford.....	37 66 .360

PENNANT WINNERS IN 1917.

American association.....	Indianapolis
American league.....	Chicago
Blue Ridge.....	Hagerstown
Central association.....	Marshalltown
Central league.....	Grand Rapids
Dixie league.....	Moultrie
Eastern league.....	New Haven
International league.....	Toronto
National league.....	Chicago (Am.)
New York State league.....	Wilkesbarre
North Carolina State league.....	Durham
Northwestern league.....	Great Falls
Pacific Coast league.....	San Francisco
South Atlantic league.....	Columbia
Southern league.....	Atlanta
Texas league.....	Dallas
Three-I league.....	Peoria
Virginia league.....	Newport News
Western league.....	Des Moines
Western association.....	McAlester
World's championship.....	Chicago (Am.)

Most of the above leagues, outside of the big national associations, were compelled to make changes or end their schedules long before the close of the season on account of the war.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

The Chicago American (White Sox) and the New York National (Giants) league baseball teams, champions of their respective associations,

played for the 1917 championship of the world with the following result:

IN CHICAGO, OCT. 6.

Chicago.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
McMullin, 3b.....	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Jackson, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gandil, lb.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	10	1	0
Weaver, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Schalk, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cicotte, p.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total.....	28	2	7	12	0	1	1	27	10	1

New York.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Robertson, lf.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Holke, lb.....	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	14	0	0
McCarthy, c.....	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Sallee, p.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total.....	32	1	7	10	1	0	1	24	15	1

New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1
Chicago.....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2
Two base hits—McMullin, Robertson, J. Collins.
Three base hit—McCarthy. Home run—Felsch.
Struck out—Cicotte, 2 (Herzog, Kauff); Sallee, 2 (E. Collins, Weaver). Base on balls—Off Cicotte (Burns). Double plays—Weaver-E. Collins-Gandil. Time—1:48. Umpires—O'Loughlin at plate, Klem at first, Rigler at second, Evans at third.

IN CHICAGO, OCT. 7.

Chicago.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leibold, cf.....	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
McMullin, 3b.....	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	1	2	2	0	0	2	4	2	0
Jackson, lf.....	3	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Gandil, lb.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	1	0
Weaver, ss.....	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	7	6	0
Schalk, c.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
Faber, p.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	0
Total.....	35	7	14	14	3	0	3	27	20	1

New York.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
Robertson, lf.....	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Holke, lb.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
McCarthy, c.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Rariden, c.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Schupp, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anderson, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Perritt, p.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Wilhoit.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	31	2	8	8	1	0	0	24	9	1

*Wilhoit batted for Perritt in eighth.

New York.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
Chicago.....	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	*-7

Struck Out—By Faber 1 (Herzog); by Schupp, 2 (McMullin, E. Collins); by Anderson, 3 (Leibold, Felsch, Gandil); by Tesreau, 1 (Faber). Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Schupp, 1; off Perritt, 1; off Tesreau, 1. Double plays—Herzog (unassisted); Faber-Weaver-Gandil; Felsch-E. Collins-Weaver; Weaver-Gandil. Hits—Off Schupp, 4 in 1-3 innings; off Anderson, 5 in 2 innings; off Perritt, 5 in 2-3 innings. Passed ball—McCarthy. Time—2:13. Umpires—Evans at plate, Rigler at first, Klem at second and O'Loughlin at third.

IN NEW YORK, OCT. 10.

Chicago.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Collins, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
McMullin, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2

Jackson, rf.....	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Felsch, cf.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Gandil, lb.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Weaver, ss.....	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Schalk, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Cicotte, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Total.....	31	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	24	6

New York.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Robertson, rf.....	4	1	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
Holke, lb.....	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	15	0	1
Rariden, c.....	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	4	0
Benton, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Total.....	33	2	8	11	0	1	1	27	14	2

IN NEW YORK, OCT. 11.

Chicago.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMullin, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	6	0
Jackson, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Gandil, lb.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	15	0	0
Weaver, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Schalk, c.....	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	6	3	0
Faber, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Danforth, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Risberg.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	32	0	7	8	1	0	1	24	18	0

*Filed out for Faber in eighth.

New York.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	4	1
Kauff, cf.....	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Robertson, rf.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Holke, lb.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	0	0
Rariden, c.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
Schupp, p.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Total.....	30	5	10	18	0	1	0	27	13	0

Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	*-5	

Two base hit—E. Collins. Three base hit—Zimmerman. Home runs—Kauf, 2. Struck out—By Faber, 3 (Burns, Holke, Schupp); by Danforth, 2 (Burns, Fletcher); by Schupp, 7 (J. Collins, McMullin, E. Collins, Felsch, 2, Weaver, Schalk). Double plays—Faber-Schalk-Gandil; Herzog-Fletcher-Holke. Hits—Off Faber, 7 in 7 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Holke. Wild pitch—Faber. Time—2:09. Umpires—Rigler at plate, Evans at first, O'Loughlin at second, Klem at third.

IN CHICAGO, OCT. 13.

Chicago.	AB.	R.	BH.	TB.	BB.	SH.	SB.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
McMullin, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	2	3	3	1	0	0	1	4	0
Jackson, lf.....	5	2	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	5	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gandil, lb.....	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	2	1
Weaver, ss.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3
Schalk, c.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	9	0
Russell, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
*Risberg.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Lynn.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	37	8	14	16	4	1	1	27	15	6

*Risberg batted for Cicotte in sixth. †Lynn batted for Williams in seventh.

New York.	AB.	R.	B.	H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, If.....	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kauff, cf.....	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Fletcher, ss.....	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
Thorpe, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson, rf.....	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Holke, lb.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rariden, c.....	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Sallee, p.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Perritt, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total.....	40	5	12	14	2	1	2	24	9	3	3
Chicago.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	—8
New York.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5	—

Two base hits—Kauff, Felsch, Fletcher, Gandil. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; Sallee, 2; Williams, 3; Faber, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; off Sallee, 4; off Cicotte, 1. Double plays—McMullin-Gandil; McMullin-E. Collins-Gandil. Hits—Russell, 2 with none out in first inning; Cicotte, 8 in 6 innings; Williams, 2 in 1 inning; Sallee, 13 in 7 1-3 innings. Earned runs—Russell, 1; Cicotte, 2; Williams, 1; Faber, none; Sallee, 7; Perritt, none. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; New York, 11. Time—2:37. Umpires—O'Loughlin at plate, Klem at first, Rigler at second, Evans at third.

IN NEW YORK, OCT. 15.

Chicago.	AB.	R.	B.	H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leibold, rf.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
McMullin, 3b.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Jackson, lf.....	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0
Felsch, cf.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Gandil, lb.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Weaver, ss.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Schalk, c.....	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	1
Faber, p.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

Total.....	34	4	7	7	3	1	0	27	12	1	1
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New York.	AB.	R.	B.	H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Robertson, rf.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Holke, lb.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Rariden, c.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0
Benton, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Wilhoit.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
†McCarthy.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total.....33 2 6 9 2 0 0 27 12 3
*Walked for Benton in fifth inning. †Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.

Chicago.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4	—
New York.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	—	—

Two base hit—Holke. Three base hit—Herzog. Struck out—Faber, 4 (Kauff, Zimmerman, Rariden, Benton); Benton, 3 (McMullin, Felsch, Faber); Perritt, 3 (McMullin, Gandil, Faber). Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Benton, 1; off Perritt, 2. Hits—Off Benton, 4 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Robertson. Passed ball—Schalk. Time—2:18. Umpires—Klem at plate, O'Loughlin at first base, Evans at second base, Rigler at third base.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	Av.
J. Collins, rf-cf.....	21	2	6	7	0	0	0	.286
Leibold, rf.....	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	.400
McMullin, 3b.....	24	1	3	4	1	2	0	.125
E. Collins, 2b.....	22	4	9	10	2	0	3	.409
Jackson, lf-rf.....	23	4	7	7	1	0	1	.304
Felsch, cf.....	22	4	6	7	0	0	1	.273
Gandil, lb.....	23	1	6	7	0	0	1	.261
Weaver, ss.....	21	3	7	8	0	0	1	.333
Schalk, c.....	19	1	5	5	1	0	1	.264
Cicotte, p.....	7	0	1	1	2	0	0	.143
Russell, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Risberg, p.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Faber, p.....	7	0	1	1	2	1	0	.143

Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	Av.
Williams, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Lynn.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Danforth, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Total.....	197	21	54	63	11	3	7	.274
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New York.	AB.	R.	H.	T.B.	B.B.	S.H.	S.B.	Av.
Burns, lf.....	22	3	5	5	3	0	1	.227
Herzog, 2b.....	24	1	6	8	0	1	0	.250
Kauff, cf.....	25	2	4	11	0	0	1	.160
Zimmerman, 3b.....	25	1	3	5	0	0	0	.120
Fletcher, ss.....	25	2	5	6	0	0	0	.200
Robertson, rf.....	23	3	11	14	0	0	2	.500
Thorpe, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Holke, lb.....	21	2	6	8	0	0	0	.286
McCarty, c.....	5	1	2	4	0	0	0	.400
Rariden, c.....	13	2	5	5	2	1	0	.384
Sallee, p.....	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	.167
Schupp, p.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	.250
Anderson, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Perritt, p.....	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1.000
Tesreau, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Wilhoit.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Benton, p.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Total.....	199	17	51	70	6	3	4	.256
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SUMMARY.

Attendance.....	185,691
Total receipts.....	\$425,878.00
Players' share (4 games).....	152,888.58
White Sox share (26).....	91,733.15
Each Sox player (approximately).....	3,528.13
Giants' share (24).....	61,155.43
Each Giant player.....	2,548.14
Each club's share.....	115,200.81
Commission's share.....	42,587.80

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS BY YEARS.

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.	Players' pool.
1905 (5 games).....	91,033	\$63,405	\$27,391
1906 (6 games).....	99,864	106,556	33,401
1907 (5 games).....	78,068	101,728	54,933
1908 (5 games).....	62,232	94,975	46,173
1909 (7 games).....	145,807	188,362	66,295
1910 (5 games).....	124,222	179,980	79,072
1911 (6 games).....	179,851	342,364	127,910
1912 (8 games).....	252,237	490,833	147,572
1913 (5 games).....	150,992	325,979	135,164
1914 (4 games).....	111,009	220,739	121,899
1915 (5 games).....	143,351	326,361	144,899
1916 (5 games).....	162,359	385,590	162,927
1917 (6 games).....	185,691	425,878	152,888

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS IN 1917.

Date and city.	Attendance.	Receipts.
Oct. 6, in Chicago.....	32,000	\$73,152.00
Oct. 7, in Chicago.....	32,000	73,152.00
Oct. 10, in New York.....	33,616	73,081.00
Oct. 11, in New York.....	27,746	63,742.00
Oct. 13, in Chicago.....	27,232	69,408.00
Oct. 15, in New York.....	33,006	73,348.00

Total.....	185,691	425,878.00
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RECORD OF WORLD'S SERIES.

- 1903—Games won, Boston Americans, 5; Pittsburgh Nationals, 3. Winning pitchers, Dinneen, 3; Young, 2; Phillippi, 3.
- 1905—Games won, New York Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Mathewson, 3; McGinnity, 1; Bender, 1.
- 1906—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Walsh, 2; White, 1; Altrock, 1; Brown, 1; Reulbach, 1.
- 1907—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 0; draw, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Reulbach, 1; Overall, 1.
- 1908—Games won, Chicago Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 1. Winning pitchers, Brown, 2; Overall, 1; Reulbach, 1.
- 1909—Games won, Pittsburgh Nationals, 4; Detroit Americans, 3. Winning pitchers, Adams, 3; Willis, 1; Mullin, 2; Donovan, 1.
- 1910—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; Chicago Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 1; Coombs, 3; Cole, 1.

- 1911—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Plank, 1; Coombs, 1; Bender, 2; Mathewson, 1; Crandall, 1.
- 1912—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 3; tied game, 1. Winning pitchers, Wood, 2; Bedient, 1; Collins, 1; Marquard, 2; Tesreau, 1.
- 1913—Games won, Philadelphia Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Bender, 2; Bush, 1; Plank, 1; Mathewson, 1.
- 1914—Games won, Boston Nationals, 4; Philadelphia Americans, 0. Winning pitchers, Rudolph, 2; Tyler, 1; James, 1.
- 1915—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Alexander (Pa.), 1; Foster, 2; Leonard, 1; Shore, 1.
- 1916—Games won, Boston Americans, 4; Brooklyn Nationals, 1. Winning pitchers, Shore, 2; Ruth, 1; Coombs, 1; Leonard, 1.
- 1917—Games won, Chicago Americans, 4; New York Nationals, 2. Winning pitchers, Cicotte, 1; Faber, 3; Benton, 1; Schupp, 1.

POSTSEASON SERIES, 1917.

WORLD'S SERIES.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago Americans.....	4	2	.666
New York Nationals.....	2	4	.400

ST. LOUIS SERIES.

St. Louis Nationals.....	4	2	.666
St. Louis Americans.....	2	4	.400

CINCINNATI-CLEVELAND SERIES.

Cincinnati Nationals.....	4	2	.666
Cleveland Americans.....	2	4	.400

LONGEST GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Twenty-Four Innings.

Sept. 1, 1906—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1.

Twenty Innings.

July 4, 1905—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Nineteen Innings.

Sept. 27, 1912—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

June 24, 1915—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Eighteen Innings.

June 25, 1903—Chicago, 6; New York 6 (tie).

July 19, 1909—Detroit, 0; Washington, 0 (tie).

Seventeen Innings.

Aug. 9, 1900—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2.

Sept. 21, 1901—Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.

May 13, 1902—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2 (tie).

July 9, 1902—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

Sept. 30, 1907—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 9 (tie).

May 13, 1909—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1 (tie).

May 25, 1912—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 4.

May 21, 1915—Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.

July 14, 1916—Boston 5; Chicago, 4.

July 10, 1917—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Twenty-Two Innings.

Aug. 22, 1917—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.

Twenty-One Innings.

July 17, 1914—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.

Twenty Innings.

June 30, 1892—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7 (tie).

Aug. 24, 1901—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Nineteen Innings.

June 22, 1902—Chicago, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.

July 31, 1912—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 6.

June 17, 1915—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Eighteen Innings.

Aug. 17, 1892—Providence, 1; Detroit, 0.

Aug. 17, 1902—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 7 (tie).

June 24, 1905—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

June 28, 1916—Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2.

Seventeen Innings.

June 26, 1893—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5 (tie).

Aug. 11, 1904—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.

Sept. 18, 1904—Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

June 4, 1908—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1 (tie).

Aug. 22, 1908—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 0.

Sept. 2, 1908—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

July 26, 1909—New York, 3; Boston, 3 (tie).

May 28, 1913—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7.

IN OTHER LEAGUES.

May 31, 1901—I. I. I. league; Decatur, 2; Bloomington, 1, twenty-six innings.

Sept. 10, 1911—Pacific Coast league; Portland, 1; Sacramento, 1, twenty-four innings.

RECORD OF NO-HIT GAMES.

- 1879—Richmond (Worcester) vs. Cleveland.
- 1880—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Boston.
- Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Worcester.
- 1882—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Worcester.
- 1883—Redbourne (Providence) vs. Cleveland.
- Daly (Cleveland) vs. Philadelphia.
- 1884—Corcoran (Chicago) vs. Providence.
- Galvin (Buffalo) vs. Detroit.
- 1885—Clarkson (Chicago) vs. Providence.
- Ferguson (Philadelphia) vs. Providence.
- 1887—Seward (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
- Weyhing (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
- 1891—Lovett (Brooklyn) vs. New York.
- Rusie (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
- 1892—Stivett (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
- Jones (Pittsburgh) vs. Cincinnati.
- 1893—Hawke (Baltimore) vs. Washington.
- 1897—Young (Cleveland) vs. Cincinnati.
- 1898—Hughes (Baltimore) vs. Boston.
- Breitenstein (Cincinnati) vs. Pittsburgh.
- Donahue (Philadelphia) vs. Boston.
- 1899—Phillippi (Louisville) vs. Washington.
- Willis (Boston) vs. New York.
- 1900—Hahn (Cincinnati) vs. Philadelphia.
- 1901—Mathewson (New York) vs. St. Louis.
- 1902—Callahan (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
- 1903—Fraser (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
- 1904—Young (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
- Tannehill (Boston) vs. Chicago.
- 1905—Mathewson (New York) vs. Chicago.
- Henley (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
- Smith (Chicago) vs. Detroit.
- Dineen (Boston) vs. Chicago.
- 1906—Eason (Brooklyn) vs. St. Louis.
- Lush (Philadelphia) vs. Brooklyn.
- 1907—Pfeffer (Boston) vs. Cincinnati.
- Maddox (Pittsburgh) vs. Brooklyn.
- 1908—Young (Boston) vs. New York.
- Wiltse (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
- Rucker (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
- Rhoades (Cleveland) vs. Boston.
- Smith (Chicago) vs. Philadelphia.
- Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
- 1909—None in National or American league.
- 1910—Joss (Cleveland) vs. Chicago.
- Bender (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
- 1911—Wood (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
- Walsh (Chicago) vs. Boston.
- 1912—Mullin (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
- Hamilton (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
- Tesreau (New York) vs. Philadelphia.
- 1914—Scott (Chicago) vs. Washington.
- Benz (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
- Davis (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
- 1915—Marquard (New York) vs. Brooklyn.
- Lavender (Chicago) vs. New York.
- 1916—Foster (Boston) vs. New York.
- Hughes (Boston) vs. Pittsburgh.
- Leonard (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
- Bush (Philadelphia) vs. Cleveland.
- 1917—Toney (Cincinnati) vs. Chicago.
- Cicotte (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.
- Koob (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
- Leonard (Boston) vs. New York.
- Groom (St. Louis) vs. Chicago.
- Ruth (Boston) vs. Washington.

NO HIT GAMES IN 1917.

American League.

Date.	Clubs.	R.H.E.	Pitchers.
April 14—Chicago.....	11	1	Cicotte.
In St. Louis.....	0	0	Hamilton, Park, Roger, Pennington.
April 24—New York..	2	3	Mogridge.
In Boston.....	1	0	Leonard.
May 5—Chicago.....	0	0	Cicotte.
In St. Louis.....	1	5	Koob.
May 6—Chicago.....	0	0	Benz.
In St. Louis.....	3	2	Groom.
June 23—Washington..	0	0	Ayres.
In Boston.....	4	9	Ruth, Shore.
National League.			
May 2—Cincinnati....	1	2	Toney.
In Chgo. (10 ins.)	0	0	Vaughn.

SALES OF BASEBALL CLUBS.

The Boston National league baseball club was sold by James E. Gaffney and Robert Davis Jan. 8, 1915, to Percy D. Haughton and Arthur C. Wise for \$500,000.

The Chicago National league baseball club (Cubs) was sold by Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati Jan. 5, 1916, to Charles H. Weeghman and partners of Chicago for \$500,000 for 90 per cent of the stock.

The St. Louis American league baseball club (Browns) was sold by Robert Lee Hedges, Jan. 4, 1916, to Phil Ball, James W. Garneau and Otto Stifel for \$525,000.

BASEBALL THROWING RECORD.

The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball was broken at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1910, when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville (Ind.) club, Central league, threw the sphere 426 feet 6 1/2 inches. The old record, made in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1872, by John Hatfield, was 400 feet 7 1/2 inches.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS.

1914—Evers, Boston.....	\$25,000
1913—Chappell, White Sox.....	18,000
1911—Marty O'Toole, Pittsburgh.....	22,500
1910—"Lefty" Russell, Athletics.....	12,000
1910—Fred Hunter, Pittsburgh.....	10,000
1910—"Lena" Blackburne, White Sox.....	10,000
1908—Rube Marquard, New York.....	11,000
1906—Spike Shannon, New York.....	10,000
1889—Clarkson and Kelly, Boston.....	20,000

CONSECUTIVE HIT RECORD.

Jack Ness, first baseman of the Oakland (Cal.) team, established a new record in 1915 of hitting safely in forty-nine consecutive games. His first failure was on July 22, when Art Fromme, pitcher of the Vernon team, faced him. The former record was held by Ty Cobb, who hit safely in forty consecutive games.

RECORD FOR CONSECUTIVE VICTORIES.

The mark of twenty consecutive victories set by the Providence club of the National league in 1884 was beaten by the New York National league team in 1916, when it scored twenty-six straight victories.

GOLF.

NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The national open patriotic golf tournament, which, on account of the war, was substituted for the usual national open championship event in 1917, was played on the Whitemarsh Valley links, Philadelphia, and was won, June 20-22, by J. Hutchinson of the Glen View club, Chicago, with a score of 292. Tom McNamara of Taplow was second with 299. Winners of event to date:

1894—Willie Dunn (New York), St. Andrew's links, won by 2 up.
1895—H. Rawlins (Newport), Newport links, 173.
1896—James Foulis (Chicago), Shinnecock Hills, 152.
1897—Joe Floyd (Essex), Wheaton links, 162.
1898—Fred Herd (Washington Park), Myopia links, 328.
1899—W. Smith (Midlothian), Baltimore links, 315.
1900—H. Vardon (Ganton, England), Wheaton links, 313.
1901—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield, Mass.), Myopia links, 331.
1902—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Garden City links, 307.
1903—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Baltusrol links, 307.
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Glen View, 303.
1905—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Myopia links, 314.
1906—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Onwentsia links, 295.
1907—Alec Ross (Brae Burn), Philadelphia Cricket club, 302.

1908—Fred McLeod (Midlothian), Myopia Hunt club, 322.
1909—George Sargent (Hyde Manor), Englewood (N. J.) links, 290.
1910—Alexander Smith (Wykagyl), Philadelphia Cricket club, 298.
1911—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Chicago Golf club, 308.
1912—J. J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Buffalo Country club, 294.
1913—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Brookline Country club, 304.
1914—Walter C. Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Midlothian Country club, 290.
1915—Jerome D. Travers (Montclair, N. J.), Baltusrol Country club, 297.
1916—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Minikahda, Minneapolis, Minn., 286.
1917—J. Hutchinson (Glen View), Whitemarsh Valley, Philadelphia, Pa., 292.

WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

James M. Barnes of the Whitemarsh Valley Country club won the western open golf championship on the links of the Westmoreland Country club, Chicago, Sept. 12-15, 1917, with a total score of 283. Walter Hagen of Rochester, N. Y., was second with 285 and J. Hutchinson, Glen View, third, with 286. Winners to date:

1899—Will Smith (Midlothian), Glen View.
1900—No championship meet held.
1901—Lawrence Auchterlonie (Glen View), Midlothian, 160.
1902—Willie Anderson (Pittsfield), Euclid, 299.
1903—Alexander Smith (Nassau), Milwaukee, 318 (72 holes).
1904—Willie Anderson (Apawamis), Kent Country (Grand Rapids, Mich.), 304.
1905—Arthur Smith (Columbus, O.), Cincinnati, 278.
1907—Robert Simpson (Omaha), Hinsdale, Ill., 307.
1908—Willie Anderson (Onwentsia), St. Louis, 299.
1909—Willie Anderson (St. Louis), Chicago, 288.
1910—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Chicago, 151 (36 holes).
1911—Robert Simpson (Kenosha), Grand Rapids, 146 (36 holes).
1912—Macdonald Smith (Del Monte, Cal.), Idlewild, Chicago, 299.
1913—John J. McDermott (Atlantic City), Memphis, 295.
1914—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Interlachen, Minneapolis, 293.
1915—Thomas L. McNamara (Boston), Glen Oak, Chicago, 304.
1916—Walter Hagen (Rochester, N. Y.), Blue Mound, Milwaukee, 287.
1917—James M. Barnes (Philadelphia), Westmoreland, Chicago, 283.

AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

On account of the war the annual tournament to decide the amateur golf championship of America was omitted in 1917. It was to have been held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 20-25. Record of event to date:

1894—At Newport, R. I.—W. G. Lawrence, Newport, medal play, 188.
1895—At Newport Golf club—C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, won.
1896—At Shinnecock Hills Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 163.
1897—At Chicago Golf club—H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. J. Whigham, 177.
1898—At Morris County, N. J.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won. Low score in qualifying round, J. H. Choate, Jr., Stockbridge, 175.
1899—At Onwentsia—H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, won. Low score in qualifying round, C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, 163.
1900—At Garden City—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 166.
1901—At Atlantic City—W. J. Travis won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 157.
1902—At Glen View, Ill.—L. N. James, Glen View, won. Low score in qualifying round,

- G. A. Ormiston, Pittsburgh, and W. J. Travis tied at 79, the latter winning the playoff.
- 1903—At Nassau, L. I.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, won. All match play.
- 1904—At Short Hills, N. J.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor Country club, won. Low score in qualifying round, H. C. Egan, 242 for 54 holes.
- 1905—At Wheaton, Ill.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, won. Low score in qualifying round, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, 155 for 36 holes.
- 1906—At Englewood, N. J.—Eben M. Byers of Pittsburgh won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 152 for 36 holes.
- 1907—At Cleveland, O.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, W. J. Travis, 146 for 36 holes.
- 1908—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Walter J. Travis, 153 for 36 holes.
- 1909—At Chicago Golf club—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., Thomas M. Sherman and Robert A. Gardner tied with 151 for 36 holes. Evans won the playoff.
- 1910—At Brookline, Mass.—W. C. Fownes, Pittsburgh, won. Low score in qualifying round, Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok, 152 for 36 holes.
- 1911—At Rre, N. Y.—Harold H. Hilton, England, won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold H. Hilton, 150 for 36 holes.
- 1912—At Chicago Golf club—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Harold Hilton and Charles Evans, Jr., 152; in playoff, eighteen holes, Evans won, 72 to 75.
- 1913—At Garden City, N. Y.—Jerome D. Travers of Montclair, N. J., won. Low score in qualifying round, Charles Evans, Jr., 148 for 36 holes.
- 1914—At Manchester, Vt.—Francis Ouimet of Boston won. Low score in qualifying round, Rae G. Gorton and W. C. Fownes, 144 for 36 holes.
- 1915—At Detroit, Mich.—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago won. Low score in qualifying round, Dudley Mudge of St. Paul, 152 for 36 holes.
- 1916—At Merion Cricket club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, won. Low score in qualifying round, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh, 153 for 36 holes.
- 1917—No contest on account of war.

WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Francis Ouimet of the Woodland club, Boston, won the championship in the nineteenth annual tournament of the Western Golf association on the links of the Midlothian Country club, Chicago, July 9-14, 1917, 1 up. Kenneth P. Edwards of the Midlothian club was the runner-up. Championship record to date:
- 1899—David R. Forgan (Onwentsia), Glen View, 6 up.
- 1900—William Waller (Onwentsia), Lake Forest, 1 up.
- 1901—Phelps B. Hoyt (Glen View), Midlothian, 6 up.
- 1902—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 1 up.
- 1903—Walter E. Egan (Exmoor), Cleveland, 1 up.
- 1904—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Highland Park, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1905—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Glen View, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1906—D. E. Sawyer (Wheaton), Glen Echo, 5 up, 4 to play.
- 1907—H. C. Egan (Exmoor), Wheaton, 5 up, 4 to play.
- 1908—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Rock Island, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1909—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Flossmoor, 1 up.
- 1910—Mason Phelps (Midlothian), Minikahda, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1911—Albert Seckel (Riverside), Detroit, 8 up, 7 to play.
- 1912—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Denver, 1 up.
- 1913—Warren K. Wood (Homewood), Homewood, 4 up, 3 to play.
- 1914—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Grand Rapids, 11 up, 9 to play.

- 1915—Charles Evans, Jr. (Edgewater), Cleveland, O., 7 up, 5 to play.
- 1916—Heinrich Schmidt (Claremont, Oakland, Cal.), Del Monte, Cal., 7 up, 6 to play.
- 1917—Francis Ouimet (Woodland), Midlothian, 1 up.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

- No tournament to decide the women's national championship was held in 1917. It had been planned to have a patriotic tournament at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., Oct. 1-6, as a substitute, but the event was canceled. Championship record to date:
- 1895—Beatrice Hoyt, on Meadowbrook Country club links.
- 1896—Beatrice Hoyt, Morris Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1897—Beatrice Hoyt, Essex Country club, 5 up, 4 to play.
- 1898—Beatrice Hoyt, Ardsley club, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1899—Ruth Underhill, Philadelphia Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1900—Frances Griscom, Shinnecock Hills, 6 up, 4 to play.
- 1901—Genevieve Hecker, Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1902—Genevieve Hecker, Brookline, 4 up, 3 to play.
- 1903—Bessie Anthony, Chicago Golf club, 7 up, 6 to play.
- 1904—Georganna Bishop, Philadelphia, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1905—Pauline Mackay, Oakley Country club, 1 up.
- 1906—Harriet S. Curtis, Brae Burn Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1907—Margaret Curtis, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play.
- 1908—Catherine C. Harley, Fall River, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1909—Dorothy Campbell (North Berwick, Scotland), Merion Cricket club, 3 up, 1 to play.
- 1910—Dorothy Campbell (Hamilton, Ont.), Homewood Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1911—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Baltusrol Golf club, 5 up, 3 to play.
- 1912—Margaret Curtis (Boston), Essex Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1913—Gladys Ravenscroft (Bromborough club, England), Wilmington (Del.) Country club, 2 up.
- 1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Nassau Country club, 1 up.
- 1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck (Philadelphia), Onwentsia club, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1916—Miss Alexa Stirling (Atlanta, Ga.), Belmont Springs Country club, 2 up, 1 to play.
- 1917—No contest on account of war.

WOMEN'S WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Mrs. Frank C. Letts, Jr., of the Indian Hill club of Chicago, won the seventeenth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf association on the links of the Flossmoor Country club, Chicago, Aug. 27-Sept. 1, 1917, defeating Miss Elaine Rosenthal of the Ravinloose Country club, 5 up, 4 to play, in the eighteen hole final. Winners of the event:
- 1901—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 3 up, 1 to play.
- 1902—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Onwentsia, 1 up.
- 1903—Miss Bessie Anthony (Glen View), Exmoor, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1904—Miss Frances Everett (Exmoor), Glen View, 1 up.
- 1905—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Homewood, 4 up, 2 to play.
- 1906—Mrs. Charles L. Dering (Midlothian), Exmoor, 1 up.
- 1907—Miss Lillian French (Windsor), Midlothian, 1 up.
- 1908—Mrs. W. Frances Anderson (Hinsdale), St. Louis Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1909—Miss Vida Llewellyn (LaGrange), Homewood, 6 up, 5 to play.
- 1910—Mrs. Thurston Harris (Westward Ho), Skokie, 3 up, 2 to play.
- 1911—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Midlothian, 3 up, 2 to play.

- 1912—Miss Caroline Painter (Midlothian), Hinsdale, 1 up.
 1913—Miss Myra Helmer (Midlothian), Memphis, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1914—Mrs. Harry D. Hammond (Highland, Indianapolis), Hinsdale, 5 up, 3 to play.
 1915—Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Ravistoe), Midlothian, 4 up, 3 to play.
 1916—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Cincinnati), Kent Country club, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4 up, 1 to play.
 1917—Mrs. Frank C. Letts (Indian Hill, Chicago), Flossmoor, 5 up, 4 to play.

OLYMPIC CUP.

The Western Golf association team, consisting of A. Seckel, K. P. Edwards, A. Stillwell and Paul Hunter, won the Olympic trophy on the links of the Midlothian Country club, Chicago, July 7, 1917, with a score of 655. The Southern Golf association team was second with 661. Winners of event to date:

- 1905—At Chicago, Western P. A., 655.
 1906—At St. Louis, Western G. A., 635.
 1907—At Cleveland, Metropolitan G. A., 641.
 1908—At Rock Island, Western G. A., 632.
 1909—At Chicago, Western G. A., 623.
 1910—At Minneapolis, Western G. A., 615.
 1911—At Detroit, Western G. A., 606.
 1912—At Chicago, Western G. A., 622.
 1913—At Chicago, Western G. A., 628.
 1914—At Grand Rapids, Chicago Dist. G. A., 628.
 1915—At Cleveland, Chicago Dist. G. A., 651.
 1916—At Del Monte, California G. A., 588.
 1917—At Chicago, Western G. A., 655.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Year. Winner. Runner up.
 1886—H. Hutchinson..... Henry Lamb..... 7 and 6
 1887—H. Hutchinson..... John Ball, Jr..... 1 hole
 1888—J. Ball, Jr..... J. E. Laidlay..... 5 and 4
 1889—J. E. Laidlay..... L. W. Balfour..... 2 and 1
 1890—J. Ball, Jr..... J. E. Laidlay..... 4 and 3
 1891—J. E. Laidlay..... H. H. Hilton..... 1 hole
 1892—J. Ball, Jr..... H. H. Hilton..... 3 and 1
 1893—Peter Anderson..... J. E. Laidlay..... 1 hole
 1894—J. Ball, Jr..... S. M. Ferguson..... 1 hole
 1895—L. B. Melville..... J. Ball, Jr..... 1 hole
 1896—F. G. Tait..... H. H. Hilton..... 8 and 7
 1897—A. J. T. Allan..... S. Robb..... 4 and 2
 1898—F. G. Tait..... S. M. Ferguson..... 7 and 5
 1899—J. Ball, Jr..... F. G. Tait..... 1 hole
 1900—H. H. Hilton..... J. Robb..... 8 and 7
 1901—H. H. Hilton..... J. L. Low..... 1 hole
 1902—C. Hutchings..... S. H. Fry..... 1 up
 1903—R. Maxwell..... H. Hutchinson..... 6 and 5
 1904—W. J. Travis..... E. Blackwell..... 4 and 3
 1905—A. G. Barry..... Hon. O. Scott..... 3 and 2
 1906—James Robb..... C. C. Lengen..... 4 and 3
 1907—J. Ball, Jr..... A. Palmer..... 6 and 4
 1908—E. A. Lassen..... H. F. Taylor..... 7 and 6
 1909—R. Maxwell..... C. K. Hutchinson..... 1 hole
 1910—John Ball..... C. Aylmer..... 10 and 9
 1911—H. H. Hilton..... E. A. Lassen..... 4 and 3
 1912—John Ball..... H. A. Mitchell..... 1 hole
 1913—H. H. Hilton..... R. Harris..... 6 and 5
 1914—J. L. C. Jenkins..... C. L. Hezlet..... 3 and 2
 1915, 1916 and 1917—No contest on account of war.
 *After a tie.

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1890—John Ball, Jr.* (R. L. G. C.), Prestwick, 164.
 1891—H. Kirkcaldy (St. Andrew's), St. Andrew's, 166.
 1892—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 1305.
 1893—W. Auchterlonie (St. Andrew's), Prestwick, 322.
 1894—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), Sandwich, 325.
 1895—J. H. Taylor (Winchester), St. Andrew's, 322.
 1896—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Muirfield, 316.
 1897—H. H. Hilton* (R. L. G. C.), Muirfield, 305.
 1898—H. Vardon (Scarborough), Prestwick, 307.
 1899—H. Vardon (Ganton), Sandwich, 310.
 1900—J. H. Taylor (Richmond), St. Andrew's, 309.
 1901—James Braid (Romford), Muirfield, 309.
 1902—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield), Hoylake, 307.
 1903—Alex. Herd (Huddersfield).
 1904—J. White (Sunningdale), Sandwich, 296.

- 1905—Jas. Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 313.
 1906—James Braid (Walton Heath), Muirfield, 300.
 1907—Arnaud Massey (France), Hoylake, 317.
 1908—James Braid (Walton Heath), Prestwick, 291.
 1909—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Sandwich, 295.
 1910—James Braid (Walton Heath), St. Andrew's, 299.

- 1911—H. Vardon (South Herts), Sandwich, 303.
 1912—Edw. Ray (Ganton), Muirfield, 294.
 1913—J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), Hoylake, 304.
 1914—H. Vardon (South Herts), Prestwick, 306.
 1915, 1916 and 1917—No contest on account of war.
 *Amateur. †Changed to 72 holes.

OTHER TOURNAMENT WINNERS (1917).

- Boston (women)—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson.
 Chicago (men)—Floyd Gullickson.
 Chicago (women)—Mrs. F. C. Letts.
 Chicago District (amateur)—Robert A. Gardner.
 Cook County (amateur)—Homer Rose.
 Cook County (open)—R. A. Bowker.
 Eastern Interscholastic—A. L. Walker.
 Metropolitan (women)—Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
 Pacific Northwest (open)—Rudolph Wilhelm.
 Philadelphia (women)—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox.
 Southern—Robert Jones.
 Southern (women)—Mrs. K. G. Duffield.
 Trans-Mississippi—S. W. Reynolds.
 Western Ad Men—Anthony Haines.
 Western (junior)—Fred J. Wright.

STATE CHAMPIONS (1917).

- California (northern)—Douglas Grant.
 California (women)—Mrs. Hubert Law.
 California (southern, men)—Windsor B. Walton.
 California (southern, women)—Miss Elizabeth Sherck.

- Colorado—Larry Bromfield.
 Colorado (women)—Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin.
 Georgia—N. A. Hardee.
 Iowa—Arthur Bartlett.
 Kansas—Arthur Bonebrake.
 Kentucky—Paul Anderson, Jr.
 Michigan (women)—Miss Lucille Dessenberg.
 Minnesota—Harry Legg.
 Minnesota (women)—Miss Eleanor Lightner.
 Missouri—James S. Manion.
 Nebraska—Guy Beckett.
 Nebraska (women)—Mrs. J. T. Stewart.
 New Mexico—F. J. Mullen.
 North Dakota—Guy Hunter.
 Ohio—E. E. Hollinger.
 Oregon—Rudolph Wilhelm.
 South Dakota—Roy Branson.
 Texas (women)—Mrs. J. H. Lapham.
 Wisconsin—A. A. Jonas.
 Wisconsin (women)—Miss Frances Hadfield.

ROWING.

INTERUNIVERSITY RACES.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT OARED.

In 1893 the race took place on Saratoga lake over a three mile course; the other contests were on the four mile course at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

- June 25, 1896—(1) Cornell, 19:59; (2) Harvard, 20:08; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 21:25.
 June 25, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:34; (2) Yale, 20:44; (3) Harvard, 21:00.
 July 2, 1897—(1) Cornell, 20:47; (2) Columbia, 21:20; (3) Pennsylvania, swamped.
 July 2, 1898—(1) Pennsylvania, 15:51; (2) Cornell, 16:06; (3) Wisconsin, 16:10; (4) Columbia, 16:21.
 June 27, 1899—(1) Pennsylvania, 20:04; (2) Wisconsin, 20:05; (3) Cornell, 20:13; (4) Columbia, 20:20.
 June 30, 1900—(1) Pennsylvania, 19:44; (2) Wisconsin, 19:46; (3) Cornell, 20:04; (4) Columbia, 20:08; (5) Georgetown, 20:19.
 July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 18:53; (2) Columbia, 18:58; (3) Wisconsin, 19:06; (4) Georgetown, 19:21; (5) Syracuse, distanced; (6) Pennsylvania, distanced.
 June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 19:05; (2) Wisconsin, 19:13; (3) Columbia, 19:18; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:26; (5) Syracuse, 19:31; (6) Georgetown, 19:32.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 18:57; (2) Georgetown, 19:27; (3) Wisconsin, 19:29%; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:30%; (5) Syracuse, 19:36%; (6) Columbia, 19:54.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 20:22%; (2) Cornell, 20:31%; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:32%; (4) Columbia, 20:45%; (5) Georgetown, 20:52%; (6) Wisconsin, 21:01%.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 20:29%; (2) Syracuse, 21:47%; (3) Georgetown, 21:49; (4) Columbia, 21:53%; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:59%; (6) Wisconsin, 22:06%.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 19:36%; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:43%; (3) Syracuse, 19:45%; (4) Wisconsin, 20:13%; (5) Columbia, 20:18%; (6) Georgetown, 20:35.

June 26, 1907—(1) Cornell, 20:02%; (2) Columbia, 20:04; (3) Navy, 20:13%; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:33%; (5) Wisconsin (no time); (6) Georgetown (no time); (7) Syracuse (shell sunk).

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 19:34%; (2) Columbia, 19:36%; (3) Cornell, 19:39; (4) Pennsylvania, 19:52%; (5) Wisconsin, 20:00%.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 19:02; (2) Columbia, 19:04%; (3) Syracuse, 19:15%; (4) Wisconsin, 19:24%; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:32%.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 20:42%; (2) Pennsylvania, 20:44%; (3) Columbia, 20:54%; (4) Syracuse, 21:13; (5) Wisconsin, 21:15%.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell, 20:10%; (2) Columbia, 20:16%; (3) Pennsylvania, 20:33; (4) Wisconsin, 20:34; (5) Syracuse, 21:03%.

June 28, 1912—(1) Cornell, 19:21%; (2) Wisconsin, 19:25; (3) Columbia, 19:43%; (4) Syracuse, 19:47; (5) Pennsylvania, 19:55; (6) Stanford, 20:25.

June 21, 1913—(1) Syracuse, 19:23%; (2) Cornell, 19:31; (3) Washington, 19:33; (4) Wisconsin, 19:36; (5) Columbia, 19:38%; (6) Pennsylvania, 20:11%.

June 26, 1914—(1) Columbia, 19:37%; (2) Pennsylvania, 19:41; (3) Cornell, 19:44%; (4) Syracuse, 19:59%; (5) Washington, 20:01%; (6) Wisconsin, 20:20.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 20:36%; (2) Leland Stanford, 20:37%; (3) Syracuse, 20:43%; (4) Columbia, 21:00; (5) Pennsylvania, 21:10%.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 20:15%; (2) Cornell, 20:22%; (3) Columbia, 20:41%; (4) Pennsylvania, 20:52%.

1917—No race on account of war.

FOUR OARED RACES.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

July 2, 1901—(1) Cornell, 11:39%; (2) Pennsylvania, 11:45%; (3) Columbia, 11:51%.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 10:43%; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:54%; (3) Columbia, 11:08.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:35%; (3) Wisconsin, 10:55%; (4) Columbia, 11:14.

June 28, 1904—(1) Cornell, 10:53%; (2) Columbia, 11:12%; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:13%; (4) Wisconsin, 11:18%; (5) Georgetown, 11:34%.

June 28, 1905—(1) Syracuse, 10:15%; (2) Cornell, 10:17%; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:33%; (4) Columbia, 10:45; (5) Wisconsin, 10:52.

June 28, 1906—(1) Cornell, 10:34; (2) Syracuse, 10:48%; (3) Columbia, 10:55%; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:06%.

June 26, 1907—(1) Syracuse, 10:37%; (2) Cornell, 10:40; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:49; (4) Columbia, 10:59%.

June 27, 1908—(1) Syracuse, 10:52%; (2) Columbia, 11:06%; (3) Pennsylvania (disqualified for foul), 10:57% (Cornell did not finish).

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 10:01; (2) Syracuse, 10:10; (3) Columbia, 10:12; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:27.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 11:37%; (2) Syracuse, 11:43%; (3) Columbia, 11:48%; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:22.

June 27, 1911—(1) Cornell; (2) Syracuse; (3) Columbia; (4) Pennsylvania. No official time taken.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 10:34%; (2) Columbia, 10:41%; (3) Syracuse, 10:58%; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:23%.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:47%; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:52%; (3) Columbia, 10:54%; (4) Wisconsin, 10:58%; (5) Washington, 12:08%; (6) Syracuse (no time taken).

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 11:15%; (2) Columbia, 11:25%; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:33%; (4) Syracuse, 11:50%.

(Four oared event discontinued after 1914.)

JUNIOR EIGHTS.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 28, 1915—(1) Cornell, 10:00%; (2) Pennsylvania, 10:05; (3) Columbia, 10:07%.

June 17, 1916—(1) Syracuse, 11:15%; (2) Cornell, 11:20; (3) Columbia, 11:21; (4) Pennsylvania, 12:06%.

1917—No race on account of war.

UNIVERSITY FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Poughkeepsie course, two miles.

June 30, 1900—(1) Wisconsin, 9:45%; (2) Pennsylvania, 9:54%; (3) Cornell, 9:55%; (4) Columbia, 10:08.

July 2, 1901—(1) Pennsylvania, 10:20%; (2) Cornell, 10:23; (3) Columbia, 10:36%; (4) Syracuse, 10:44.

June 21, 1902—(1) Cornell, 9:34%; (2) Wisconsin, 9:42%; (3) Columbia, 9:49; (4) Syracuse, 9:53; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:05.

June 26, 1903—(1) Cornell, 9:18; (2) Syracuse, 9:22%; (3) Wisconsin, 9:32; (4) Columbia, 9:41; (5) Pennsylvania, 9:45.

June 28, 1904—(1) Syracuse, 10:01; (2) Cornell, 10:12%; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:18%; (4) Columbia, 10:28%.

June 28, 1905—(1) Cornell, 9:35%; (2) Syracuse, 9:49; (3) Columbia, 9:53; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:58%.

June 25, 1906—(1) Syracuse, 9:51%; (2) Cornell, 9:55; (3) Wisconsin, 9:55%; (4) Columbia, 10:07%; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:13%.

June 26, 1907—(1) Wisconsin, 9:58; (2) Syracuse, 10:03; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:04; (4) Columbia, 10:05%; (5) Cornell, 10:07%.

June 27, 1908—(1) Cornell, 9:29%; (2) Syracuse, 9:38%; (3) Columbia, 9:43; (4) Wisconsin, 9:55%; (5) Pennsylvania, 10:42.

July 2, 1909—(1) Cornell, 9:07%; (2) Syracuse, 9:14%; (3) Pennsylvania, 9:21; (4) Wisconsin, 9:22%; (5) Columbia, 9:26.

June 26, 1910—(1) Cornell, 10:40%; (2) Columbia, 10:53%; (3) Syracuse, 10:53%; (4) Pennsylvania, 11:00%; (5) Wisconsin, 11:15%.

June 27, 1911—(1) Columbia, 10:13%; (2) Cornell, 10:20%; (3) Syracuse, 10:23%; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:24%; (5) Wisconsin, 10:38.

June 29, 1912—(1) Cornell, 9:31%; (2) Wisconsin, 9:35%; (3) Syracuse, 9:42%; (4) Pennsylvania, 9:46%; (5) Columbia, 9:47.

June 21, 1913—(1) Cornell, 10:04%; (2) Wisconsin, 10:07%; (3) Syracuse, 10:14%; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:25%; (5) Columbia, 10:29.

June 26, 1914—(1) Cornell, 10:26; (2) Syracuse, 10:50%; (3) Pennsylvania, 10:50%; (4) Columbia, 10:56%; (5) Wisconsin, 10:59.

June 28, 1915—(1) Syracuse, 9:29%; (2) Cornell, 9:43; (3) Columbia, 9:47%; (4) Pennsylvania, 10:01%.

June 19, 1916—(1) Cornell, 11:05%; (2) Syracuse, 11:15%; (3) Pennsylvania, 11:16%; (4) Columbia, 11:29%.

1917—No race on account of war.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RECORD.

Course from Putney to Mortlake, London.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1880	Oxford	21:23
1881	Oxford	21:51
1882	Oxford	20:12
1883	Oxford	21:08
1884	Cambridge	21:39
1885	Oxford	21:36
1886	Cambridge	22:29½
1887	Cambridge	20:52
1888	Cambridge	20:48
1889	Cambridge	20:14
1890	Oxford	22:03
1891	Oxford	21:48
1892	Oxford	19:21
1893	Oxford	18:47
1894	Oxford	21:39
1895	Oxford	20:50
1896	Oxford	20:01
1897	Oxford	19:12
1898	Oxford	22:15
1899	Cambridge	21:04

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1900.....	Cambridge	18:47
1901.....	Oxford	22:31
1902 (March 22).....	Cambridge	19:09
1903 (April 1).....	Cambridge	19:32½
1904 (March 25).....	Cambridge	21:35
1905 (April 1).....	Oxford	20:35
1906 (April 7).....	Cambridge	19:25
1907 (March 16).....	Cambridge	20:26
1908 (April 4).....	Cambridge	19:19
1909 (April 3).....	Oxford	19:50
1910 (March 23).....	Oxford	20:14
1911 (April 1).....	Oxford	19:35
1912 (April 1).....	Oxford	22:05
1913 (March 13).....	Oxford	20:53
1914 (March 28).....	Cambridge	20:23

NOTE—The race of 1914 was the seventy-first in the history of the event. The first contest took place in 1845.

ROWING RECORDS.

- ¼ mile—*57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1901.
 ½ mile—*2:08½, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.
 1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; *4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guinness, Thames river, England, 1893.
 2 miles—*9:18, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1903.
 3 miles—*14:27½, eight oars, straightaway, Cornell varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.
 4 miles—*18:53½, straightaway, eight oars, Cornell university, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2, 1901.
 *Performance by amateurs.

HARVARD-YALE RACES.

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Loser's time.
1876—Yale		22:02	22:33
1877—Harvard		24:36	24:44
1878—Harvard		20:44½	21:29
1879—Harvard		22:15	23:58
1880—Yale		24:27	25:09
1881—Yale		22:13	22:19
1882—Harvard		20:47	20:50½
1883—Harvard		24:26	25:59
1884—Yale		20:31	20:46
1885—Harvard		25:15½	26:30
1886—Yale		20:41½	21:05½
1887—Yale		22:56	23:14½
1888—Yale		20:10	21:24
1889—Yale		21:30	21:55
1890—Yale		21:29	21:40
1891—Harvard		21:23	21:57
1892—Yale		20:48	21:40
1893—Yale		25:01½	25:15
1894—Yale		22:47	24:40
1895—Yale		21:30	25:15
1899—Harvard		20:52½	21:13
1900—Yale		21:12½	21:37½
1901—Yale		23:37	23:45
1902—Yale		20:30	20:39
1903—Yale		20:19½	20:29½
1904—Yale		21:40½	22:10
1905—Yale		22:33½	22:36
1906—Harvard		23:02	23:11
1907—Yale		21:10	21:13
1908—Harvard		24:10	*
1909—Harvard		21:50	22:10
1910—Harvard		20:48½	21:04
1911—Harvard		22:44	23:40
1912—Harvard		21:43½	22:04
1913—Harvard		21:42	22:20
1914—Yale		21:16½	21:16½
1915—Yale		20:52	21:13½
1916—Harvard		20:02	20:17
1917—No racing on account of war.			

*Time not taken. Yale stroke oar collapsed at end of 2½ miles.

Of the above races the first two were rowed on the Springfield (Mass.) course and the remainder on the New London course, which is four miles straightaway. There were no dual races in 1896, 1897 and 1898. The Harvard-Yale freshman and second varsity races are rowed at the same time and place as the eight oared races.

HARVARD-YALE FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

Year.	Winner.	Two miles.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Yale			10:37½	10:58
1902—Dead heat			10:13	10:13
1903—Yale			9:43½	9:48½
1904—Yale			10:20	10:20½
1905—Harvard			9:59	10:04
1906—Yale			10:39½	10:41
1907—Harvard			11:15	11:19
1908—Harvard			9:38½	9:47½
1909—Harvard			11:32	12:09
1910—Harvard			11:54½	12:52
1911—Yale			11:52	11:50½
1912—Harvard			10:52	10:54½
1913—Harvard			10:41	10:45
1914—Harvard			11:49	12:04
1915—Yale (1½ miles)			8:06	8:10
1916—Harvard			10:36½	10:39
1917—No racing on account of war.				

HARVARD-YALE SECOND EIGHTS.

Year.	Winner.	Two miles.	Time.	Loser's time.
1901—Harvard			11:49½	12:02½
1902—Harvard			11:19½	11:25½
1903—Yale			10:59½	11:10½
1904—Harvard			12:12	12:15
1905—Harvard			12:22	11:27
1906—Yale			12:15	12:21
1907—Yale			12:33	13:15
1908—Yale			10:33½	10:43
1909—Harvard			13:14	13:23
1910—Harvard			13:02½	13:18
1911—Harvard			13:37½	13:52
1912—Harvard			11:24	11:55
1913—Harvard			11:52	12:11
1914—Harvard			11:34	12:02
1915—Yale			10:40	10:43
1916—Harvard			10:25	10:27
1917—No racing on account of war.				

YALE VS. PENNSYLVANIA.

The Yale varsity eight defeated the University of Pennsylvania eight over the 1.5 mile Henley course on the Schuylkill river April 10, 1917, in 6:52. The Yale juniors defeated the Pennsylvania juniors on the same date and course in 6:41. Each race was close, the winning crews winning by less than a length. It was Yale's only boat racing of the year on account of the war.

WASHINGTON-CALIFORNIA-STANFORD.

The University of Washington eight defeated California and Leland Stanford, Jr., in a three cornered race at Oakland, Cal., April 14, 1917. Washington finished four lengths ahead of Stanford, which led California by two and a half lengths.

NAVY VS. POTOMAC BOAT CLUB.

On a course of 1.5 mile, the American Henley distance, the navy eight defeated the Potomac Boat club eight April 14, 1917, at Annapolis, Md., by more than six lengths, in 7:55.

BOWLING.

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.

Leading winners in the seventeenth annual tournament of the American Bowling congress, held in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3-27, 1917, were:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Team and city.	Score.	Prize.
Birk Bros., Chicago.....	3,061	\$725
Palaces, Syracuse.....	3,047	650
Miller's Haberdashers, Detroit.....	2,977	600
Simon's Colts, Peoria.....	2,939	550
Hotel Navarres, Toledo.....	2,932	500
Mitchell Six No. 1, Toledo.....	2,913	450
Smith's Arcades, Cleveland.....	2,903	400
Maltons, Rochester.....	2,891	350
Bastern Markets, Detroit.....	2,884	300
Little Bohemians, Chicago.....	2,883	225

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

Team and city.	Score.	Prize.
Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria.....	1,346	400
McCaughan-Peachey, Indianapolis.....	1,314	355
Ben and Nick Budinger, Chicago.....	1,312	315
Edwards-West, Buffalo.....	1,299	260
Smorowski-Lundgren, Chicago.....	1,290	250
Ware-Dech, Fargo.....	1,287	225
Pfister-Giroux, Detroit.....	1,280	200

Team and city.	Score.	Prize.
Snyder-Young, Toledo	1,278	\$175
Meyer-Waldecker, St. Louis	1,259	155
Thies-Franz, Cleveland	1,253	130
King-Elwert, Toledo	1,253	130

SINGLES.

Otto Kallusch, Rochester	698	225
Archie Rodee, Milwaukee	697	200
G. W. May, Fort Wayne, Ind.	693	175
C. Ziegler, Detroit	691	150
Brian Bradshaw, Cleveland	690	130
Joe Shaw, Chicago	683	108
Louis Franz, Cleveland	683	108
Emil Matak, St. Paul	680	90
F. Migan, Detroit	679	80
Phil Wolf, Chicago	676	70

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Five-Man Teams.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1901—Standards, Chicago	2,720
1902—Fidelias, New York	2,792
1903—O'Learys, Chicago	2,819
1904—Ansons, Chicago	2,737
1905—Gunthers No. 2, Chicago	2,795
1906—Centurys No. 1, Chicago	2,794
1907—Furniture Citys, Grand Rapids	2,775
1908—Bonds, Chicago	2,927
1909—Lipmans, Chicago	2,962
1910—Cosmos, Chicago	2,880
1911—Flenner's, Chicago	2,924
1912—Brunswick All Stars, New York	2,904
1913—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	3,006
1914—Monko club, New Haven	2,944
1915—Barry-Kettlers, Chicago	2,907
1916—Commodore Barrys, Chicago	2,905
1917—Birk Brothers, Chicago	3,061

Two-Man Teams.

1901—Voorlacs-Starr, New York	1,203
1902—McLean Steers, Chicago	1,237
1903—Collins-Selbach, Columbus	1,227
1904—Kraus-Spies, Washington	1,184
1905—Stretch-Rolfe, Chicago	1,213
1906—Hamilton-Husey, Philadelphia	1,268
1907—Richter-Bigley, Louisville	1,164
1908—Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago	1,264
1909—Schwoegler brothers, Madison, Wis.	1,304
1910—Daiker-Wetterman, Cincinnati	1,281
1911—Hartley-Seller, East Liverpool, O.	1,246
1912—Owen Sutton, Louisville, Ky.	1,259
1913—Schultz-Koster, Newark, N. J.	1,291
1914—Negley-Van Ness, Newark	1,245
1915—Allen-Allen, Detroit	1,297
1916—Thoma-Marino, Chicago	1,297
1917—Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, Ill.	1,346

Singles.

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	648
1902—Fred Strong, Chicago	649
1903—David A. Jones, Milwaukee	683
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	647
1905—C. Anderson, St. Paul	651
1906—Frank T. Favour, Oshkosh	669
1907—M. Levey, Indianapolis	624
1908—A. Wengler, Chicago	699
1909—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	691
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	705
1911—J. Blouin, Chicago	681
1912—Larry Sutton, Rochester, N. Y.	679
1913—F. Peterson, Columbus, O.	693
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit	675
1915—W. H. Pierce, Pueblo, Col.	711
1916—Sam Schlman, Toronto	685
1917—Otto Kallusch, Rochester, N. Y.	698

All Events (9 Games).

1901—Frank H. Brill, Chicago	1,736
1902—John Koster, New York	1,841
1903—Fred Strong, Chicago	1,896
1904—Martin Kern, St. Louis	1,804
1905—J. G. Reilly, Chicago	1,791
1906—J. T. Leacock, Indianapolis	1,794
1907—Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids	1,767
1908—R. Crabe, East Liverpool, O.	1,910
1909—James Blouin, Chicago	1,909
1910—Thomas Haley, Detroit	1,961
1911—James Smith, Buffalo	1,919
1912—P. Sutton, Louisville	1,843
1913—E. Herrmann, Cleveland	1,972
1914—Wm. Miller, Detroit	1,897
1915—Mattie Faetz, Chicago	1,876
1916—Frank Thoma, Chicago	1,919
1917—Henry Miller, Detroit	1,945

INTERNATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The International Bowling association tournament of 1917 was held in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3-19. Event winners to date:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1903—Acnes, St. Paul	2,726
1904—Capitols, St. Paul	2,694
1905—Capitols, St. Paul	2,831
1906—Capitols, St. Paul	2,746
1907—Pbsters, St. Paul	2,781
1908—Anheuser-Busch, St. Paul	2,789
1909—Doris, St. Paul	2,653
1910—Chalmers-Detroits, Chicago	2,760
1911—Capitols, St. Paul	2,849
1912—Americans, St. Paul	2,905
1913—Blatz, Chicago	2,916
1914—Flor de Knispels, St. Paul	2,910
1915—Doris, St. Paul	3,014
1916—Centrals, Minneapolis	2,880
1917—Flat, Minneapolis	2,822

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1903—Alness-Woolley, Minneapolis	1,213
1904—Hansen-Parker, Minneapolis	1,174
1905—Woolley-Garland, Minneapolis	1,277
1906—Gosewich-Mugzley, St. Paul	1,169
1907—Listy-Ferguson, Duluth	1,196
1908—Moshofsky-Hinderer, St. Paul	1,246
1909—Yost-Miller, St. Paul	1,195
1910—Martin-Vangertunk, St. Paul	1,243
1911—Martin-Vandertunk, St. Paul	1,308
1912—Lee-De Vos, Milwaukee	1,222
1913—Klaes-Klaes, Duluth	1,221
1914—Gibson-Robler, Winnipeg	1,258
1915—Tennyson-Newhouse, Minneapolis	1,265
1916—Miller-Nystrom, St. Paul	1,201
1917—Wagner-Karlke, Chicago	1,234

SINGLES.

1903—Skorish, St. Paul	674
1904—Alness, Minneapolis	658
1905—Kamman, St. Paul	636
1906—G. Olson, Duluth	589
1907—Werner, Winona	589
1908—Werner, Minneapolis	617
1909—Campbell, Duluth	622
1910—Dolan, Minneapolis	636
1911—Johnson, Minneapolis	618
1912—Con Sandblom, St. Paul	693
1913—F. L. Trainer, Sioux City	642
1914—Victor Weber, Le Mars, Iowa	671
1915—H. Marino, Chicago	679
1916—W. Faust, Minneapolis	687
1917—J. N. Deller, Duluth	705

ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twentieth annual Illinois State Bowling association tournament was held in Chicago April 28-May 22, 1917. The five-man event was won by the Blouin-Brucks with a total score of 2,864, the two-man event by Dr. George Hansen and Edward Hundt with a score of 1,200, the individual event by A. Gauw with 680 points, and the all-events by Hank Marino with 1,849 points. Record of winners to date:

FIVE-MAN TEAMS.

Year. Team and city.	Score.
1893—Interclub league, Chicago	2,425
1899—Interclub league, Chicago	2,581
1909—Chicago league, Chicago	2,574
1907—Chicago league, Chicago	2,944
1902—Chicago league, Chicago	2,900
1903—South Chicago league, Chicago	2,875
1904—Chicago league, Chicago	2,853
1905—West Side Business Men's league, Chicago	2,855
1906—Bensingers, Chicago	2,882
1907—Lake View league, Chicago	2,920
1908—Howard Majors, Chicago	2,857
1909—Lincolns No. 1, Chicago	2,960
1910—Lipmans, Chicago	2,977
1911—Chalmers-Detroits	2,865
1912—Bruck's league, Chicago	2,884
1913—Concordia Reds, Chicago	2,878
1914—Blatz, Chicago	2,975
1915—Chalmers, Chicago	2,893
1916—Mendels, Chicago	2,955
1917—Blouin-Brucks, Chicago	2,964

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

Year.	Team and city.	Score.
1904	O. W. Schmidt-H. Steers.....	1,269
1905	P. Ward-D. McGuire.....	1,216
1906	C. H. Wood-F. Bartsch.....	1,270
1907	F. Bomer-G. Bomer.....	1,223
1908	Jack Hoffen-kamp-H. Glassner.....	1,339
1909	J. J. Zust-V. P. Gomph.....	1,249
1910	Phil Wolf-Jack Reilly.....	1,218
1911	Louis Levine-Fred Ellis.....	1,259
1912	Harry Ruth-Fred Collins.....	1,256
1913	James Stevens-John Rosendal.....	1,243
1914	Paul Holden-Peter Kerpen.....	1,273
1915	J. and E. Kartheiser.....	1,251
1916	Bob Wagner-Phil Wolf.....	1,313
1917	Geo. Hansen-Edward Hunolt.....	1,209

SINGLES.

1898	W. B. Hanna, Chicago.....	*172 5-6
1899	H. E. Shepard, Chicago.....	*190
1900	W. V. Thompson, Interclub.....	*197 11-12
1901	Fred Worden, Anson.....	*201 7-9
1902	J. E. Berlin, Sheridan.....	*201 7-9
1903	Fred Worden, Star.....	643
1904	Andrew Hall, Chicago.....	630
1905	R. Wienold, Monroe.....	711
1906	James Foley, Union.....	662
1907	C. Heitschmidt, Lake View.....	649
1908	Dan Ward, Toxtis.....	657
1909	Otto A. Kupfer, Southwest.....	678
1910	Andrew Hall, Chicago.....	725
1911	Arthur Anderson, Lake View.....	665
1912	George Haug, Chicago.....	671
1913	Arthur Lutz, Berghoffs.....	721
1914	Al Toemmel, Planters.....	64
1915	H. M. Lampert, Ellis.....	700
1916	Chris Kaad, Hotel Planters.....	694
1917	Al Gaul, Jewelers.....	680

*Averages.

ALL EVENTS.

1904	H. Steers, Chicago.....	1,303
1905	Al Toemmel, Chicago.....	1,769
1906	D. Woodbury, Chicago.....	1,835
1907	August Trapp, Chicago.....	1,851
1908	Eddie Meyer, Indianapolis.....	1,854
1909	Sylvester A. Murray, Chicago.....	1,841
1910	Phil Wolf, Chicago.....	1,836
1911	W. V. Thompson, Chicago.....	1,882
1912	Fred Collins, Chicago.....	1,826
1913	Al Toemmel, Chicago.....	1,877
1914	George Ahrbeck, Cappers.....	1,883
1915	J. Danek, Fleners.....	1,853
1916	Julie Lelinger, Chicago.....	1,890
1917	Hank Marino, Jeffersons.....	1,849

CHICAGO CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

Year.	Team.	FIVE-MAN TEAMS.	Score.
1904-5	Hoffmanns	.....	2,885
1905-6	Kloempkens	.....	2,874
1906-7	Quirk No. 1	.....	2,896
1907-8	Eclipse	.....	2,827
1908-9	Lederers	.....	2,855
1909-10	Boller Planos	.....	2,961
1910-11	Seng's Springs	.....	2,893
1911 (December)	Goodfriends	.....	2,980
1912	El Utlais	.....	2,960
1913	O'Learys	.....	2,876
1914	O'Learys	.....	2,906
1915	Nienstadts	.....	2,957
1916	Kleker Plumbers	.....	2,983

TWO-MAN TEAMS.

1904	5-Meyer-Peterson.....	1,283
1905	6-Faetz-Schneider.....	1,221
1906	7-Woodbury-Stolke.....	1,246
1907	8-Ehlman-Weeks.....	1,240
1908	9-Peifer-Steers.....	1,250
1909	10-Flenner-Collier.....	1,298
1910	11-Nelson-Metcalf.....	1,303
1911	(December)-Blouin-Rofe.....	1,312
1912	Toemmel-Kelly.....	1,310
1913	Meyer-Bangart.....	1,219
1914	Gado-Arnhorst.....	1,225
1915	Hahn-Trapp.....	1,298
1916	Chabot-Siska.....	1,251

SINGLES.

1904	5-George A. Rost.....	671
1905	6-Robert Wienold.....	659
1906	7-James Hartwell.....	678
1907	8-Charles Nelson.....	684

Year.	Player.	Score.
1908-9	E. D. Peifer.....	659
1909-10	H. A. Walker.....	697
1910-11	R. Kirch.....	676
1911	(December)-Ned Nelson.....	711
1912	Joe Shaw.....	674
1913	Jay Thompson.....	673
1914	P. McGuire.....	676
1915	Frank Kafora.....	710
1916	John Bricchetto.....	662

ALL EVENTS.

1905	Eddie Meyer.....	1,845
1906	Matt Faetz.....	1,876
1907	D. Woodbury.....	1,957
1908	James Blouin.....	1,912
1909	Charles Langmeyer.....	1,892
1910	H. A. Walker.....	1,942
1911	Al Toemmel.....	1,902
1911	(December)-Ned Nelson.....	1,870
1912	Al Toemmel.....	1,843
1913	William Metcalf.....	1,888
1914	M. Faetz.....	1,892
1915	Frank Kafora.....	1,885
1916	Marvin Erickson.....	1,875

Officers: Chicago Bowling Association (1916)-
President, Frank Padeloup; first vice-president,
Walter L. Trischmann; second vice-president,
Elmer H. Baumgarten; secretary, J. C. Mueller;
treasurer, Albert Lea.

BOWLING RECORDS BROKEN.

In Chicago, Jan. 22, 1917, the Vermonts of the Windy City league made new records for high individual team score, high counts for three games and high average. In a three game series with the Musseys the team made 1,107, 1,061 and 1,290 points, with an average of 1,151. The scores were:

Johnson.....	298	278	299
Marnell.....	241	208	257
Argie.....	215	212	180
Wolfe.....	190	150	276
J. Miller.....	217	213	278
Totals.....	1,107	1,061	1,290

DOG RACING.

RED RIVER DERBY.

In a race with dog teams from Winnipeg, Man., to St. Paul, Minn., a distance by the route taken of 509.5 miles, Albert Campbell, a Creek half-breed from the Hudson bay district, was the winner. Bill Grayson was second, Joe Metcalf third, Gabriel Campbell, brother of the winner, fourth, and Fred Hartman, the only American in the race, fifth. The race began at noon Jan. 24, and the winner crossed the tape at 12:44 p. m. Feb. 3. The route was by way of Morris, Man.; Pembina, Hamilton, Ardock and Fargo, N. D.; Rothsay, Dayton, Alexandria, St. Cloud, Clear Lake and Elk River, Minn. Hartman's team was weakened early in the race by a fight between the dogs, in which one of them was killed, and he finished with only three animals. He himself was in bad shape, but his pluck and endurance made him the hero of the contest, and he received money gifts more than equaling the first prize of \$500 won by Campbell. Deep snowdrifts and severe cold handicapped the contestants, making the time comparatively slow.

RACE FOR BORDEN TROPHY.

The annual twenty-six mile dog race for the silver cup presented by John Borden took place at Nome, Alaska, Feb. 22, 1917, and was won by Fred Ayer's team in 1:55:46, breaking all records for the distance.

ALL-ALASKA SWEEPSTAKES.

Leonard Seppala, driving a team of Siberian wolf dogs, won the All-Alaska sweepstakes dog race April 14, 1917. His time, 113 hours 34 minutes, was nearly forty hours slower than the record for the course of 412 miles from Nome to Candle and return, but he was delayed nearly two days by a blizzard. His dogs averaged 7.83 miles an hour. The race was for a purse of \$2,500. Seppala was also the winner in 1915 and 1916.

FOOTBALL RESULTS IN 1917.

(On account of war Yale, Harvard and Princeton canceled football schedule in 1917.)

OHIO STATE. Op.Ohio.		NOTRE DAME. Op.N.D.		BROWN. Op.Br.	
Sept. 29—Case	0 49	Oct. 6—Kalamazoo	0 55	Oct. 6—Johns Hopkins...	0 20
Oct. 6—Ohio Wesleyan...	0 53	Oct. 13—Wisconsin	0 0	Oct. 20—Boston Col.....	2 7
Oct. 13—Northwestern	0 40	Oct. 20—Nebraska	7 0	Oct. 27—Colgate	6 7
Oct. 27—Denison	0 67	Oct. 27—S. Dakota	0 0	Nov. 3—Syracuse	6 0
Nov. 3—Indiana	3 26	Nov. 3—Army	2 7	Nov. 17—Colby	0 13
Nov. 10—Wisconsin	3 16	Nov. 17—Mich. Ags.....	0 23	Nov. 24—Dartmouth	0 19
Nov. 17—Illinois	0 13	Nov. 24—Wash-Jeff.	0 3		
MINNESOTA. Op.Minn.		IOWA. Op.Iowa.		DARTMOUTH. Op.Dar.	
Oct. 13—S. Dakota	0 64	Oct. 13—Nebraska	47 0	Oct. 13—Middlebury	6 33
Oct. 20—Indiana	9 33	Oct. 27—Wisconsin	20 0	Nov. 3—Penn State.....	7 10
Nov. 3—Wisconsin	10 7	Nov. 3—Great Lakes.....	23 14	Nov. 10—Pennsylvania ..	7 0
Nov. 17—Chicago	0 33	Nov. 10—S. Dakota	0 35	Nov. 17—Tufts	27 0
Nov. 24—Illinois	6 27	Nov. 17—Northwestern ..	25 14	Nov. 24—Brown	13 0
CHICAGO. Op.Chi.		NEBRASKA. Op.Neb.		OBERLIN. Op.Ob.	
Oct. 13—Vanderbilt	0 48	Oct. 6—Neb. Wesleyan..	0 100	Sept. 29—Baldwin-Wal. ..	0 46
Oct. 20—Purdue	0 27	Oct. 13—Iowa	0 47	Oct. 13—Heidelberg	7 7
Oct. 27—Northwestern ..	0 7	Oct. 20—Notre Dame.....	0 7	Oct. 27—Case	0 13
Nov. 3—Illinois	0 0	Oct. 27—Michigan	20 0	Nov. 3—Rochester	0 20
Nov. 17—Minnesota	33 0	Nov. 10—Missouri	0 52	Nov. 10—Western Res.....	6 7
Nov. 24—Wisconsin	18 0	Nov. 17—Kansas	3 13	Nov. 17—Ohio Univ.....	0 46
NORTHWESTERN. Op.Nor.		Nov. 29—Syracuse	10 9	WILLIAMS. Op.Wil.	
Oct. 13—Ohio State.....	40 0	WABASH. Op.Wab.		Sept. 29—West Virginia...	9 14
Oct. 27—Chicago	7 0	Sept. 29—Marietta	0 0	Oct. 6—Union	6 13
Nov. 3—Purdue	12 6	Oct. 6—Indiana	51 0	Oct. 13—Cornell	10 14
Nov. 17—Iowa	14 25	Oct. 20—Rose Poly.....	6 0	Oct. 20—Hamilton	0 12
Nov. 24—Michigan	21 12	Oct. 27—Transylvania ..	0 13	Oct. 27—Columbia	6 9
WISCONSIN. Op.Wis.		Nov. 10—De Pauw.....	7 0	Nov. 3—Wesleyan	0 0
Oct. 6—Beloit	0 34	Nov. 17—Purdue	28 0	Nov. 10—Middlebury	7 39
Oct. 13—Notre Dame.....	0 0	Nov. 29—Marquette	21 0	Nov. 17—Amherst	0 20
Oct. 20—Illinois	7 0	DE PAUW. Op.DeP.		CORNELL. Op.Cor.	
Oct. 27—Iowa	0 20	Oct. 6—Rose Poly.....	0 6	Oct. 6—Oberlin	0 22
Nov. 3—Minnesota	7 10	Oct. 13—Purdue	7 0	Oct. 13—Williams	14 10
Nov. 10—Ohio State.....	16 3	Oct. 27—St. Louis.....	0 14	Oct. 16—Syracuse (army)..	6 0
Nov. 24—Chicago	0 18	Oct. 3—Earlham	0 4	Oct. 27—Bucknell	0 20
ILLINOIS. Op.Ill.		Nov. 10—Wabash	0 7	Nov. 3—Carnegie	0 20
Oct. 6—Kansas	0 22	Nov. 17—Indiana	35 0	Nov. 10—Michigan	42 0
Oct. 13—Oklahoma	0 44	CASE. Op.Case.		Nov. 17—Fordham	27 6
Oct. 20—Wisconsin	0 7	Sept. 29—Ohio State.....	49 0	CARLISLE. Op.Car.	
Oct. 27—Purdue	0 27	Oct. 6—Michigan	41 0	Sept. 29—Albright	0 60
Nov. 3—Chicago	0 0	Oct. 13—Ohio Wesleyan..	0 0	Oct. 5—Franklin & Mar. 0	63
Nov. 17—Ohio State.....	13 0	Oct. 27—Oberlin	13 0	Oct. 13—West Virginia..	21 0
Nov. 24—Minnesota	27 6	Oct. 7—Mount Union.....	0 14	Oct. 20—Navy	61 0
INDIANA. Op.Ind.		Nov. 10—Ohio North.....	20 46	Nov. 10—Army	28 0
Sept. 29—Franklin	0 50	ARMY. Op.Army.		Nov. 24—Penn	26 0
Oct. 6—Wabash	0 51	Oct. 6—Carnegie	0 28	SYRACUSE. Op.Syr.	
Oct. 13—St. Louis	0 40	Oct. 13—Virginia Mil....	0 34	Oct. 13—Rutgers	10 14
Oct. 20—Minnesota	33 9	Oct. 20—Tufts	0 26	Oct. 20—Pittsburgh	23 0
Nov. 3—Ohio State.....	26 3	Oct. 27—Villanova	7 21	Oct. 27—Tufts	0 58
Nov. 17—De Pauw.....	0 35	Nov. 3—Notre Dame.....	7 3	Nov. 10—Bucknell	0 42
Nov. 24—Purdue	6 37	Nov. 10—Carlisle	0 28	Nov. 17—Colgate	7 27
PURDUE. Op.Pur.		Nov. 17—Lebanon	0 50	Nov. 29—Nebraska	9 10
Oct. 6—Franklin	0 64	Nov. 24—Boston	7 13	PITTSBURGH. Op.Pit.	
Oct. 13—De Pauw.....	6 7	NAVY. Op.Navy.		Oct. 6—Bethany	0 40
Oct. 20—Chicago	27 0	Sept. 29—Davidson	0 27	Oct. 13—Lehigh	0 41
Oct. 27—Illinois	27 0	Oct. 14—Maryland	0 62	Oct. 20—Syracuse	0 28
Nov. 3—Northwestern ..	12 6	Oct. 20—Carlisle	0 61	Nov. 3—Brown	0 6
Nov. 17—Wabash	0 28	Nov. 3—Western Res.....	0 95	Nov. 10—Bucknell	0 42
Nov. 24—Indiana	37 0	Nov. 10—Georgetown ..	7 28	Nov. 24—Michigan Ags....	7 21
MICHIGAN. Op.Mich.		Nov. 17—Villanova	3 80	AMHERST. Op.Am.	
Oct. 6—Case	0 44	PENNSYLVANIA. Op.Pa.		Oct. 13—Union	6 19
Oct. 13—Mount Union.....	0 69	Oct. 13—Swarthmore	0 10	Oct. 20—Springfield Y....	13 7
Oct. 27—Detroit	3 14	Oct. 20—Bucknell	6 20	Oct. 27—Wesleyan	9 14
Oct. 20—Mich. Ags.....	0 27	Oct. 27—Pittsburgh	14 6	Nov. 3—Columbia	6 14
Oct. 27—Nebraska	0 20	Nov. 3—Lafayette	0 27	Nov. 10—Worcester	6 34
Nov. 3—Kalamazoo	0 62	Nov. 10—Dartmouth	0 7	TUFTS. Op.Tuf.	
Nov. 10—Cornell	0 42	Nov. 17—Michigan	0 16	Oct. 20—Army	3 26
Nov. 17—Pennsylvania ..	16 0	Nov. 24—Carlisle	0 26	Oct. 27—Syracuse	58 0
Nov. 24—Northwestern ..	21 12			Nov. 10—Colby	0 6
				Nov. 17—Dartmouth	0 27

PUGILISM.

Following is a list of the most noteworthy ring battles in the United States since 1882, the heavyweight championship contests being the first given:

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
Feb. 7, 1882.	John L. Sullivan.	Paddy Ryan.	Mississippi City.	9
July 8, 1889.	John L. Sullivan.	Jake Kilrain.	Richburg, Miss.	75
Jan. 14, 1891.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Jack Dempsey.	New Orleans, La.	13
Sept. 7, 1892.	James J. Corbett.	John L. Sullivan.	New Orleans, La.	21
Jan. 25, 1896.	James J. Corbett.	Charles Mitchell.	Jacksonville, Fla.	8
Feb. 21, 1896.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Peter Maher.	Mexico.	1
March 17, 1897.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	James J. Corbett.	Carson City, Nev.	14
June 9, 1899.	James J. Jeffries.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Coney Island, N. Y.	11
Nov. 3, 1899.	James J. Jeffries.	Thomas J. Sharkey.	Coney Island, N. Y.	25
Nov. 15, 1901.	James J. Jeffries.	Gus Ruhlin.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
July 25, 1902.	James J. Jeffries.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	San Francisco, Cal.	8
Aug. 14, 1903.	James J. Jeffries.	James J. Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Aug. 26, 1904.	James J. Jeffries.	Jack Monroe.	San Francisco, Cal.	2
July 4, 1907.	Tommy Burns.	Bill Squires.	San Francisco, Cal.	1
July 17, 1907.	Jack Johnson.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Feb. 10, 1908.	Tommy Burns.	Jack Palmer.	London, England.	4
Dec. 26, 1908.	Jack Johnson.	Tommy Burns.	Sydney, N. S. W.	14
March 26, 1909.	Stanley Ketchel.	Jack O'Brien.	New York, N. Y.	10
July 5, 1909.	Stanley Ketchel.	Billy Papke.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1909.	Jack Johnson.	Al Kaufman.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Oct. 16, 1909.	Jack Johnson.	Stanley Ketchel.	San Francisco, Cal.	13
July 4, 1910.	Jack Johnson.	James J. Jeffries.	Reno, Nev.	15
Sept. 5, 1910.	Al Kaufman.	Bill Lang.	Philadelphia, Pa.	5
Feb. 21, 1911.	Sam Langford.	Bill Lang.	London, England.	6
Aug. 9, 1911.	Bill Lang.	Bill Squires.	Sydney, N. S. W.	5
Sept. 15, 1911.	Jim Flynn.	Carl Morris.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 8, 1912.	Sam Langford.	Sam McVey.	Sydney, N. S. W.	20
July 4, 1912.	Jack Johnson.	Jim Flynn.	Las Vegas, N. M.	9
Jan. 1, 1913.	Luther McCarty.	Al Palzer.	Los Angeles, Cal.	18
April 16, 1913.	Luther McCarty.	Jim Flynn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	6
May 24, 1913.	Arthur Pelkey.	Luther McCarty.	Calgary, Man.	1
Jan. 1, 1914.	"Gunboat" Smith.	Arthur Pelkey.	Daly City, Cal.	15
June 27, 1914.	Jack Johnson.	Frank Moran.	Paris, France.	20
July 16, 1914.	Georges Carpentier.	"Gunboat" Smith.	London, England.	6
April 5, 1915.	Jack Johnson.	Frank Johnson.	Mariano, Cuba.	25
March 25, 1916.	Jess Willard.	Frank Moran.	New York, N. Y.	10
June 4, 1917.	Carl Morris.	Frank Moran.	New York, N. Y.	10
June 19, 1917.	Fred Fulton.	Sam Langford.	Boston, Mass.	7
July 9, 1917.	Fred Fulton.	Jack Moran.	St. Louis, Mo.	3
Sept. 4, 1917.	Fred Fulton.	Carl Morris.	Canton, O.	6
April 30, 1901.	Terry McGovern.	Oscar Gardner.	San Francisco, Cal.	4
May 31, 1901.	Terry McGovern.	Aurelio Herrera.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Nov. 28, 1901.	Young Corbett.	Terry McGovern.	Hartford, Conn.	2
Feb. 22, 1902.	Terry McGovern.	Dave Sullivan.	Louisville, Ky.	15
May 23, 1902.	Young Corbett.	Kid Broad.	Denver, Col.	10
March 31, 1903.	Young Corbett.	Terry McGovern.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
July 4, 1903.	George Gardner.	Jack Root.	Buffalo, N. Y.	12
Nov. 25, 1903.	Bob Fitzsimmons.	George Gardner.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Feb. 23, 1904.	Young Corbett.	Dave Sullivan.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
March 25, 1904.	Jimmy Britt.	Young Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
July 29, 1904.	Battling Nelson.	Eddie Hanlon.	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Feb. 28, 1905.	Battling Nelson.	Young Corbett.	San Francisco, Cal.	19
Sept. 9, 1905.	Battling Nelson.	Jimmy Britt.	San Francisco, Cal.	14
Sept. 3, 1906.	Joe Gans.	Battling Nelson.	Goldfield, Nev.	43
Jan. 1, 1907.	Joe Gans.	Kid Herman.	Tonopah, Nev.	3
July 31, 1907.	Jimmy Britt.	Battling Nelson.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
Sept. 9, 1907.	Joe Gans.	Jimmy Britt.	San Francisco, Cal.	5
Feb. 4, 1908.	Rudolph Unholz.	Battling Nelson.	Los Angeles, Cal.	10
April 11, 1908.	Packey McFarland.	Jimmy Britt.	San Francisco, Cal.	6
June 4, 1908.	Stanley Ketchel.	Billy Papke.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
July 4, 1908.	Battling Nelson.	Joe Gans.	San Francisco, Cal.	17
Sept. 7, 1908.	Billy Papke.	Stanley Ketchel.	Los Angeles, Cal.	12
Sept. 9, 1908.	Battling Nelson.	Joe Gans.	San Francisco, Cal.	21
Jan. 15, 1909.	Packey McFarland.	Dick Hyland.	San Francisco, Cal.	10
Feb. 19, 1909.	Jem Driscoll.	Abe Attell.	New York, N. Y.	10
Feb. 22, 1909.	Johnny Summers.	Jimmy Britt.	London, England.	20
May 29, 1909.	Battling Nelson.	Dick Hyland.	San Francisco, Cal.	23
Feb. 22, 1910.	Ad Wolgast.	Battling Nelson.	San Francisco, Cal.	40
Feb. 26, 1911.	Johnny Coulon.	Frankie Conley.	New Orleans, La.	20
July 4, 1911.	Ad Wolgast.	Owen Moran.	San Francisco, Cal.	13
Sept. 20, 1911.	Matt Wells.	Abe Attell.	New York, N. Y.	10
Jan. 11, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	George Kitson.	South Bend, Ind.	3
Jan. 22, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Harry Forbes.	Kenosha, Wis.	3
Feb. 3, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Frank Conley.	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
Feb. 14, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Eddie Murphy.	South Bend, Ind.	10
Feb. 18, 1912.	Johnny Coulon.	Frankie Burns.	New Orleans, La.	20
Feb. 22, 1912.	Johnny Kilbane.	Abe Attell.	Los Angeles, Cal.	20
March 15, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Kid Burns.	Kenosha, Wis.	10
April 26, 1912.	Packey McFarland.	Matt Wells.	New York, N. Y.	10
July 4, 1912.	Ad Wolgast.	Joe Rivers.	Los Angeles, Cal.	13
Oct. 23, 1912.	Billy Papke.	Georges Carpentier.	Paris, France.	17
March 7, 1913.	Packey McFarland.	Jack Britton.	New York, N. Y.	10
April 19, 1913.	T. Murphy.	Ad Wolgast.	San Francisco, Cal.	20

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Rounds.
July 4, 1913.....	Willie Ritchie.	Joe Rivers.	San Francisco, Cal.	11
March 12, 1914.....	Willie Ritchie.	Ad Wolgast.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 17, 1914.....	Willie Ritchie.	Tom Murphy.	San Francisco, Cal.	20
May 26, 1914.....	Charley White.	Willie Ritchie.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
June 9, 1914.....	Kid Williams.	Johnny Coulon.	Los Angeles, Cal.	3
July 7, 1914.....	Freddie Welsh.	Willie Ritchie.	London, England.	20
Jan. 21, 1915.....	Mike Gibbons.	Jimmy Clabby.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Feb. 25, 1915.....	Freddie Welsh.	Charley White.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
March 2, 1915.....	Mike Gibbons.	Eddie McGorty.	Hudson, Wis.	10
March 11, 1915.....	Willie Ritchie.	Freddie Welsh.	New York, N. Y.	10
Sept. 10, 1915.....	Johnny Ertle.	Kid Williams.	St. Paul, Minn.	10
Sept. 11, 1915.....	Packey McFarland.	Mike Gibbons.	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	10
Feb. 7, 1916.....	Kid Williams.	Kid Herman.	New Orleans, La.	20
April 24, 1916.....	Ever Hammer.	Freddie Welsh.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
April 24, 1916.....	Jack Britton.	Ted Lewis.	New Orleans, La.	20
Sept. 4, 1916.....	Johnny O'Leary.	Ever Hammer.	Boston, Mass.	12
Jan. 16, 1917.....	Richie Mitchell.	Freddie Welsh.	Colorado Springs, Col.	20
April 19, 1917.....	Benny Leonard.	Richie Mitchell.	Milwaukee, Wis.	10
May 23, 1917.....	Benny Leonard.	Freddie Welsh.	New York, N. Y.	7
July 25, 1917.....	Benny Leonard.	Johnny Kilbane.	Philadelphia, Pa.	3

*Luther McCarty died in the ring from dislocation of the neck caused by a blow on the jaw.
 †No decision contests. Winners named by majority of experts. ‡Fought a draw.

HORSE RACING.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

Belmont park, New York; distance, 1 mile.
1903—Gundire, 1:38½; \$11,080.
1904—Irish Lad, 1:40; \$10,880.
1905—Sysonby and Race King, 1:41½ (dead heat), \$9,230.
1906—Grapple, 1:39; \$10,850.
1907—Glorifier, 1:40½; \$10,570.
1908—Jack Atkin, 1:38¾; \$9,620.
1909—King James, 1:40; \$3,875.
1910—Fashion Plate, 1:37¾; \$5,000.
1911-1912—No race.
1913—Whisk Broom, 1:39; \$3,475.
1914—Buskin, 1:37¾; \$4,100.
1915—Stromboli, 1:39¾; \$2,325.
1916—The Finn, 1:38; \$3,500.
1917—Ormesdale, 1:39¾; \$5,000.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky. Distance changed in 1896 from 1½ to 1¼ miles.
1890—Riley, 118lbs, 2:45; \$5,460.
1891—Kingman, 122lbs, 2:52½; \$4,680.
1892—Azra, 122lbs, 2:41½; \$4,230.
1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¾; \$4,090.
1894—Chant, 122lbs, 2:41; \$4,000.
1895—Halma, 122lbs, 2:37½.
1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1897—Typhoon II., 117lbs, 2:12¾.
1898—Plaudit, 117lbs, 2:09.
1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
1900—Lient, Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¾.
1901—His Eminence, 117lbs, 2:07¾.
1902—Alan-a-Dale, 117lbs, 2:08¾; \$6,000.
1903—Judge Himes, 117lbs, 2:09; \$6,000.
1904—Elwood, 117lbs, 2:08½; \$5,000.
1905—Agile, 122lbs, 2:10¾; \$6,000.
1906—Sir Huon, 117lbs, 2:08¾; \$5,000.
1907—Pink Star, 117lbs, 2:12¾; \$5,000.
1908—Stone Street, 117lbs, 2:15¾; \$6,000.
1909—Wintergreen, 117lbs, 2:08¾; \$5,000.
1910—Donan, 112lbs, 2:06¾; \$6,000.
1911—Meridian, 117lbs, 2:05¾; \$6,000.
1912—Worth, 117lbs, 2:09¾; \$6,000.
1913—Donerall, 117lbs, 2:04¾; \$6,000.
1914—Old Rosebud, 114lbs, 2:03¾; \$13,350.
1915—Regret, 112lbs, 2:05¾; \$14,900.
1916—George Smith, 117lbs, 2:04; \$9,750.
1917—Omar Khayyam, 117lbs, 2:04¾; \$16,600.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gravesend, New York; distance, 1¼ miles.
1905—Delhi, 2:06¾; \$15,800.
1906—Tokalon, 2:05¾; \$15,800.
1907—Superman, 2:09; \$15,800.
1908—Fair Play, 2:04¾; \$19,750.
1909—King James, 2:04; \$3,850.
1910—Fitz Herbert, 2:05¾; \$6,000.
1913—Whisk Broom, 2:03¾; \$3,025.
1914—Buckhorn, 1:58; \$3,350.
1915—Tartar, 1:50¾; \$3,950.
1916—Friar Rock, 1:50; \$5,000.

1917—Borrow, 1:49¾; \$6,000.

*Run at Belmont park, L. I. †Run at Belmont park, L. I.; distance 1¼ miles. ‡Run at Aqueduct, N. Y.; distance 1½ miles.

ENGLISH DERBY.

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1¼ miles.
1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¾.
1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56¾.
1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45¾.
1895—Sir Visto, by Barcalaine, 2:43¾.
1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38¾.
1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon, 2:42.
1901—Volodyovski, by Florizel, 2:40¾.
1902—Ard Patrick, by St. Florian, 2:42¾.
1903—Rock Sand, by Sain Foin-Roquebrune.
1904—St. Amant, by Frusquin-Loverule, 2:45¾.
1905—Cicero, by Cyllene, 3:11.
1906—Spearmin, by Carbine, 2:36¾.
1907—Orby, by Orme, 2:44.
1908—Signorinetta, by Chalereux-Signorina, 2:39¾.
1909—Minorn, by Cyllene-Mother Siegel, 2:45¾.
1910—Lemberg, by Cyllene-Galicia, 2:35¾.
1911—Sunstar, by Sundridge-Norris, 2:36¾.
1912—Tagalle, by Cyllene-Tagale, 2:38¾.
1913—Aboyeur, by Desmond-Pawky, 2:37¾.
1914—Durbur II., by Rabalais-Armenia, 2:33.
1915—Pommern, by Polymelus-Merry Agnes; 2:32¾.

1916—Fifinella. (Time not reported.)

1917—No race.

*Run at Newmarket as substitute for regular Derby.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

First race run in 1863. Distance about 1 mile ¼ furlongs, for 3 year olds. Stake, \$40,000.
1901—Cheri, by St. Damien.
1902—Kizil-Kourgan.
1903—Quo Vadis.
1904—Ajax, by Flying Fox-Amle.
1905—Finasseur.
1906—Spearmin.
1907—Sans Souci II.
1908—Northeast (value of race, \$72,000).
1909—Verdun, \$74,155.
1910—Nuage, \$60,000.
1911—As d'Atout, \$70,200.
1912—Houli, \$73,000.
1913—Bruleur, \$72,000.
1914—Sardanople, \$60,000.
1915, 1916 and 1917—No racing.

AMERICAN DERBY.

The American Derby, formerly run at the Washington park racetrack, was renewed in 1916 at the Hawthorne racetrack, when Dodge, carry-

ing 126 pounds and ridden by F. Murphy, won in 2:04½. The value of the stake was \$10,000, the winner getting \$6,850. The record of winners in the American Derby, 1½ miles (1¼ in 1916), for 3 year olds, is as follows—year, winner, weight, time and value of stake being given in order:

1884—Modesty, 117; 2:42¾; \$10,700.
 1885—Volante, 123; 2:49½; \$9,570.
 1886—Silver Cloud, 121; 2:37¼; \$3,160.
 1887—C. H. Todd, 118; 2:38¾; \$13,690.
 1888—Emperor of Norfolk, 123; 2:40½; \$14,340.
 1889—Spokane, 121; 2:41¼; \$15,440.
 1890—Uncle Bob, 115½; 2:55¼; \$15,200.
 1891—Strathmeath, 122; 2:49¼; \$13,610.
 1892—Carlsbad, 122; 3:04¼; \$16,930.
 1893—Boundless, 122; 2:36; \$49,500.
 1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122; 2:36; \$19,750.
 1895-1897—No racing.
 1898—Pink Coat, 127; 2:42¾; \$9,425.
 1899—No race.
 1900—Sidney Lucas, 122; 2:40½; \$9,425.
 1901—Robert Waddell, 119; 2:33; \$19,325.
 1902—Wyeth, 123; 2:40; \$20,125.
 1903—The Picket, 115; 2:33; \$27,275.
 1904—Hizaball, 122; 2:33; \$26,325.
 1905-1915—No racing.
 1916—Dodge, 126; 2:04¾; \$6,850.
 1917—No race.

BEST TROTTING RECORDS.

¾ mile—2:27. Uhlán, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1913.
 ¾ mile—55¾. Directum I. (paced by runner).
 Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916; 58¾. Lou Dillon, at Cleveland, Sept. 17, 1904; in race, 1:01. Major Delmar, Memphis, Oct. 23, 1903.
 1 mile—1:54½. Uhlán, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913 (with running mate); 1:58. Uhlán, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1912 (without wind shield); 1:58¾. Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903 (with wind shield). By a stallion, 1:58½. Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
 1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a filly, 2:19¼. Miss Stokes, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 17, 1909. Best mile by a colt, 2:15¾. Airdale, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912. Race record, 2:26. Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894.
 1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:04¼. The Real Lady, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. Best mile by a gelding, 2:11¼. Henry Todd, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1914.
 1 mile, 3-year-olds—2:03¼. Miss Bertha Dillon, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18, 1917.
 1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:02. Peter Volo, Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, and Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.
 1 mile, 5-year-olds—1:58¾. Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.
 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:01¼. 2:01¾. Hamburg Belle, North Randall, O., Aug. 25, 1909. By a stallion, 2:02¾. 2:02¾. Peter Volo, at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1915.
 1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02. 2:03¼. 2:04¼. Lee Axworthy, Cleveland, O., Aug. 16, 1915. (Peter Volo won first heat); by filly, 2:05¼; 2:03¾; 2:04¼. Miss Bertha Dillon, Columbus, O., Sept. 25, 1917.
 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¼. (Billy Burke), 2:06¼. 2:04¼. 2:06¾. Dudie Archdale, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.
 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:05¼. 2:03¾. 2:04¾. 2:05¼. 2:09. Mabel Trask, Columbus, O., Aug. 17, 1916. (St. Frisco won first two heats.)
 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:05¼. 2:05¼. 2:05¼. 2:07. 2:06¾. 2:10¾. Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1917. (Bacelli won.)
 1 mile, over half-mile track—2:02¾. Uhlán, Gothen, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1911.

TROTTING TO WAGON.

¾ mile—55¾. Uhlán (paced by runner), Cleveland, O., Aug. 11, 1911.
 1 mile—2:00. Lou Dillon, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1903. and Uhlán, Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1911; by stallion, 2:02¾. Lee Axworthy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12, 1916.

TEAMS TO POLE.

1 mile—2:03¼. Uhlán and Lewis Torrent, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1912.

TROTTING TO HIGH SULKY.

1 mile—2:05. Lou Dillon, Cleveland, O., Sept. 11, 1903; 2:07. Major Delmar, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1904 (nonball-bearing sulky); 2:08¾. Maud S., Glenville, 1885.

BEST PACING RECORDS.

¼ mile—27¾. Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 28. Star Pointer, Sept. 23, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).
 ½ mile—56. Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903 (against time).
 ¾ mile—1:26¼. Prince Alert (with wind shield). Empire track, New York, Sept. 23, 1903.
 1 mile—1:55. Dan Patch, St. Paul, Sept. 8, 1906 (with dust shield, a runner in front and at one side); 1:56¾. Directum I. (without wind shield). Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1915. Fastest in competition, 1:58, by Directum I., Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
 1 mile, yearlings—2:20¾. Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1882.
 1 mile, 2-year-olds—2:07¾. Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894.
 1 mile, 3-year-olds—3:00¾. Anna Bradford, Columbus, O., Sept. 29, 1914; by colt, 2:03. Peter Look, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916.
 1 mile, 4-year-olds—2:00. William, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 5, 1914; race record, 2:04¼. Searchlight, Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1893; Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 29, 1897.
 1 mile, 5-year-olds—2:02¼. Braden Direct, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1, 1913.
 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—1:58. 2:00. Directum, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1914.
 1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02¾. 2:00. 2:00. Directum I., Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.
 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:00¼. 2:00¼. 2:00¼. Russell Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1916. (Second heat taken by Braden Direct, and third heat by Judge Ormonde.)
 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:01¼. 2:03¾. 2:01¼. 2:03¾. 2:04¾. Evelyn W. and Earl, Jr., Columbus, O., Oct. 3, 1912. (Evelyn W. won the first, third and fourth heats.)
 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:03¾. 2:03¾. 2:02¾. 2:04¼. 2:03¾. 2:03¾. Russell Boy, Columbus, O., Sept. 30, 1915.
 1 mile, fastest seven-heat race—2:00¼. 2:02. 2:05¼. 2:08¾. 2:06¾. 2:07¾. (first two by Minor Heir, third by The Eel, fourth by Cona de Oro and last three by Jersey B.), Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1908.
 1 mile, fastest third heat in race—1:59½. Directum I., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1914.
 1 mile, fastest seventh heat—2:05¼. R. H. Brett, Columbus, O., Oct. 2, 1914.
 1 mile, half-mile track—2:02. Dan Patch, Allentown, Pa., Sept. 21, 1905.

PACING TO WAGON.

1 mile—1:57¼. Dan Patch, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1903; 1:59¼. William, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1915 (amateur driving); best three heats in race, 2:06¼. 2:04¼. 2:06¼. Angus Pointer, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1904 (Baron Grattan won first heat).

TEAMS TO POLE.

¼ mile—29¾. Hontas Crooke and Prince Direct, Cleveland, O., July 22, 1905.
 ½ mile—1:00¾. Prince Direct and Morning Star, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1904.
 1 mile—2:02. Minor Heir and George Gano, Columbus, O., Oct. 1, 1912.

BEST RUNNING RECORDS.

¼ mile—21¼. Bob Wade, 4yrs, Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.
 2½ furlongs—31¼. Best Boy, 2yrs, Clifton, N. J., March 12, 1890.
 ¾ mile—44. Red S., aged, 122lbs, Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.
 3½ furlongs—39¾. Supremacy, 2yrs, Juarez, Mex., Feb. 1, 1914.
 ½ mile—46. Geraldine, 4 yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1899.

- $\frac{3}{4}$ mile—:46%, Miss Nett, 2yrs, Belmont park, May 14, 1910.
- $\frac{4}{5}$ furlongs—51%, Tadya, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 12, 1904.
- 5 furlongs—:56%, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894.
- $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs—1:02%, Plater, 2yrs, 107lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 21, 1902; 1:03%, Iron Mask, 6yrs, 150lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 8, 1914.
- 6 furlongs, less 100 feet (Futurity course)—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheephead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.
- 6 furlongs—1:08, Artful, 2yrs, 130lbs, Morris park, straight course, Oct. 15, 1904; 1:08%, Iron Mask, 5yrs, 115lbs, Juarez, Mex., Jan. 4, 1914.
- $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs—1:16%, Lady Vera, 2yrs, 90lbs, Belmont park, straight track, Oct. 19, 1906.
- $\frac{7}{8}$ mile—1:22, Roseben, 5yrs, 126lbs, Belmont park, New York, Oct. 16, 1906.
- $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs—1:31%, Restigouche, 3yrs, 106lbs, Belmont park, May 29, 1908.
- 1 mile—1:35%, against time, Salvator, 4yrs, 110 lbs, Monmouth park, straight course, Aug. 28, 1890; 1:36%, Christine, 3yrs, 112lbs, Juarez, Mex., March 11, 1914.
- 1 mile and 20 yds.—1:39, Froglegs, 4yrs, 107lbs, Churchill Downs, Ky., May 13, 1913.
- 1 mile and 25 yds.—1:45%, Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., July 4, 1890.
- 1 mile and 50 yds.—1:41%, Haviland, 6yrs, 98lbs, Washington park, July 7, 1903.
- 1 mile and 70 yds.—1:42%, Jiminez, 101lbs, Harlem, Sept. 5, 1901; Dalvay, 3yrs, 96lbs, same course, Aug. 31, 1904, and Convent Belle, 4yrs, 94lbs, Seattle, Aug. 24, 1908.
- 1 mile and 100 yds.—1:44%, Grand Opera, 4yrs, 77lbs, Harlem, Aug. 12, 1903.
- 1-16 miles—1:43%, Gretna Green, Fort Erie, Ont., Aug. 28, 1909.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—1:50, Vox Populi, 3yrs, 110lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 19, 1908.
- 1-3-16 miles—1:57%, Scintillant II., 4yrs, 109lbs, Harlem, Sept. 1, 1902.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—1:49%, Boots, 3 yrs., 127 lbs., Aqueduct, July 7, 1917.
- 1 mile and 500 yds.—2:10%, Bend Or, 4yrs, 115lbs, Saratoga, July 25, 1892.
- 1-16 miles—2:09%, Ballot, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 1, 1908.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—2:17%, Irish Lad, 4yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, June 25, 1904.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—2:30%, Goodrich, 3yrs, 102lbs, Washington park, July 16, 1898.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—2:45, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 122lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 13, 1909; 2:45%, Africander, 3 yrs, 126lbs, Sheephead Bay, July 7, 1903.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—2:57, Major Daingerfield, 4yrs, 120lbs, Morris park, Oct. 3, 1903.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—3:17%, Oregana, Oakland, Cal., March 2, 1909.
- 2 miles—3:25%, Fitz Herbert, 3yrs, 105lbs, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 8, 1909.
- $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.
- $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles—3:49, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.
- $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles—4:24%, Kyrat, 3yrs, 88lbs, Newport, Ky., Nov. 8, 1899.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles—4:58%, Ten Broeck, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.
- $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles—4:58%, Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.
- 3 miles—5:19, Mamie Algol, 5yrs, 105lbs, City park, New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1907.
- 4 miles—7:10%, Sotemia, 119lbs, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7, 1912.
- 10 miles—26:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Rancocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

HEAT RACING.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—:21%, :22%, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—:47%, :47%, Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; :48, :48, Eclipse, Jr., 4 yrs., Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:00, 1:00, Kittle Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.
- $\frac{5}{8}$ furlongs—1:09, 1:08%, 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ mile—1:10%, 1:12%, Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107lbs,

Morris park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13%, 1:13%, Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.

- 1 mile—1:41%, 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47%, L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.
- 1-16 miles—1:50%, 1:48, Silpalong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington park, Sept. 25, 1885.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—1:56, 1:54%, What'er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—2:41%, 2:41, Pater Duffy, aged, 115lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.
- 2 miles—3:33, 3:31%, Miss Woodford, 4yrs, 107½ lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.
- 3 miles—5:27%, 5:29%, Norfolk, 4yrs, 100lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1885.
- 4 miles—7:23%, 7:41, Ferida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

LONG-DISTANCE RIDING.

- 10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.
- 20 miles—40:59, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.
- 50 miles—1:50:03%, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27:00, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.
- 60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1831.
- 100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

ATHLETICS.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championship contests of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States took place Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1917. In the junior contests the Illinois Athletic club of Chicago took first place with 44 points. The Meadowbrook Athletic club of Philadelphia was second with 30 points. Four new junior records were set. In the pole vault Ed Knourek of the I. A. C. cleared the bar at 12 feet 5¼ inches, Charles Siebert of Chicago in the high jump made 6 feet 1 inch, Harold Barron of the Meadowbrook club set a mark of :15½ in the 120 yard high hurdles and F. J. Shea of Pittsburgh ran a quarter of a mile in :50. The standing at the end of the senior contests was as follows:

Chicago A. A.	60
Illinois A. C.	23
Unattached	18
Boston A. A.	15
Millrose A. A., New York	14
Irish-American A. C., New York	10
Kansas City A. C.	10
Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia	8
Pittsburgh A. A.	7
New York Boys' Club	5
Brigham Young U.	5
Toronto Y. M. C. A.	5
Alpha P. C., New York	4
Missouri A. A., St. Louis	3
Long Island A. C.	3
Chicago Turnverein	3
Salem Crescent A. C., Brooklyn	3
U. S. Marines	3
U. of Chicago	2
Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.	2
Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	2
University of Missouri	1

SUMMARY OF SENIOR CONTESTS.

- 100 yard dash—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; Irwin Mahl, Columbian A. C., second; W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A., third; Jack Scholz, University of Missouri, fourth. Time, :10½.
- 220 yard dash—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; P. J. White, Salem Crescent, second; G. W. Dernel, B. C., New York, third; D. L. Peppard, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time, :22½.
- 440 yard run—Won by F. Shea, Pittsburgh A. C.; G. W. Dernel, B. C., New York, second;

- Earl Eby, Chicago A. A., third; W. A. Miller, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time, :49%.
- 880 yard run—Won by Mike Devanney, Millrose A. A.; Lieut. John Overton, U. S. Marines, second; Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., third; A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time 1:57.
- 1 mile run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; E. H. Fall, Chicago A. A., second; C. J. Stout, University of Chicago, third; George Bemish, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, 4:15%.
- 5 mile run—Won by Charles Poress, Millrose A. A.; Willie Kyrone, Millrose A. A., second; James Hannigan, Dorchester club, third; Nick Gianokapolis, Millrose A. A., fourth. Time, 26:26%.
- 3 mile walk—Won by George Goulding, Toronto Y. M. C. A.; William Plant, Long Island A. C., second; Alex Jessup, unattached, New York, third; Alex Zeller, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, 21:15%. (Breaks record of 22:03%, made by G. D. Baird in 1883.)
- 220 yard low hurdles—Won by Frank Loomis, Chicago A. A.; W. A. Savage, Boston A. C., second; H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook club, third; Waldo Ames, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, :24%.
- 120 yard high hurdles—Won by H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook club; Waldo Ames, Chicago A. A., second; W. A. Savage, Boston A. A., third; F. E. Loomis, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, :15.
- 440 yard low hurdles—Won by Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A.; L. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; Walter Hummel, Multnomah A. C., third; C. A. Walsh, unattached, New York, fourth. Time, :54%. (Equals A. A. U. record.)
- 16 pound shotput—Won by Arlie Mucks, Chicago A. A.; Lee Talbot, Kansas City A. C., second; Gus Loud, Missouri A. C., third; H. S. Eisey, unattached, New York, fourth. Distance, 45 feet 10% inches.
- Discus throw—Won by Arlie Mucks, Chicago A. A.; A. Brundage, Chicago A. A., second; Lee Talbot, Kansas City A. C., third; Boehm, Missouri A. A., fourth. Distance, 140 feet 3/4 inch.
- Running broad jump—Won by Joe Irish, Chicago A. A.; E. F. Jones, Alpha P. O., second; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., third; Louis McMaster, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Distance, 22 feet 4% inches.
- 16 pound hammer throw—Won by Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York; Lee Talbot, Kansas City A. C., second; B. F. Sherman, unattached, New York, third; J. J. Shanahan, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance, 168 feet 7% inches.
- Pole vault—Won by Ed Knourek, Illinois A. C.; Mark Wright, Boston A. A., second; Carl Buck, Chicago A. A., third; Louis Masters, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Height, 12 feet 9 inches.
- 56 pound weight—Won by P. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York; Tyceus, unattached, St. Louis, second; Lee Talbot, Kansas City A. C., third; J. J. Shanahan, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance, 33 feet 3 inches.
- Running high jump—Won by Clinton Larson, Brigham Young U.; Charles Siebert, Chicago Turnverein, second; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., third; L. Watson, Alpha P. C. C., fourth. Height, 6 feet 2 inches.
- Javelin throw—Won by George Brouder, New York; James Lincoln, New York, second; M. Angler, Illinois A. C., third; J. H. Berry, Meadowbrook club, fourth. Distance, 154 feet 1% inches.
- Hop, step and jump—Won by Dan Abern, Illinois A. C.; O. E. Jaquith, Chicago A. A., second; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., third; Dave Johnston, New Orleans, fourth. Distance, 47 feet 8 inches.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harry Goelitz of the Chicago Athletic association won the all around championship of America at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1917, with a total of 5,702.166 points. L. Karimo of Detroit was second and P. F. O'Connor of New

York third. The scores, with 10,000 as perfect, were:

- First—Harry Goelitz, Chicago Athletic association, 5,702.166, won.
 Second—L. Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, 5,577.46.
 Third—P. F. O'Connor, unattached, New York, 5,409.039.
 Fourth—C. E. Buck, Chicago A. A., 5,026.666.
 Fifth—Fred W. Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 5,011.13.
 Sixth—Nathan Tyer, St. Stanislaus club, Bay St. Louis, Miss., 4,925.426.
 Seventh—Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A., 4,542.50.
 Eighth—Harold E. Barron, Meadowbrook club, Philadelphia, 3,473.52.
 Ninth—Louis McMaster, Pittsburgh A. A., 2,750.442.

Harry Goelitz performed the unusual feat of winning the title without taking first place in any one of the ten events. Consistency and general ability won for him. His performances were:

- Mile run—5:30.
 Half mile walk—4:02%.
 High jump—6 feet 6 inches.
 Broad jump—13 feet 10% inches.
 56 pound weight—21 feet 7 inches.
 Hammer throw—103 feet 11% inches.
 Pole vault—10 feet 6 inches.
 16 pound shot put—37 feet 6% inches.
 100 yard dash—:10%.
 120 yard high hurdles—:16%.

Record of champions and points:

1884—W. R. Thompson, Montreal.....	5,304
1885—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,045
1886—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,899
1887—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,236
1888—M. W. Ford, New York.....	5,161
1889—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,520
1890—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	5,358
1891—A. A. Jordan, New York.....	6,189
1892—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,232
1893—E. W. Goff, New York.....	4,886
1894—E. W. Goff, New York.....	5,748
1895—J. Cosgrave, Albany.....	4,406 1/2
1896—L. P. Sheldon, Yale.....	5,390
1897—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	5,244 1/2
1898—E. C. White, New York.....	5,243
1899—J. F. Powers, Worcester.....	6,203
1900—Harry Gill, Toronto.....	6,360 1/2
1901—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	5,739
1902—A. B. Gunn, Buffalo.....	6,200
1903—E. H. Clark, Boston.....	6,318 1/2
1904—Thomas F. Kielely, Ireland.....	6,086
1905—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	6,820 1/2
1906—Thomas F. Kielely, Ireland.....	6,274
1907—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7,130 1/2
1908—J. L. Bredemus, Princeton.....	5,809
1909—Martin J. Sheridan, New York.....	7,385
1910—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6,991
1911—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	6,709
1912—James Thorpe, Carlisle.....	7,476
1913—F. C. Thompson, Los Angeles.....	7,411 1/2
1914—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6,999
1915—Alma W. Richards, Chicago*.....	6,858.8
1916—Avery Brundage, Chicago.....	6,468 1/2
1917—Harry Goelitz, Chicago.....	5,702

*In decathlon, San Francisco exposition.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

- 100 yard dash—.09%, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 1896; R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1911, and J. E. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 1913.
 220 yard dash—.21%, R. C. Craig, Michigan, 1910 and 1911, and Don Lippincott, Pennsylvania, 1913.
 440 yard run—.47%, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
 890 yard run—1:53, J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, 1916.
 1 mile run—4:14%, J. P. Jones, Cornell, 1913 (world's amateur record).
 2 mile run—9:23%, J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, 1914.
 120 yard high hurdles—:15, F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Jr., 1916.

220 yard hurdles—23%, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1898, and J. Wendell, Wesleyan, 1913.
 High jump—6 ft. 4½ in., W. M. Oler, Yale, 1915.
 Broad jump—24 ft. 4½ in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 1899.
 Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., Robert Gardner, Yale, 1912 (world's record).
 16 lb. hammer—165 ft. ¾ in., H. P. Bailey, Maine, 1915.
 16 lb. shot—48 ft. 10% in., R. L. Beatty, Columbia, 1912.
 1 mile walk—6:45%, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, 1898.

Note—On account of the war no intercollegiate track and field championship meet was held in the east in 1917.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Stagg field, Chicago, June 9, 1917.

100 yard dash—Scholz, Missouri; :10.
 220 yard dash—Hoyt, Grinnell; :21½.
 440 yard run—Curtiss, Chicago; :50%.
 880 yard run—Jones, Chicago; 1:50%.
 1 mile run—Fall, Oberlin; 4:15%.
 2 mile run—Fall, Oberlin; 9:41.
 1 mile relay—Chicago; 3:22%.
 120 yard high hurdles—Simpson, Missouri; :14%.
 220 yard low hurdles—Simpson, Missouri; :24%.
 Running high jump—Fisher, Chicago, and Rice, Kansas, tied; 5 feet, 9 inches.
 Pole vault—Graham, Chicago; 12 feet 6 inches.
 Running broad jump—Simpson, Missouri; 23 feet 3¾ inches.
 Discus throw—Husted, Illinois; 134 feet 1¼ inches.
 Shot put—Higgins, Chicago; 43 feet 10% inches.
 Hammer throw—Bennett, Illinois; 151 feet 7 inches.
 Javelin throw—Higgins, Chicago; 194 feet 11 inches.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Made in annual championship meets.

103 yard dash—.09%, Blair, Chicago, 1903; W. W. May, Illinois, 1907 and 1908, and Ward, Chicago, 1915.
 220 yard dash—.21%, Hahn, Michigan, 1908; Ward, Chicago, 1915, and Smith, Wisconsin, 1916.
 440 yard run—.47%, Dismond, Chicago, 1916.
 880 yard run—1:53%, Campbell, Chicago, 1915, and Scott, Mississippi Argies, 1916.
 1 mile run—4:15%, Fall, Oberlin, 1917.
 2 mile run—9:29%, Stout, Chicago, 1916.
 120 yard high hurdles—.14%, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
 220 yard low hurdles—.23%, Simpson, Missouri, 1916.
 Running high jump—6 ft. 1½ in., Wahl, Wisconsin, 1914.
 Running broad jump—23 ft. 9% in., Stiles, Wisconsin, 1915.
 Pole vault—12 ft. 8¾ in., J. Gold, Wisconsin, 1913.
 16 pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, 1913.
 16 pound shot—47 ft. ¼ in., Rose, Michigan, 1904.
 Discus throw—155 ft. 2 in., Mucks, Wisconsin, 1916.
 Javelin throw—194 ft. 11 in., Higgins, Chicago, 1917.
 1 mile relay—3:21%, Chicago, 1915.

FRANKLIN FIELD RELAY RACES.

The national championship relay races for colleges and high schools were run on Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27-28, 1917, with the following results:

American college championship, distance medley relay race (first man ran quarter mile, second man half mile, third man three-quarters mile, last man one mile)—Won by Chicago. Time, 11:02%.
 American college championship, sprint medley relay race (first and second men each ran 220 yards, third man 440 yards, fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Pennsylvania. Time, 3:34%.
 1 mile college relay, championship of America—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Pope, Dorsey, Scudder, Lennon). Time, 3:25%.
 2 mile college relay, championship of America—

Won by University of Pennsylvania (Walker, Berry, Scudder, Dorsey). Time, 8:00%.
 4 mile college relay, championship of America—Won by University of Chicago (Powers, Jones, Otis, Tenney). Time, 18:19%.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

The National Amateur Athletic union's annual senior indoor track and field championship tournament was held in the 22d regiment armory in New York city March 17, 1917. The Chicago Athletic association was first in points with 37; the New York Athletic club second, 26; the Irish-American Athletic club, third, 22.

Summary of winners:

60 yard dash—J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A. Time, :06% (Equals record).
 70 yard high hurdles—Earl J. Thompson, Dartmouth college. Time, :09% (Equals American and championship records).
 300 yard run—Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross college. Time, :31% (New world's indoor record).
 600 yard run—Earl W. Eby, Chicago A. A. Time, 1:14%.
 1,000 yard run—John W. Overton, Yale. Time, 2:14 (New world's indoor record).
 2 mile run—John W. Ryan, Boston A. A. Time, 10:04%.
 5 mile run—Haywood Hilden, N. Y. A. C. Time, 25:35%.
 Running high jump—J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A. Height, 6 feet 2 inches.
 Standing high jump—William Taylor, Irish-American A. C. Height, 5 feet 2½ inches.
 Standing broad jump—J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A. Distance, 10 feet 2½ inches.
 Putting 16-pound shot—Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C. Distance, 47 feet 11½ inches. (New championship record.)

CENTRAL A. A. U.

The Central A. A. U. indoor championship meeting of 1917 was held in the 2d regiment armory, Chicago, March 31, and was won by the Chicago Athletic association with a total of 48 points. The other teams finished as follows: University of Chicago, 30; Illinois Athletic club, 30; Dubuque college, 8; Chicago Turners, 8; Mystic Athletic club, 2. Summary of winners:
 50 yard dash—J. Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :05%.
 50 yard high hurdles—McKeown, C. A. A. Time, :06% (Equal Central A. A. U. record).
 50 yard low hurdles—J. Loomis, C. A. A. Time, :06%.
 440 yard run—Clark, University of Chicago. Time, :54%.
 800 yard run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 2:00.
 1 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 4:28.
 2 mile run—Ray, I. A. C. Time, 9:34%.
 1 mile relay—C. A. A. first team. Time, 3:36%.
 Running high jump—J. Loomis. Height, 5 feet 10% inches.
 Pole vault—Knourek, I. A. C. Height, 12 feet 8 inches.
 Shot put—Higgins, University of Chicago. Distance, 42 feet 5½ inches.

WESTERN CONFERENCE.

The University of Chicago won the seventh annual indoor field and track meet of the Western Intercollegiate association, held in Patten gymnasium, Evanston, March 24, 1917, with 38 points. The University of Illinois was second with 23 points and the University of Wisconsin third with 20 points. Northwestern university had 11½ points, Purdue university 9½, University of Minnesota 6 and Indiana university 2. Winners and time:
 50 yard dash—Smith, Wisconsin. Time, :05%.
 60 yard high hurdles—Ames, Illinois. Time, :07% (Conference record).
 440 yard run—Dismond, Chicago. Time, :50% (Conference record).
 880 yard run—Clark, Chicago. Time, 1:59% (Conference record).
 1 mile run—Schardt, Wisconsin. Time, 4:31%.
 2 mile run—Campbell, Purdue. Time, 9:56.
 1 mile relay—Chicago. Time, 3:32% (Conference record.)

Pole vault—Fisher, Chicago. Height, 12 feet 3 inches.
Running high jump—Fisher, Chicago. Height, 5 feet 11½ inches.
16 pound shot put—Higgins, Chicago. Distance, 43 feet 5½ inches.

SPECIAL ONE MILE INDOOR RACE.

Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, defeated John W. Overton of Yale in a special one mile indoor race in Madison Square garden, New York, March 21, 1917, by twenty yards. The time was 4:19. The last half was made in 2:03½. Michael E. Devaney, Millrose A. A., was third, fifty yards behind Overton.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

Following were the results of the more important marathon (26 miles 385 yards) and other long distance foot races in 1917: date, place, distance, winner and time given in order:

Feb. 22—New York, N. Y.; marathon; Hans Schuster; 2:40:26.
April 19—Boston, Mass.; marathon; William J. Kennedy; 2:28:37½.
May 12—New York, N. Y.; 12¼ miles; Hannes Kolehmainen; 1:05:11½.
May 12—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; William Tews; 59:20.
June 2—Denver, Col.; 10½ miles; Ted Johnson; 1:04:16½.
June 9—Chicago, Ill.; 9 miles; Charles Mellor; 51:18.
Aug. 4—Boston, Mass.; 13¼ miles; Clarence De Mar; 1:31:33.
Aug. 18—Chicago, Ill.; 10 miles; Frank Gillespie; 57:40.
Oct. 5—Brooklyn, Mass.; marathon; Clarence De Mar; 2:24½.

SOME NOTABLE PERFORMANCES IN 1917.

At the Millrose A. A. games in Madison Square garden, New York city, Jan. 24, 1917, Joie Ray of the Illinois Athletic club won the 1½ mile race in 6:45, bettering the record made by Tommy Conneff at Bergen Point, Sept. 2, 1895, by 1½ seconds. Robert Simpson of the University of Missouri won the 70 yard low hurdle race in :08½, taking ⅓ of a second off the old mark. He also broke the 70 yard high hurdle record by making the distance in :09, clipping ⅓ of a second off the previous record.

Irwin Mahl of the Colonial A. C., St. Louis, won a fifty yard invitation race at the 2d regiment indoor meet in Chicago Jan. 27, 1917, in :05½, tying the world's record for the distance.

In Madison Square garden, New York, Feb. 13, Joie Ray of the Illinois Athletic club of Chicago made two miles in 9:11½, beating the old American indoor record set by George V. Bonhag in 1910 by nearly three seconds.

Joie Ray ran two miles in 9:36½ in the 1st regiment armory, Chicago, Feb. 23, 1917. This, though far from equaling his American record made in New York, broke the Central Amateur Athletic union record for the distance by nearly five seconds.

Sol Butler, colored, of Dubuque, Iowa, equaled the world's record of :04½ in the 40-yard dash in the 1st regiment armory, Chicago, Feb. 23, 1917.

Andrew B. Kelly of Holy Cross college ran 300 yards in :31½ in the 23d regiment armory, New York, March 17, 1917, making a new world's indoor record.

John W. Overton of Yale ran 1,000 yards in 2:14 in the 23d regiment armory, New York, March 17, 1917—a new world's indoor record.

Irwin Mahl equaled the world's record of :08½ at Louisville, Ky., March 24, when he defeated Jo Loomis in an 80 yard dash.

Murchison of the Missouri A. C. lowered the world's record for the 80 yard dash to :07½ in Louisville, Ky., March 24.

On Franklin field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, C. Larsen of Brigham Young university made a high jump of 6 feet 5½ inches, breaking the collegiate record of 6 feet 5 inches made by Alva Richards of Cornell in 1915.

Olympian records to date are as follows:

60 meter run—.07, A. C. Kraenzlein, Archie Hahn, W. Hogsenson (1904).
100 meter run—.10½, S. F. Lippincott (1912).
200 meter run—.21½, Archie Hahn (1904).
400 meter run—.48, James E. Meredith (1912).
1,500 meter run—3:56½, A. S. Jackson (1912).
800 meter run—1:51 9-10, James E. Meredith (1912).
2,500 meter steeplechase—7:34, G. W. Orton.
4,000 meter steeplechase—12:58½, C. Reinmer, England.
Marathon race, 25 miles—2:36:54½, K. K. McArthur (1912).
1,600 meter relay—3:16½, America (1912).
110 meter hurdle race—.15, F. C. Smithson (1908).
200 meter hurdle race—.24½, H. Hillman (1904).
400 meter hurdle race—.55, C. J. Bacon (1908).
Running high jump—6 feet 4 inches, Alma W. Richards (1912).
Running broad jump—24 feet 11¼ inches, L. Guttersen (1912).
Standing high jump—5 feet 4 inches, Platt Adams (1912).
Standing broad jump—11 feet 4½ inches, Ray C. Ewry (1904).
Standing triple jump—36 feet 1 inch, Peter O'Connor (1906).
Pole vault—12 feet 11 inches, Harry S. Babcock (1912).
Running hop, skip and jump—48 feet 11¼ inches, Ahearne, England (1908).
Putting 16-pound shot—60 feet 4 inches, P. J. McDonald (1912).
Throwing 16-pound hammer—180 feet 5 inches, M. J. McGrath (1912).
Throwing discus (Greek style)—143 feet 1½ inches, A. R. Tatpole (1912).
Throwing javelin (free style)—199 feet 11½ inches, E. V. Lemming (1912).
Throwing javelin (middle)—179 feet 10¼ inches, E. V. Lemming (1908).

It was announced April 10, 1916, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the International Olympic games committee, that no Olympic games would be held until after the close of the European war.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

100 yard dash—.09½, R. E. Walker.*
150 yard dash—.14, Jack Donaldson.
180 yard dash—.17½, R. E. Walker.*
220 yard dash—.20½, Arthur Robinson.*
300 yard run—.29½, Jack Donaldson.
440 yard run—.47, M. W. Long.*
880 yard run—1:52½, James E. Meredith.*
1 mile run—4:12½, N. S. Taber.†
2 mile run—9:09½, A. Shrubbs.
4 mile run—19:23½, A. Shrubbs.
5 mile run—24:18, H. Kolehmainen.*
2 mile walk—13:37, George H. Goulding.*
Marathon—2:29:39½, H. Kolehmainen.
50 mile run—6:13:58, E. W. Lloyd.
100 mile run—13:26:30, C. Rowell.
120 yard high hurdles—.14½, R. Simpson.*
220 yard high hurdles—.23½, A. C. Kraenzlein.*
High jump—6 ft. 7 5-16 in., Edward Beeson.*
Broad jump—24 ft. 11¼ in., P. O'Connor.
Standing broad jump—11 ft. 6 in., Ray C. Ewry.*
Pole vault—13 ft. 2¼ in., Marc S. Wright.*
Throwing 16 lb. hammer—189 ft. 3 in., Pat Ryan.
Putting 8 lb. shot—67 ft. 7 in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 12 lb. shot—55 ft. 11¼ in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 14 lb. shot—53 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 16 lb. shot—54 ¾, 4 in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 18 lb. shot—46 ft. 2¾ in., P. J. McDonald.*
Putting 21 lb. shot—40 ft. 3½ in., Ralph Rose.*
Putting 24 lb. shot—39 ft. ¾ in., Ralph Rose.*
Throwing discus—155 ft. 8 in., Arlie Mucks.*
* Amateur.

† Made in Harvard stadium July 16, 1915. Old record was 4:12¾, made by W. C. George, professional, in 1886.

BICYCLING.

SIX DAY RACE IN CHICAGO.

In a six day bicycle race held in Chicago Feb. 12-17, 1917, Reggie McNamara and Francisco Verri were the winners, the distance traveled being 2,413 miles, or some 400 miles behind the record.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

RECORD OF RACES.

1851—Aug. 22. In this, the year of the great exhibition in London, the Royal Yacht Club of England offered a cup to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. The course was 66 miles in length. The race was won by the schooner yacht America, designed by George Steers for John C. Stevens of the New York Yacht club. The America was 94 feet over all, 38 feet on the water line, 22½ feet beam and 11½ feet draft. There was no time allowance and the competing yachts ranged in size from a three-masted 392-ton schooner, the Brilliant, to the 47-ton cutter the Aurora, which came in second in the race. The time of the America was 10 hours and 34 minutes; that of the Aurora was 24 minutes slower. The cup after that became known as the America's cup and has now been successfully defended for sixty-seven years.

1870—Aug. 8. New York Yacht club course; Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.
1871—Oct. 16. New York Yacht club course; Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Columbia, 3:07:41¾; Livonia, 3:18:15½. Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course; Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11. New York Yacht club course; Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return; Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9. New York Yacht club course; Mischief, 4:17:00; Atlanta, 4:45:39¾. Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return; Mischief, 4:54:53; Atlanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14. New York Yacht club course; Puritan, 5:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 15, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9. New York Yacht club course; Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return; Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27. New York Yacht club course; Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41¾. Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotchman light and return; Volunteer, 5:42:56¾; Thistle, 5:54:48.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward; Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return; Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, off south of Point Seabright, N. J.; Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III, 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles to each leg; Valkyrie III, 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13 Defender sailed over the course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, 10 miles to a leg; Columbia, 3:37:00; Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock, 3:43:26.

1901—Sept. 28, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook; Columbia, 4:30:24; Shamrock II, 4:31:44. Oct. 3, triangular course; Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II, 3:16:10. Oct. 4, 15 miles to leeward and return; Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II, 4:33:33.

1902—Aug. 22, 15 miles to leeward and return, off Sandy Hook; Reliance, 3:31:17; Shamrock III, 3:41:17. Aug. 25, triangular course, 10 miles to leg; Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III, 3:18:10. Sept. 3, 15 miles to windward and return; Reliance, 4:28:04; Shamrock III, did not finish.

Owing mainly to a disagreement as to the proper size of the competing yachts no races were arranged after 1903 until 1913, when an

agreement was reached between the New York Yacht club and the Royal Ulster club to hold a race in 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton sent over the Shamrock IV. as challenger for the cup, but the great war in Europe put a stop to all further proceedings.

THE LIPTON CUP.

Racing for the Lipton cup was resumed at Chicago in 1917 under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht club after an interval of three years, when the contests were suspended on account of the war. The trophy was won by the Mebleh, owned by Commodore H. R. Huntington of the Cleveland Yacht club, with a final standing of 275 points. Pam, also of Cleveland, was second with 250, the Otter of the Lincoln Park club was third with 125 points, and the Sari, likewise of the Lincoln Park club, fourth with 100 points.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1902—La Rita, Chicago.	1908—Chicago, Chicago.
1903—La Rita, Chicago.	1909—Spray, Chicago.
1904—St. Claire, Detroit.	1910—Spray, Chicago.
1905—St. Claire, Detroit.	1911—Columbia, Chicago.
1906—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1912—Susan II, Chicago.
	1913—Susan II, Chicago.
1907—Cherry Circle, Chicago.	1914, 1915, 1916, no race.
	1917—Mebleh, Cleveland.

THE LIPTON TROPHY.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

Winner.	Time.	Winner.	Time.
1910—Valmore	3:24:10	1913—Polaris	1:45:50
1911—Valmore	2:35:28	1914—Valiant	1:49:03
1912—Michigan	2:45:05	1915-1917—No races.	

SIR JOHN LUTTING CUP.

RECORD OF WINNERS.

1906—Pequod.	1912—Invader.
1907—Pequod.	1913—No race.
1908—No race.	1914—No race.
1909—Sand Dab.	1915—Banshee.
1910—Invader.	1916—Banshee.
1911—Invader.	1917—No race.

MACKINAC CUP RACE.

The Chicago Yacht club suspended racing in 1917 on account of war so as to give all assistance possible to the United States navy department. The annual long distance race to Mackinac island and the tristate Lake Michigan race therefore did not occur. Winners of the Mackinac race to date:

1904—Vencedor.	1911—Mavournen.
1905—Mistral.	1912—Polaris.
1906—Vanadis.	1913—Olympian.*
1907—Vencedor.	1914—Olympian.
1908—Valmore.	1915—Leda.
1909—Valmore.	1916—Intrepid.
1910—Valmore.	1917—No race.

*To Petoskey, Mich.

The best record to Mackinac island, 28:21:51 for the 331 miles, was made by the Mavournen in 1911.

TRISTATE RACE WINNERS.

1912—Michigan.	1915—Josephine
1913—Michigan.	1916—Ahmeek.
1914—No race.	1917—No race.

MICHIGAN CITY RACES.

The twenty-sixth annual Michigan City race of the Columbia Yacht club was sailed June 16, 1917, and was won by Paul Tietjens' sloop Dorello. Following is a summary of the contests in the various classes:

25 FOOT SLOOPS, START 9:30 A. M.			
Name.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
Pequod	7:54:23	10:24:29	9:20:05
Cock Robin	7:53:17	10:23:17	9:23:26
Diamond	8:11:40	10:41:40	9:35:07
Pilot	8:14:56	10:24:56	9:39:08
Seminole	8:20:34	10:50:34	9:47:14
Cyma	8:15:50	10:45:50	9:50:02
30 A AND 30 B CLASS, START 9:35 A. M.			
Mildred II	7:11:40	9:36:40	8:54:01
St. Claire	7:29:40	9:54:40	9:05:19
Chevron	7:38:52	10:03:52	9:22:52
Problem	8:23:45	10:48:45	10:13:25
Wildsith	8:38:06	11:03:06	10:27:49

YAWLS, START 9:45 A. M.

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
Lobe II.....	8:40:22	10:55:22	9:40:10
Natoma.....	8:29:45	10:44:45	9:42:59
35 FOOT CLASS, START 9:50 A. M.			
Intrepid.....	5:53:25	8:03:25	7:50:23
Redskin.....	7:36:24	9:46:24	9:22:31
Iroquois.....	7:37:53	9:47:53	9:29:39
Larrikin.....	7:43:15	9:53:15	9:32:42
Nanaiawa.....	7:52:34	10:02:34	9:43:46
21 FOOT RACEABOUTS, START 9:40 A. M.			
Invader.....	7:22:23	9:42:23	8:56:07
Rival.....	7:46:34	10:06:34	9:07:20
Vandal.....	7:57:26	10:17:26	9:14:06
21 FOOT CABIN CLASS, START 9:40 A. M.			
Cherry.....	7:11:20	9:31:20	8:49:42
Columbia.....	7:23:48	9:43:48	9:03:58
SINGLE STARTERS, START 9:40 A. M.			
Dorello.....	5:26:42	7:36:42	7:36:42
Otter.....	8:08:42	10:28:41	9:31:26
Natant.....	7:56:18	10:16:18	10:09:46

JACKSON PARK YACHT CLUB RACE.

Edith II., owned by Bert Williamson, won the annual Michigan City race of the Jackson Park Yacht club Sept. 1, 1917. Summary:

SMALL YAWLS, START 9 A. M. Corrected

Name.	Finish.	Time.	Corrected
Lobe II.....	1:56:25	3:46:33	
Mudhen.....	2:06:20	3:48:10	
25 FOOT CLASS, START 9:05 A. M.			
Diamond.....	1:32:15	3:17:23	
Pegoud.....	1:44:09	3:31:33	
Seminole.....	1:44:53	3:33:24	
Pilot.....	1:43:43	3:40:03	
Cock Robin.....	1:45:30		
21 FOOT RACEABOUT CLASS, START 9:10 A. M.			
Invader.....	1:25:52	3:16:47	
30 FOOT CLASS, START 9:20 A. M.			
St. Claire.....	1:30:15	3:18:27	
Mildred II.....	1:34:55	3:28:03	
21 FOOT CABIN, START 9:35 A. M.			
Edith II.....	1:28:26	3:07:26	
Columbia.....	1:30:25	3:08:07	
Cherry.....	1:32:00	3:13:08	
35 FOOT MIXED CLASS, START 9:30 A. M.			
Leda.....	1:29:35	3:45:29	
Larrikin.....	1:28:38	3:37:03	
Prairie.....	1:32:20	3:37:35	
Intrepid.....	1:22:55	3:39:15	
Iroquois.....	1:37:28	3:48:20	
Dorello.....	1:31:17	4:01:17	

STRATFORD CUP.

The annual contest for the Stratford cup took place June 17, 1917, the course being from Michigan City to Chicago. It was won by the Invader. The time of the yachts finishing is shown in the following table:

Name.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Invader.....	3:22:47	5:52:47	5:34:29
Intrepid.....	2:25:50	5:55:50	5:37:42
Dorello.....	2:18:25	5:46:25	5:46:25
Otter.....	3:45:50	7:15:50	5:56:11
Larrikin.....	3:06:15	6:36:15	6:07:30

INLAND LAKE ASSOCIATION.

The Inland Lake Yachting association's annual regatta, which was scheduled for Lake Minnetonka in 1917, was declared off on account of the war. The president of the association is Dr. O. L. Schmidt of Chicago and the secretary-treasurer D. D. Harmon of Oshkosh, Wis.

MILITARY DRILL.

The St. Louis Browns won a prize of \$500 offered to teams of the American Baseball league by its president, B. B. Johnson, in the spring of 1917 for the best drilled team in military tactics. The competitive drills took place in August with Lieut.-Col. Raymond Sheldon, U. S. A., as judge. The points taken into consideration besides the military drill proper were punctuality, number in team, appearance, military courtesy, variety of movements and discipline. Washington was second, Cleveland third, Chicago fourth, Boston fifth, Detroit sixth, New York seventh and Philadelphia eighth.

TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

America's entry into the world war curtailed the tennis game in the United States in 1917, and most of the tournaments that took place were for the purpose of swelling ambulance and other war funds. The national event in singles was called the "national patriotic lawn tennis tournament." It was held at Forest Hills, L. I., Aug. 20-25 and was won by R. Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls, N. Y., who in the finals defeated Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston by the score of 5-7, 8-6, 6-3, 6-3.

The national doubles patriotic tournament was held on the grounds of the Longwood Cricket club, Boston, Aug. 1-13, and ended with a victory for Frederick B. Alexander and Harold Throckmorton of New York, who defeated Irving C. Wright and H. C. Johnson of Boston 11-9, 6-4, 6-4. In the mixed doubles Miss Mary Browne of California and N. W. Biles of Boston defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. Norris Williams of Philadelphia 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES.

1881—R. D. Sears.	1900—M. D. Whitman.
1882—R. D. Sears.	1901—W. A. Larned.
1883—R. D. Sears.	1902—W. A. Larned.
1884—R. D. Sears.	1903—H. L. Doherty.
1885—R. D. Sears.	1904—H. Ward.
1886—R. D. Sears.	1905—B. C. Wright.
1887—H. W. Slocum.	1906—W. J. Clothier.
1888—H. W. Slocum.	1907—W. A. Larned.
1889—H. W. Slocum.	1908—W. A. Larned.
1890—O. S. Campbell.	1909—W. A. Larned.
1891—O. S. Campbell.	1910—W. A. Larned.
1892—O. S. Campbell.	1911—W. A. Larned.
1893—R. D. Wrenn.	1912—M. E. McLoughlin.
1894—R. D. Wrenn.	1913—M. E. McLoughlin.
1895—F. H. Hovey.	1914—R. N. Williams.
1896—R. D. Wrenn.	1915—W. M. Johnston.
1897—R. D. Wrenn.	1916—R. N. Williams.
1898—M. D. Whitman.	1917—R. L. Murray.*
1899—M. D. Whitman.	

*Winner in national patriotic tournament.

DAVIS CHALLENGE CUP.

The Davis international tennis challenge cup was taken from the United States by Australia as the result of the games played in 1914. Owing to the war there was no contest for the trophy in 1915, 1916 or 1917. Record of the event:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1900—America.....	3-0		1908—Australasia.....	3-2	
1902—America.....	3-2		1909—Australasia.....	5-0	
1903—British Isles.....	4-1		1910—Australasia.....	5-0	
1904—British Isles.....	5-0		1912—British Isles.....	3-2	
1905—British Isles.....	5-0		1913—America.....	3-2	
1906—British Isles.....	5-0		1914—Australasia.....	3-2	
1907—Australasia.....	3-2				

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Walter T. Hayes won the western patriotic title in tennis singles in a tournament held on the clay courts of the Chicago Tennis club ending Aug. 5, 1917. His opponent in the final was Samuel Hardy, whom he defeated 6-3, 6-0, 6-1. Chuck Garland and Samuel Hardy won the doubles title by defeating Ralph Burdick and Hayes 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3. In the women's singles Miss Carrie B. Neely defeated Miss Mary K. Voorhees 6-0, 6-3. In the women's doubles Miss Neely and Miss Evelyn Seavey defeated Miss Voorhees and Miss Miriam Steever 15-13 6-3.

NORTHWESTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Joseph J. Armstrong was the winner in the singles event of the northwestern tennis tournament at Minneapolis ending July 23, 1917, defeating William Winterble 6-0, 6-3. The sets were limited to three on account of the heat. Myron Hutchinson and Philip Brain won the doubles title from Armstrong and John Adams 4-6, 6-4, 9-7, 1-6, 7-5.

BIG NINE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the finals of the "Big Nine" college championship tournament held on the University of Chicago courts and ending May 26, 1917, Walter Becker of Illinois won the singles title by de-

feating Wente of Rose Polytechnic 4-6, 8-6, 6-3, 6-1. Becker and his teammate, McKay, won the doubles title, defeating Clark and Litman of Chicago 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NATIONAL.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt was the winner in singles in the women's national tennis tournament held on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket club ending June 28, 1917. In the finals she defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef 4-6, 6-0, 6-2. The doubles championship was won by Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanor Sears, who defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Mrs. Robert Le Roy. Miss Bjurstedt and Irving Wright won in the mixed doubles from Florence Ballin and W. T. Tilden.

METROPOLITAN.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt won the final in the singles of the women's metropolitan patriotic tennis tournament on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis club, New York, May 18, 1917, when she defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins 6-3, 6-1.

NORTHWESTERN.

Miss Margaret Davis won the women's singles championship in the Northwestern tennis tournament at Minneapolis, Minn., July 28, 1917, when she defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely 6-2, 6-3.

ILLINOIS.

Miss Mary K. Voorhees won the women's singles title in the Illinois state tennis tournament in Chicago July 9 by defeating Miss Carrie B. Neely 2-6, 6-2, 7-5.

OHIO.

Mrs. Walter Ellis of Chicago won the Ohio state woman's tennis championship Aug. 26, 1917, when she defeated Miss Estelle Corday 7-5, 7-5.

BURSTEDT VS. BROWNE.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway and Miss Mary Browne of California played a series of tennis matches in the various cities of the country in 1917 with varying results. The honors at the close were about even.

INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Marie Wagner of New York city won the women's national indoor tennis championship in singles for the sixth time by defeating Miss Eleanor Goss of Brooklyn in the final round of the tournament in New York March 17, 1917, by a score of 6-3, 6-2. In the doubles final Miss Wagner and Miss Margaret Taylor of Brooklyn defeated Mrs. John Anderson and Miss Edith Howe of Harlem 6-4, 6-4.

COURT TENNIS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In the national tennis championship tournament held in Boston, Mass., ending April 7, 1917, Jay Gould won the title for the twelfth consecutive time by defeating in the final round Joshua Crane by a score of 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

In the contest for the championship in doubles Jay Gould and W. H. H. Huhn were the winners in the final round April 14, defeating Joshua Crane and B. P. Rhodes by a score of 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

OPEN PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONS.

Open professional court tennis champions since 1871:

- 1871-1885—G. Lambert, England.
- 1885-1890—Tom Pettit, America.
- 1890-1895—C. Sanders, England.
- 1895-1905—Peter Latham, England.
- 1905-1907—C. J. Fairs, England.
- 1907-1908—Peter Latham, England.
- 1908-1912—C. J. Fairs, England.
- 1912-1914—George F. Covey, England.
- 1914—Jay Gould, America.
- 1915-1917—No contest.

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

In a national patriotic clay court tennis tournament at Cleveland, O., July 14, 1917, Samuel Hardy won the championship in singles by defeating Charles Garland 3-6, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3. Garland and Hardy won in the doubles, defeating Emmerson and Hoppel 6-4, 6-2, 6-3. In the women's singles Miss Ruth Sanders was the winner of the title, defeating Mrs. Walter Ellis 6-1, 6-3.

SQUASH TENNIS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Eric S. Winston of the Harvard club won the amateur squash tennis championship for the third time in succession when he defeated Anderson Dana of the same club in the final round of the tournament at the Yale club, New York, Feb. 10, 1917. The score was 18-14, 15-6, 15-8.

TRAP SHOOTING.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The eighteenth annual Grand American handicap shoot at inanimate targets took place on the grounds of the South Shore Country club, Chicago, Aug. 21-24, 1917. The grand handicap was won by Charles H. Larson of Waupaca, Wis., after a second shootout with Mark Arle of Thomasboro, Ill. Each made 98 in the general competition and each scored 19 on the first shootout. On the second attempt Larson broke 18 targets to his opponent's 16. Larson shot from the twenty and Arle from the twenty-two yard mark. Winners of other events decided at or in connection with the meeting were:

National doubles championship—William Ridley, What Cheer, Iowa; 177 out of 200.
Richardson memorial trophy—R. A. King, Delta, Col.; 99 out of 100.

Hercules all-around championship—Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.; 185 out of 200.

South Shore introductory—Frank M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash.; 199 out of 200.

Chicago overture—Dr. E. H. Powell, Valparaiso, Ind.; 100 out of 100.

National amateur doubles championship—C. B. Platt, Bridgeton, N. J.; 96 out of 100.

National amateur singles championship—Mark Arle, Thomasboro, Ill.; 190 out of 200.

Preliminary handicap—John Peterson, Randall, Iowa; 96 out of 100.

All-around professional championship—Bart Lewis, Auburn, Ill.; 193 out of 200.

National professional championship—Homer Clark, Alton, Ill.; 94 out of 100.

Special women's event—Mrs. H. Almert, Chicago; 45 out of 50.

Consolation handicap—Roy A. Nutt, El Paso, Ill.; 96 out of 100.

Yardage trophy winners—16, B. H. Little, Cedarville, O.; 17, John W. Reed, Lima, O.; 18, A. R. Jones, Wolcott, Ind.; 19, J. G. Fye, Ollie, Iowa; 20, G. W. Lewis, Garber, Okla.; 21, S. M. Rogers, Logansport, Ind.; 22, F. S. Wright, Buffalo, N. Y.

Grand American handicap winners to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1900	R. O. Heikes...	91	1909	Fred Shattuck...	96
1901	E. C. Griffith...	85	1910	R. Thompson...	100
1902	C. W. Floyd...	94	1911	Harvey Dixon...	99
1903	M. Defendier...	94	1912	W. E. Phillips...	96
1904	R. D. Guntill...	96	1913	M. S. Footman...	97
1905	R. R. Barber...	93	1914	W. Henderson...	93
1906	S. E. Rogers...	94	1915	Louis R. Clarke...	96
1907	J. J. Blanks...	96	1916	J. F. Wulf...	99
1908	F. Harlow...	92	1917	Chas. H. Larson...	98

Tom Marshall won the Grand American handicap in 1897-1899 at Eldwood Park, N. J.

WESTERN HANDICAP.

The twelfth annual western handicap shooting tournament was held at St. Joseph, Mo., July 16-19, 1917. The handicap was won by M. H. McDaniel of Durant, Okla., with a score of 97 out of 100. He shot from the 20 yard mark. The preliminary handicap was won by B. F. Veach of Pipestone, Minn., with 97 from the 20 yard mark; the western special by Carl Waggoner of Diller, Neb., with 99 out of 100, and the western overture by J. J. Randall of Greensburg, Kas., with a clean score of 100. Winners of the western handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906	W. R. Crosby...	97	1912	F. Campbell...	94
1907	E. C. Graham...	91	1913	C. A. Gunning...	100
1908	B. F. Elbert...	96	1914	F. Schwalbe...	96
1909	F. H. Bailey...	97	1915	W. J. Raup...	99
1910	J. E. Dickey...	96	1916	E. J. Gibbs...	92
1911	William Ridley...	99	1917	M. H. McDaniel...	97

EASTERN HANDICAP.

The twelfth annual eastern handicap tournament of the Interstate association took place at Hartford, Conn., June 20-22, 1917. The preliminary handicap was won by Frank A. Johnson of Philadelphia, who broke 96 out of 100 targets from the 18 yard mark. The eastern handicap was taken by Kenneth B. Noble of Hartford, Conn., with a score of 97 out of 100 from 18 yards. The Connecticut introductory was won by F. S. Tomlin of Penns Grove, N. J., with a score of 147 out of 150; the Hartford special by Fred Plum of Atlantic City, N. J., with 98 out of 100, and the New England overture by J. L. Snow of Boston with 100 straight.

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906—H. Murchey.	93	1912—C. D. Heullne.	96		
1907—R. H. Bowser.	93	1913—G. M. Howell.	95		
1908—G. L. Lyon.	91	1914—F. S. Wright.	97		
1909—H. E. Smith.	98	1915—No contest.			
1910—C. H. Newcomb.	97	1916—C. B. Platt.	97		
1911—H. L. David.	96	1917—K. B. Noble.	97		

SOUTHERN HANDICAP.

The twelfth southern handicap trap shooting tournament was held at Roanoke, Va., May 8-10, 1917, under the auspices of the Roanoke Gun club. The handicap was won by Dr. L. G. Richards of Roanoke, Va., who scored 92 out of 100 from 21 yards and 18 from 20 in a shoot-off with three competitors. The southern special and the Maplewood hundred were won by R. D. Morgan of Washington, D. C., with scores of 97 and 95. The preliminary handicap was taken by E. C. Gunther of Norfolk, Va., with a score of 93 from 20 yards.

Winners of Southern handicap to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1906—C. G. Spencer.	92	1912—Vassa Cate.	93		
1907—G. S. McCarthy.	92	1913—J. T. Joerk.	93		
1908—G. L. Lyon.	94	1914—S. T. Day.	96		
1909—S. L. Dodds.	94	1915—W. H. Cochrane.	92		
1910—J. S. Young.	95	1916—Fred Koch.	95		
1911—W. T. Leslie.	94	1917—L. G. Richards.	92		

PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP.

The twelfth annual Pacific coast handicap trap shooting tournament took place at San Jose, Cal., May 23-30, 1917. The main event was won by Charles Yocum of Pixley, Cal., with a score of 95 out of 100 from 18 yards and 23 out of 25 in the shoot-off. The preliminary handicap was won by H. R. Everding of Portland, Ore., with 98 out of 100 from 18 yards, and the Pacific coast special by Otis A. Evans of Los Angeles, Cal., with a score of 99 out of 100.

Pacific coast handicap winners since 1909:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1909—John Noel.	96	1914—P. O'Brien.	93		
1910—J. J. Law.	97	1915—H. H. Färmann.	93		
1911—E. L. Mitchell.	93	1916—F. M. Templeton.	91		
1912—M. M. Bull.	93	1917—C. Yocum.	95		
1913—G. E. Ellis.	97				

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The twelfth annual amateur trap shooting tournament for the amateur championship of America took place May 4-5, 1917, at the Travers island traps of the New York Athletic club. The championship was won for the second time by Charles H. Newcomb of Philadelphia by a score of 191 out of 200. The preliminary handicap was taken by H. J. Prendergast of Syracuse, N. Y., his score also being 191 out of 200. Champions since 1912:

Year.	Winner.	Score.	Year.	Winner.	Score.
1912—B. M. Higgins.	185	1915—Geo. L. Lyon.	192		
1913—C. H. Newcomb.	179	1916—R. L. Spotts.	196		
1914—Ralph L. Spotts.	183	1917—C. H. Newcomb.	191		

ILLINOIS STATE SHOOT.

The forty-first annual tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's association was held at Streator May 21-24, 1917, under the auspices of the Streator Rifle and Gun club. The Chicago Board of Trade diamond badge was won by Clark Gideon of Bloomington with a score of 93 out of 100 and 19 out of 20 in a shoot-off with C. B. Willey of Chicago. The L. C. Smith cup

was won by A. C. Buckles of Lake Fork. In a shoot-off for final possession of the cup, eight winners, including Mr. Buckles, competed. R. W. Clancy of Chicago was the successful man, with a straight score of 50. The amateur state championship was won by Mark Aric of Thomasboro, Ill., with a score of 98. Mrs. A. H. Winkler of Chicago won the women's state championship with a score of 83. The professional state championship was won by R. W. Clancy of Chicago with 46 out of 50.

The 1918 meeting will be held in Peoria. The president of the association is Daniel Voorhees, Sr., of Peoria, and Ray Loring of Marseilles is secretary-treasurer.

GRAND CHICAGO HANDICAP.

The eighth Grand Chicago handicap shoot took place on the Chicago Gun club's grounds July 1, 1917. The secretary of the club, J. H. May, won the handicap and the chamber of commerce \$500 trophy by breaking 93 targets out of 100 from 19 yards rise. Winners of event to date:

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1910—Albert Southard, Peconicon, Ill.	94	
1911—W. F. Riley, Chicago, Ill.	93	
1912—Henry Carstens, Lowell, Ind.	93	
1913—J. F. Caldwell, Concordia, Kas.	93	
1914—Sam Hunter, Vancouver, B. C.	90	
1915—P. J. Krueger, Blue Island, Ill.	95	
1916—John Kammerman, Grant Park, Ill.	95	
1917—J. H. May, Chicago, Ill.	98	

WESTY HOGAN TOURNAMENT.

The eleventh annual Westy Hogan shooting tournament took place at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 12-13, 1917. The amateur championship was won by Ben S. Donnelly of the South Shore Country club, Chicago, by a straight score of 100. The state team championship was won by Pennsylvania with 488 out of 500. Other scores in this event were: New York, 483; Ohio, 482; New Jersey, 475; Maryland, 463; Illinois, 444; Delaware, 444. The Maplewood hundred was won by J. I. Chipley with a straight score of 100.

STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONS (1917).

State.	Champion.	Score.
Alabama—Dr. A. Lawson.	99	
Arizona—C. P. Cooley.	87	
Arkansas—J. E. Chatfield.	96	
California—Nevada—F. H. Mellus.	99	
Colorado—New Mexico—R. A. King.	99	
Connecticut—W. A. Flynn.	98	
Delaware—L. R. Beauchamp.	94	
Florida—G. W. Ball.	97	
Georgia—W. H. Jones.	97	
Idaho—D. J. Holohan.	96	
Illinois—Mark Aric.	93	
Indiana—Dr. W. L. Straughan.	99	
Iowa—J. R. Jahn.	98	
Kansas—Steve Hoyne.	97	
Kentucky—Z. C. Offutt.	99	
Louisiana—H. T. Wadley.	95	
Maine—E. A. Randall.	94	
Maryland—District Columbia—J. S. Michael.	97	
Massachusetts—S. W. Putnam.	98	
Michigan—C. A. Gailbraith.	100	
Minnesota—C. A. Nason.	99	
Mississippi—Lloyd Matlock.	92	
Missouri—Harcie Dixon.	99	
Montana—H. Schnack.	98	
Nebraska—C. L. Waggoner.	95	
New Hampshire—E. E. Reed.	93	
New Jersey—C. B. Platt.	100	
New York—H. J. Prendergast.	100	
North Carolina—J. B. Pennington.	97	
North Dakota—A. R. Chezik.	92	
Ohio—F. E. Brint.	99	
Oklahoma—George Lewis.	98	
Oregon—J. W. Seavey.	98	
Pennsylvania—Ray McIntyre.	100	
Rhode Island—W. J. Weaver.	96	
South Carolina—J. H. Staples.	96	
South Dakota—T. E. Meyers.	99	
Tennessee—J. H. Fite.	99	
Texas—F. W. McNeir.	98	
Utah—C. H. Reiley, Jr.	97	

State. Champion.	Score.
Vermont—D. M. Barclay.....	99
Virginia—Dr. L. G. Richards.....	99
Washington—J. H. Hopkins.....	97
West Virginia—W. E. Myers.....	98
Wisconsin—C. H. Larson.....	99
Wyoming—J. H. Bradfield.....	91

BILLIARDS.**AMATEUR 18-2 CHAMPIONSHIP.**

The annual national amateur (class A) championship 18-2 billiard tournament was held in Boston, Mass., Feb. 17-March 10, 1917. Nathan Hall of Boston was the winner with six games won and none lost. The standing at the close of the regular schedule was as follows:

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
Nathan Hall.....	6	0	79	16
Ledyard Blake.....	4	2	68	10 10-39
T. H. Clarkson.....	3	3	59	9 13-43
E. W. Gardner.....	3	3	73	10 14-39
Eugene Milburn.....	3	3	77	9 13-43
Jacob Klinger.....	2	4	79	9 13-43
Edward Rein.....	0	6	48	9 2-25

In the playoff of the tie for third place Clarkson defeated Gardner 3 to 288. Milburn forfeited his chance to play off.

Until 1908 the amateur billiard championship was decided at the 14-2 balk line game of 300 points. In that year it was changed to the 18-2 game of 400 points now played. Following is the championship record since the tournaments were started:

1901—A. R. Townsend, New York.
1902—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair, N. J.
1903—W. F. Foss, Haverstraw, N. Y.
1904—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1905—C. F. Conklin, Chicago.
1906—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
1907—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
1908—Calvin Demarest, Chicago.
1909—H. A. Wright, San Francisco.
1910—Edward W. Gardner, Montclair.
1911—J. F. Poggenburg, New York.
1912—Morris Brown, Brooklyn.
1913—Joseph Mayer, Brooklyn.
1914—Edward W. Gardner, New York.
1915—Joseph M. Philadelpha.
1916—Edward W. Gardner, New York.
1917—Nathan Hall, Boston.

CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a tournament held in New York city and ending Feb. 6, 1917, the amateur championship in class B, 18-2 billiards, was won by Charles E. White of Brooklyn. Final score:

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
C. E. White.....	5	0	37	7 13-41
J. Rice.....	4	1	61	6 30-45
G. T. Moon, Jr.....	2	3	50	6 12-48
C. P. Matthews.....	2	3	36	5 40-50
G. P. B. Clarke.....	1	4	59	6 13-45
G. Spear.....	1	4	31	4 27-46

THREE CUSHION BILLIARDS.**INTERSTATE LEAGUE.**

Pierre Maupome of Cleveland, O., won the third annual championship of the Interstate Three Cushion league in the series of games ending in the last week of April, 1917. Following is a list of the winners with the games won and lost, prizes taken and high run of each:

	Prize.	W.	L.	H. R.
P. Maupome, Cleveland.....	\$1,500	26	6	9
C. Ellis, Milwaukee.....	1,000	23	8	10
O. Reiselt, Pittsburgh.....	750	23	9	9
A. Kieckhefer, Rockford.....	500	22	9	14
R. Cannefax, St. Louis.....	400	21	11	10
H. Heal, Toledo.....	300	20	12	7
C. Jackson, Detroit.....	250	20	12	10
C. McCourt, Cleveland.....	225	20	12	9
C. Otis, New York.....	200	17	15	10
J. Keogh, Rochester.....	175	15	17	10
F. Jones, Philadelphia.....	150	13	19	9
J. Capron, Chicago.....	125	12	20	10
W. Cullen, Buffalo.....	115	9	23	8
E. S. Hascall, Milwaukee.....	90	9	23	7

	Prize.	W.	L.	H. R.
J. Moore, Chicago.....	70	9	23	9
M. Maley, Detroit.....	60	6	26	8
H. Cooler, Indianapolis.....	40	6	26	6

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD.

1915—Charles Ellis, Cleveland, O.
1916—Charles McCourt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1917—Pierre Maupome, Cleveland, O.

DE ORO VS. CANNEFAX.

Alfredo De Oro regained the world's three cushion billiard championship Sept. 7, 1917, when he defeated Robert L. Cannefax at St. Louis in the final block of a three game series by a total score of 150 to 148.

DE ORO VS. JOHN DALY.

Alfredo De Oro defeated John Daly in New York Oct. 23, 24 and 25, 1917, in a three game series by 150 to 129.

POCKET BILLIARDS.**TABERSKI VS. MATURO.**

In a contest for the world's championship in pocket billiards played in Pittsburgh, Pa., and ending Jan. 12, 1917, Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., defeated James Maturo by a total score of 450 to 420.

TABERSKI VS. ALLEN.

Frank Taberski defeated Bennie Allen of Kansas City, Mo., in a contest ended April 14, 1917, at Akron, O., for the pocket billiard championship by a total score of 450 to 448.

TABERSKI VS. STOUTENBURGH.

Frank Taberski of Schenectady retained the world's pocket billiard championship by defeating Larry Stoutenburgh in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1917, by a score of 450 to 367.

BASKET BALL.**NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.**

The Illinois Athletic club won the National Amateur Athletic union basket ball championship for 1917 by defeating the Brigham Young university team of Provo, Utah, in the deciding game, March 17, by a score of 27 to 14. Third place in the tournament was taken by the Montana State college of Bozeman, Mont., and fourth place by the Seward Park Blues of Chicago. The games in the 1917 championship series were played in the 2d regiment armory, Chicago, March 14-17. Winners of event:

1913—Illinois A. C.	1916—U. of Utah.
1914—Illinois A. C.	1917—Illinois A. C.
1915—Olympic club.	

WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Minnesota and Illinois tied for first place in the basket ball race of the conference colleges in 1917. Chicago university was sixth with four victories and eight defeats.

FENCING.

The Annapolis naval academy took all the honors in the intercollegiate fencing championship tournament held in New York city April 7, 1917. The middies took the team foils with twenty-seven bouts won and nine lost. T. P. Jeter, who won the individual title, won eleven and lost one. James E. Kiernan of the navy won the sabers title with six victories and no defeats. Harvard was second in team foils with twenty-six won and ten lost.

POLO.

On account of the war the usual polo championship events were canceled by the Polo association of New York. The sport was not given up altogether, but such tournaments as were held after April 6 were for the benefit of the Red Cross.

The Meadowbrook Country club polo four of Long Island, N. Y., won the Pacific coast all-American trophy March 23, 1917, by defeating the Del Monte (Cal.) four by a score of 9½ to 5½ goals.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CASTING ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

Following is the official list of record scores made by the membership of the National Amateur Casting association. Some were made in club and some in national tournaments. These records are credited by the Amateur Athletic Union of America as the only amateur records in the casting game. They follow:

Light tackle accuracy fly—F. E. Moffett, I. H. Bellows and J. E. Amman, 100%.

Light tackle dry fly accuracy—I. H. Bellows, 100%.

Heavy tackle accuracy fly—Dr. C. O. Dorchester, 100%.

Salmon fly—Dr. H. J. Morlan (longest cast), 157 feet; L. E. DeGarmo (average 5 casts), 138 2-5 feet.

Delicacy and accuracy fly—L. E. DeGarmo, 99%.

Hobble distance fly—Dr. Halford J. Morlan (average for 5 consecutive shafts), 26 feet.

Light tackle distance fly—L. E. DeGarmo (average 5 casts), 110 feet; longest cast 114 feet.

Quarter ounce accuracy bait—L. E. DeGarmo and J. E. Amman, 99.7%.

Half ounce accuracy bait—L. E. DeGarmo, 99.6%.

Pork chunk (fishing tackle, heavy line)—L. E. DeGarmo, 98.6%.

Half ounce accuracy bait, unknown distances—J. E. Amman, 99.3%.

Half ounce distance bait—F. E. Moffett (average 5 casts), 208 2-5 feet; longest cast 219 feet.

Quarter ounce distance bait—F. E. Moffett (average for 5 casts), 168 2-5 feet; longest cast 195 feet.

The following are the scores in the National Amateur Casting association's national tournaments:

1913—L. T. A. F.—I. H. Bellows, 100%.

L. T. D. F. A.—T. A. Forsyth, 99 9-15%.

Salmon fly—Dr. C. O. Dorchester, 155 feet.

L. T. D. F.—I. H. Bellows, 104 feet.

1/2 ounce D. B.—H. W. Perce, 163% feet.

1/2 ounce A. B.—E. Lambert, 99.15%.

1/2 ounce A. B.—F. E. Church, 99%.

1914—L. T. A. F.—L. E. DeGarmo, 99 10-15%.

L. T. D. F. A.—J. E. Amman, 99 10-15%.

Salmon fly—J. E. Amman, 124%—128 feet.

L. T. D. F.—J. E. Amman, 95% feet.

1/2 ounce D. B.—F. E. Moffett, 198%—202 feet.

1/2 ounce A. B.—R. C. Nicholson, 99 2-10%.

1/2 ounce A. B.—H. W. Perce, 99%.

1915—L. T. A. F.—D. H. Ellsworth, 98 8-15%.

L. T. D. F. A.—L. E. DeGarmo, 99 8-15%.

Salmon fly—R. D. Heetfield, 126%—140 feet.

L. T. D. F.—L. E. DeGarmo, 92%—95%.

Hobble fly—R. D. Heetfield, 22%.

1/2 ounce D. B.—F. E. Moffett, 208%—215 feet.

1/2 ounce A. B.—E. Lambert, 99.1 feet.

1/2 ounce A. B.—D. F. Beatty, 99.5 feet.

1916—L. T. A. F.—Dr. C. O. Dorchester, 99%.

L. T. D. F. A.—J. E. Amman, 99 10-15%.

Salmon fly—L. E. DeGarmo, 138%—146 feet.

Salmon fly—Dr. H. J. Morlan, 137%—146 feet.

L. T. D. F.—L. E. DeGarmo, 108%—114 feet.

1/2 ounce D. B.—L. E. DeGarmo, 182.3—187 feet.

1/2 ounce A. B.—L. E. DeGarmo, 99.3 feet.

1/2 ounce A. B.—J. E. Amman, 99.3 feet.

1917 1/2 ounce A. B.—Dr. H. J. Morlan, 99.5%.

1/2 ounce A. B. (at unknown distance)—Dr. H. J. Morlan, 99.4%.

1/2 ounce A. B.—Dr. Morlan, 99.3 feet.

1/2 ounce D. B.—F. E. Moffett, average 201 feet; longest cast, 208 feet.

Pork chunk—L. E. DeGarmo, 98 feet.

L. T. D. F. (5% ounce rod)—Dr. H. J. Morlan (average for 5 casts), 109% feet; longest cast, 125 feet.

Salmon fly—Dr. C. O. Dorchester, average 137% feet; longest cast, 149 feet.

L. T. D. F.—F. E. Moffett, 99%.

L. T. A. F.—J. E. Amman, 99%.

All around championship—Dr. H. J. Morlan.

National Amateur Casting Association—President, Dr. H. J. Morlan, 30 North Michigan avenue,

Chicago; secretary, F. E. Moffett, 225 East Illinois street, Chicago.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS.

[Compiled by Fred N. Peet, 1424 Wells street, Chicago, Ill.]

Following are the records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All round championship fly and bait casting—Call J. McCarthy, 44 demerits, Newark, N. J., Aug. 23 to 26, 1916.

Salmon casting—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (rod 15 feet), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.

Long distance fly—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod unlimited), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1915.

Long distance fly—H. C. Golscher, 116 feet (5 ounce rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12, 1915.

Dry fly delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30%, Racine, Wis., Aug. 15, 1907.

Distance and accuracy at buoys 50, 65 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsyth, 99 13-15%, Chicago, Aug. 18, 1910.

Dry fly accuracy at buoys 20, 27 1/2, 35, 42 1/2, 50 feet—F. Kleinfeldt, 99 10-15% (5 ounce rod), Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.

1/2 ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—C. G. Chatt, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.

1/2 ounce accuracy bait at buoys 60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet—William Stanley, 99 6-10%, Chicago, Sept. 6, 1914.

1/2 ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 222 feet, 1 inch (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 7, 1914.

1/2 ounce long distance bait—B. F. Flegel, 177 feet 5 inches (average 5 casts), Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.

1/2 ounce long distance bait casting, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 243 feet 3 inches, Chicago, Aug. 17, 1912.

1/2 ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Oscar Lane, 240 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1915.

1/2 ounce slam event (longest cast in five)—Fred N. Peet, 153 feet, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.

Two handed surf casting, 2 1/2 ounce—F. B. Rice, 269% feet, New York, Aug. 21, 1909.

AMERICAN RECORDS.

Salmon casting (world record)—Fred N. Peet, 162 feet (15 foot rod), San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1915.

Switch fly casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet, Central park, New York, 1887.

Long distance fly casting (heavy rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 134 feet; rod 11 feet, 10 ounces; San Francisco, 1915.

Long distance fly casting (5 ounce rod)—W. D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches; San Francisco, 1902.

Dry fly casting for delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40 and 45 feet—Fred N. Peet, 99 5-15%.

at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 3, 1906.

Long distance bait casting, 1/2 ounce, longest cast—B. F. Flegel, 193 feet 4 inches, Chicago, Sept. 5, 1914.

Long distance bait, 1/2 ounce, longest cast—C. E. Lingenfelter, 243 feet 3 inches, Chicago, Aug. 17, 1912.

SURF CASTING.

Under the rules of the Association of Surf Angling clubs.

3 or 4 ounce lead—John E. Clayton (total five casts), 1,679 feet 3 inches, Newark, N. J., June 17, 1916.

Long distance accuracy, 3 or 4 ounce lead—Charles T. Maginnis (total five casts), 1,384 feet 6 inches, Newark, N. J., June 17, 1916.

Longest cast of five, 3 or 4 ounce lead—John E. Clayton, 346 feet 7 inches, Newark, N. J., June 17, 1916.

SWIMMING AND DIVING.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The National Amateur Athletic union's principal championship swimming contests in 1917 resulted as follows:

220 yards—Won by Norman Ross, Olympic club, San Francisco, at the New York A. C. natatorium, March 27. Time 2:25½.

500 yards—Won by Norman Ross in the Detroit A. C. tank March 31. Time, 6:05½.

100 yards—Won by Ted Cann, New York A. C., in Pittsburgh natatorium, March 29. Time, 55½.

Water polo—Won by Illinois Athletic club team in the I. A. C. tank, Chicago, April 13. Score 5 to 3.

200 yard, breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, I. A. C., at the Pittsburgh natatorium, April 20. Time, 2:39½.

The 1917 championship was won by the Illinois Athletic club, with the New York Athletic club second. The Junior title was taken by the Hamilton club of Chicago.

RECORDS BROKEN AT HONOLULU.

Three new world's records were established at Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 24, 1917, in the open water swimming championships. Perry McGillivray of Chicago won the 220 yard swim in 2:40½. Ludy Langer of Los Angeles, Cal., won the 440 yard swim in 5:17½ and Harold Kruger of Honolulu won the 100 yard back stroke in 1:13½. All were claimed as world's records.

CENTRAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INDOOR.

1 mile—Won by W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 4. Time, 24:38½.

50 yards—A. Siegel, Illinois A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, Jan. 4. Time, 1:25½.

½ mile—Clement Browne, Hamilton club, in Hamilton club tank, Chicago, Jan. 11. Time, 11:51.

100 yard dash—P. McGillivray, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Feb. 1. Time, 55½.

400 yard relay—I. A. C. No. 1 (Hebner, Jones, Siegel, McGillivray), in I. A. C. tank, Feb. 1. Time, 3:44½.

Fancy diving—A. W. Hartung, I. A. C., in I. A. C. tank, Feb. 1.

400 yards—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club, in Hamilton club tank, Feb. 8. Time, 5:29½.

100 yards, back stroke—A. H. Seeger, Hamilton club, in Hamilton club tank, Feb. 8. Time, 1:13½.

200 yards, breast stroke—J. B. Ward, Cincinnati Gym club, in Detroit Athletic club tank, Feb. 24. Time, 2:44½.

220 yards, free style—J. C. Wallen, Jr., Hamilton club, Chicago, in Detroit. Time, 2:31½.

Water polo—Illinois Athletic club 1st team, in I. A. C. tank, Chicago, March 1. Score, 12 goals to 2.

OUTDOOR.

50 yards—Won by Abe Siegel, I. A. C., at Chicago, Aug. 4. Time, 1:25½.

400 yards—Won by W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club, at Chicago, Aug. 4. Time, 6:46.

100 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., at Chicago, Aug. 27. Time, 1:01½.

100 yards, women—Won by Miss Thelma Darby, Indianapolis, at Chicago, Aug. 27. Time, 1:26.

220 yards—Won by Perry McGillivray, I. A. C., Chicago, Aug. 27. Time, 2:46.

220 yards, women—Won by Miss Darby, at Chicago, Aug. 27. Time, 3:35.

1 mile—Won by J. C. Metzger, Detroit, at Detroit, Aug. 18. Time, 19:53½.

1 mile, women—Won by Miss Darby, at Detroit, Aug. 18. Time, 21:02½.

200 yards, breast stroke—Won by P. Lisberg, Detroit Y., at Detroit, Aug. 18. Time, 3:13.

CHICAGO RIVER SWIM.

The eighth annual Chicago river swim under the auspices of the Illinois Athletic club took place July 28, 1917. It was won by W. L. Wallen

of the Hamilton club, who covered the distance of approximately 2½ miles from the Sportsmen's clubhouse at the foot of Randolph street to Wells street bridge in 35:55. F. L. Pickel of the Chicago A. C. was second and F. L. Scherer of the same club the third. Record of the event:

Year and winner.	Time.
1908—S. C. Jensen, I. A. C.	44:41½
1909—H. J. Handy, I. A. C.	36:12½
1910—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	33:03
1911—Joseph Stener, unattached	43:21
1912—W. R. Vosburgh, Univ. of Illinois	1:03:22
1913—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	46:54½
1914—Perry McGillivray, I. A. C.	40:02
1915—No contest account Eastland disaster.	
1916—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club	35:17
1917—W. L. Wallen, Hamilton club	35:55

Note—Prior to 1912 the course used was about 1½ miles in length; in 1912 it was 2½ miles; in 1913, 2 miles; in 1914, 1½ miles, and in 1916, 2½ miles.

OTHER LONG DISTANCE SWIMS.

Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. won the annual lake swim of the Chicago Amateur Swimming association Aug. 11, 1917, making the distance of about 2½ miles in 1:05:35.

John C. Metzger of Detroit won the marathon swim in the Detroit river July 28, 1917, in 1:09:30.

Arthur Thompson won the river swim of 2 miles in Milwaukee, Aug. 18, in 41:04½.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—11.3, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
40 yards—18½, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
50 yards—23, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.).
75 yards—38½, Duke Kahanamoku (U. S.) and Robert Small (U. S.).
100 yards—54, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
110 yards—1:02½, H. Hebner (U. S.).
120 yards—1:08½, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
150 yards—1:29½, H. E. Vollmer (U. S.).
200 yards—2:07½, H. Hebner (U. S.).
220 yards—2:21, H. Hebner (U. S.).
300 yards—3:26½, Perry McGillivray (U. S.).
440 yards—5:16½, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
500 yards—6:06½, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
880 yards—11:11½, B. Kieran (Aus.).
1 mile—23:16½, B. Kieran (Aus.).
2 miles—44:54, George Read (Aus.).

AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

25 yards—11.3, Duke Kahanamoku.
40 yards—19, A. C. Raithel, I. A. C.
50 yards—23.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
75 yards—38.4, Duke Kahanamoku.
80 yards—41½, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
100 yards—54, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
120 yards—1:07½, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
150 yards—1:29½, H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C.
200 yards—2:24, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
220 yards—2:19, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
250 yards—2:53½, F. McGillivray, I. A. C.
300 yards—3:26½, P. McGillivray, I. A. C.
440 yards—5:17, Ludy Langer.
500 yards—6:05½, Norman Ross, O. A. C.
880 yards—11:14½, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
1 mile—23:40½, C. M. Daniels, N. Y. A. C.
100 yards on back—1:13½, Harry Kruger.
100 yards, breast stroke—1:11½, M. McDermott, I. A. C.
150 yards, back stroke—1:50½, H. J. Hebner, I. A. C.
160 yard, relay—1:17, I. A. C. team (P. McGillivray, A. C. Raithel, R. B. Foster, H. J. Hebner).
200 yards, breast stroke—2:36½, Lester White, Hamilton club.
500 yards, relay—4:40½, I. A. C. team (Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, A. C. Raithel, Harry Hebner, D. C. Jones).
400 yards, relay—3:42½, I. A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, Perry McGillivray, William Vosburgh, H. Hebner).
Plunge for distance (1 minute time limit)—75 feet in :50½, D. V. A. Smith, Chicago; 60

feet in :18, D. V. A. Smith and Ben Princell, Chicago.
Under water swim—320 feet, E. P. Swatek, I. A. C.

CANN VS. MCGILLIVRAY.

In a 220 yard match race in the tank of the Illinois Athletic club, Chicago, Jan. 4, 1917, Ted Cann of the New York A. C. defeated Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. by fifteen feet in 2:25½.

ICE SKATING.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

AMATEUR.

Place and date—Saranac Lake, N. Y., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1917.
220 yard dash, senior—Won by Edward Horton, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Time, :29½.
1 mile—Won by Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, Ill. Time, 2:52.
2 miles—Won by Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill. Time, 5:57½.
¾ mile—Won by Sigurd Larsen. Time, 2:06½.
440 yards, senior—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, :40.
½ mile, senior—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, 1:24½.
1 miles, senior—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, 9:35½.
220 yard hurdles—Won by Jack Walker, Saranac Lake, N. Y. Time, :23.

INDOOR.

Place and date—Winter Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7 and 8, 1917.
220 yards—Won by Carl Stevenson, Toronto, Ont. Time, :18¾.
¼ mile—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, :35¾.
½ mile—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, 1:07¾.
¾ mile—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, 1:56¾.
1 mile—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, 2:32.
2 miles—Won by Charles Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis. Time, 5:09.
3 miles—Won by Arthur Staff. Time, 8:21½.

INTERNATIONAL SKATING UNION OF AMERICA.

President—Cornelius Fellowes, New York, N. Y.
First Vice-President—James Taylor, Montreal, Que.
Second Vice-President—W. T. Richardson, Boston, Mass.
Secretary-Treasurer—John Harding, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

MATHISEN BREAKS RECORD.

In a professional skating race at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1917, Oscar Mathisen of Norway, world's champion, defeated Johnny Nilsson. The distance was one mile and Mathisen made it in 2:34½, beating the old record of 2:35½ made by John S. Johnson at Montreal, Que., Jan. 25, 1895.

SKATING MARATHON.

Archie Rogers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., won the annual twenty-six mile skating marathon at Cohoes, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1917, making the distance in 1:25:22 and breaking all records from the twentieth mile.

SLEIPNER A. C. DERBY.

Winners in Sleipner A. C. skating derby on Humboldt park lagoon Jan. 1, 1917.
1 mile, class A—Arthur Staff. Time, 3:34.
2 mile handicap—S. Larsen. Time, 6:52½.
1 mile novice—W. Steinmetz. Time, 3:34.
½ mile, women—Mabel Bohle. Time, 2:10½.

SILVER SKATES DERBY.

Arthur Staff of the Northwest Skating club won the Silver Skates Derby on the Humboldt park lagoon, Jan. 28, 1917, by coming in first in the final heat. Distance, 2 miles—First, Arthur Staff; second, Sigurd Larsen, Norwegian Turners; third, Robert Reed, U. S. Ball Bearing A. C. Time, 5:42½. (The course was found to be short and the time was not given official sanction.)

NORWEGIAN TURNERS' DERBY.

Winners in principal events of the Norwegian Turners' skating Derby on the Humboldt park lagoon Jan. 28, 1917:
1 mile, class A—Arthur Staff. Time, 2:44½.

1 mile, class C—David Schultz, Lightning A. C. Time, 2:59½.

2 miles—Sigurd Larsen. Time, 5:33½.

NORTHWEST SKATING CLUB DERBY.

Winners and time in annual skating Derby of the Northwest Skating club, Chicago, on the Garfield park pond:

220 yard dash—Arthur Staff, Northwest S. C. Time, :21½.
½ mile, class A—A. Staff. Time, 1:30½.
1 mile, class C—Jack Stowell, Northwest S. C. Time, 3:46½.
1 mile, class B—W. E. Steinmetz, Northwest S. C. Time, 3:30.
2 miles, class A—A. Staff. Time, 6:32½.
220 yards, back stroke—A. Staff. Time, :30.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

CLASSIC EVENTS.

Rifle shooting competitions in the United States were abandoned in 1917 owing to the war. Following is a list of men and teams winning important events in recent years:

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

1909—Midshipman Andrew D. Denny, U. S. navy.
1910—Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S. marine corps.
1911—Corp. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. marine corps.
1912—Corp. Cedric B. Long, 6th Massachusetts infantry.
1913—Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., U. S. infantry.
1914—No contest.
1915—Andrew Hagen, gunnery sergeant, U. S. marine corps.
1916—Capt. W. Garland Fay, U. S. marine corps.

WIMBLEDON CUP.

1909—First Sergeant Victor H. Czegka, U. S. marine corps; score, 98.
1910—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 99.
1911—Capt. C. H. Emerson, 6th Ohio infantry; score, 98.
1912—Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U. S. infantry; score, 97.
1913—Corp. Thomas E. Verser, 14th U. S. infantry; score, 99.
1914—No contest.
1915—Color Sergeant, J. E. Jackson, 1st Iowa infantry; score, 98.
1916—Sergt. J. J. Andrews, U. S. marine corps; score, 99.

LEECH CUP.

1909—Lieut. J. L. Topham, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1910—Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, U. S. Eng.; score, 105.
1911—Lieut. S. W. Anding, 13th U. S. infantry; score, 103.
1912—Sergt. F. H. Kean, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 104.
1913—George W. Chesley, W. R. and G. club; score, 105.
1914—No contest.
1915—Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Thomas, 3d U. S. cavalry; score, 102.
1916—W. H. Richards, Quinipiac club; score, 104.

MARINE CORPS CUP.

1909—Capt. Douglas G. McDougal, U. S. marine corps; score, 137.
1910—Corp. O. A. Schofield, Massachusetts volunteer militia; score, 192.
1911—Lieut. H. E. Simon, Ohio N. G.; score, 195.
1912—Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N. G.; score, 194.
1913—John W. Hessian, N. R. A.; score, 195.
1914—No contest.
1915—Sergt. E. J. Blade, 1st Minnesota infantry; score, 197.
1916—Capt. D. A. Preussner, Iowa infantry; score, 196.

REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH.

1910—6th Massachusetts infantry.
1911—2d Texas infantry.
1912—1st District of Columbia infantry.
1913—5th infantry, Massachusetts volunteer militia.
1914—No contest.
1915—1st regiment, Minnesota.
1916—1st Iowa infantry.

COMPANY TEAM MATCH.

- 1909—Co. F, 1st Minnesota infantry.
 1910—Fourth company, U. S. naval academy,
 1911—Co. I, 1st West Virginia infantry.
 1912—Co. E, 1st District of Columbia infantry.
 1913—Co. A, 1st West Virginia infantry.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Co. D, 3d District of Columbia infantry.
 1916—Co. F, 1st Ohio infantry.

ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH.

- 1911—U. S. navy; score, 552 (first competition).
 1912—Massachusetts; score, 549.
 1913—U. S. cavalry; score, 571.
 1914—No contest.
 1915—Massachusetts, second team.
 1916—4th U. S. M. C. team; score, 557.

PALMA TROPHY.

Owing to the European war, there was no contest for the Palma trophy in 1914, 1915, 1916 or 1917. Record of event to date:

Year.	Country.	Score.	Year.	Country.	Score.
1876	United States.....	1903	United States.....	1,770	
1877	United States.....	3,334	1907	United States.....	1,712
1880	United States.....	1,292	1912	United States.....	1,720
1901	Canada.....	1,522	1913	United States.....	1,714
1902	Britain.....	1,447			

ROLLER SKATING.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS—FLAT TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—1:31 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
 1 mile—2:46 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rodney Peters, Pittsburgh, 1909.
 2 miles—5:32, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909; William Blackburn, Detroit, 1910.
 3 miles—8:32 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clarence Hamilton, Kansas City, 1909.
 5 miles—15:07, Ollie Moore, Pittsburgh, 1908.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS—BANKED TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:11 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. R. Eglington, Chicago, 1916.
 1 mile—2:24 $\frac{1}{4}$, Clarence Hamilton, Chicago, 1917.
 2 miles—4:59 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. R. Eglington, Chicago, 1916.
 3 miles—7:55 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ollie Moore, Chicago, 1908.
 5 miles—13:25, Roland Cioni, Chicago, 1916.

AMATEUR RECORDS—FLAT TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ mile—1:26, William Blackburn, Chicago, 1908.
 1 mile—2:39 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. Bierwerth, Oakland, Cal., 1909.
 2 miles—5:56, Joseph Jordan, New York, 1910.
 3 miles—9:00, N. Melzer, Chicago, 1908.

AMATEUR RECORDS—BANKED TRACK.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—1:13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1910.
 1 mile—2:32, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1908.
 2 miles—5:12, Henry Becker, Chicago, 1909.

The record for 1 hour is 16 miles, made by E. Reynolds, professional, in Denver in 1885.

The twenty-four hour record is claimed by Robert Wheeler of Denver, Col., who in a contest in that city, Feb. 25, 1917, made 281 4-7 miles.

SKAT.

The twentieth annual tournament of the North American Skat league was held in Chicago June 16-17, 1917, at the Coliseum. John Stelli of Chicago was the winner. The standing of the first ten men, showing position, name, city, play and amount of their prize, follows:

- John Stelli, Chicago; won 26 games, lost 0; points, 733; \$1,000.
 H. Schlesinger, St. Louis; 1,033 points; won 25 games; \$500.
 Charles Freitenhauser, Cicero; diamond solo against ten (99); 135 points; \$200.
 John A. Ray, Pekin, Ill.; won 26 games, lost 1; 988 points; \$150.
 H. S. Herzog, Chicago; 884 points; won 21 games; \$125.
 Paul Roeder, Chicago; high play, 216; 792 points; \$100.
 Gust Grell, Dixon, Ill.; heart tourne against nine (60); 533 points; \$100.
 F. J. Kolanshek, Manitowoc; won 27 games, lost 2; 546 points; \$75.
 W. G. Johnson, Ann Arbor; 856 points; won 19 games; \$75.
 John Abaly, Madison; spade solo against nine (110); 663 points; \$75.

SKI JUMPING.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago won the national ski tournament held at St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23-30, 1917, after a close contest with Henry Hall of Steamboat Springs, Col. Omtvedt made jumps of 112 and 115 feet, while Hall jumped 113 and 114 feet, but the former was awarded the title for the better form of his leaps. The ranking in points of the first three professionals was: Omtvedt, 255%; Henry Hall, 254%; Carl Hall, 249%. The long standing event was won by Gilbert Hagen of Mount Horeb, Wis. In the amateur events Ludwig Holby of St. Olaf's college, Northfield, Minn., won the championship with jumps of 112 and 114 feet. Sven Welhaven of Milwaukee was second with leaps of 111 and 112 feet. The weather conditions during the meet were unfavorable, with adverse wind and snow beating in the faces of the jumpers.

LIST OF CHAMPIONS.

(Professional.)

- 1909—John Evanson, Duluth, Minn.
 1910—Anders Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 1911—Francis Kempe, Red Wing, Minn.
 1912—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 1913—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
 1914—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.
 1915—Lars Haugen, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 1916—Henry Hall, Ishpeming, Mich.
 1917—Ragnar Omtvedt, Chicago, Ill.

Officers National Ski association, '1917-1918: President, T. O. Raaen, Chicago; vice-president, G. C. Torjusen, Glenwood, Minn.; secretary, Aksel Holter, Ashland, Wis.; treasurer, Charles F. Flagstad, Superior, Wis.

MEET AT BLAIR, WIS.

Anders Haugen of Milwaukee won the annual ski tournament at Blair, Wis., Jan. 7, 1917, with jumps of 127 and 124 feet. Barney Riley was second with 121 and 122 feet and Ragnar Omtvedt third with 117 and 124 feet.

MEET AT NAGAWICKA, WIS.

Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago won a ski meet at Nagawicka, Wis., Jan. 14, 1917, by jumps of 136, 139, 141 and 143 feet. Anders Haugen made equally long jumps, but lost points by a fall.

MEET AT CARY, ILL.

In a ski meet held at Cary, Ill., Jan. 21, 1917, F. Bruun of Chicago was the winner in the professional class with jumps of 142 and 129 feet, giving him 298 $\frac{1}{2}$ points. R. Omtvedt was second with jumps of 156 and 142 feet, a fall on his first trial reducing his points to 282 $\frac{1}{2}$. H. Hansen of St. Paul won in the amateur class with jumps of 135 and 145 feet. Weather was unpropitious for record breaking performances.

LONGEST SKI JUMP.

At Steamboat Springs, Col., March 2, 1917, Henry Hall of that place made a ski jump of 203 feet, breaking the record of 192 feet 9 inches made by Ragnar Omtvedt of Chicago at the same place, Feb. 19, 1916.

RACQUETS.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SINGLES.

In the national racquet tournament to decide the championship in singles held at the Racquet and Tennis club, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21-24, 1917, Clarence C. Pell of Tuxedo was the winner, defeating Stanley G. Mortimer, the 1916 title holder. Pell won in straight games, 15-11, 15-1. 15-5. Championship record: 1901—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
 1902—C. H. Mackay, New York.
 1903—Payne Whitney, New York.
 1904—George A. Brooke, Philadelphia.
 1905—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
 1906—Percy D. Houghton, Boston.
 1907—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
 1908—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
 1909—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago.

1910—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston.
 1911—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
 1912—Reginald R. Fincke, New York.
 1913—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
 1914—Lawrence Waterbury, New York.
 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York.
 1916—Stanley G. Mortimer, New York.
 1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo.

DOUBLES.

In the national doubles racquet championship tournament held in New York city, at the Racquet and Tennis club, Jan. 25-27, 1917, J. W. Wear and George H. Brooke of Philadelphia won the title by defeating in the final round Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo, 15-12, 15-7, 13-15, 18-14.

GOLD RACQUET TROPHY.

Clarence C. Pell of Tuxedo, N. Y., won the gold racquet trophy for the fourth time in succession Feb. 12, 1917, by defeating Stanley G. Mortimer, his team mate, in the final round of the annual tournament held at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The score was 13-15, 13-15, 15-11, 15-8 and 15-10. Pell thus obtained the first leg on the new gold racquet trophy, he having gained permanent possession by three victories of the trophy previously offered. Gold racquet champions by years:

1911—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
 1912—J. Gordon Douglas, New York, N. Y.
 1913—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.
 1914—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
 1915—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
 1916—Clarence C. Pell, New York, N. Y.
 1917—Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, N. Y.

AEROPLANE RECORDS.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED.

The record for height attained by aeroplane is held by Heinrich Oelreich, a German aviator, who ascended from Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, and reached a height of approximately 24,606 feet. The best American record is held by Caleb Bragg of the military aviation school on Hempstead plain, L. I., who on Sept. 13, 1917, reached a height of 22,000 feet. Record of notable altitude flights:

Georges Legagneux, Pau, France, Dec. 9, 1910, 10,499 feet.
 Arch Hoxsey, Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26, 1910, 11,474 feet (unofficial).
 Capt. Felix, Etampes, France, Aug. 5, 1911, 11,330 feet.
 Lincoln Beachey, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1911, 11,642 feet.
 Roland G. Garros, Parame, France, Nov. 7, 1911, 13,943 feet.
 Lieut. Blaschke, Vienna, June 29, 1912, 14,300 ft.
 Roland G. Garros, Houlgate, Sept. 6, 1912, 16,076 feet.
 Georges Legagneux, Villacoublay, Sept. 17, 1912, 17,881 feet.
 Edmond Perreyon, Buc aerodrome, France, March 11, 1913, 19,650 feet.
 Georges Legagneux, St. Raphael, France, Dec. 27, 1913, 19,300 feet.
 Theodore MacCauley, San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, 1914, 12,120 feet.
 Herr Linckogel, Johannisthal, Germany, March 31, 1914, 20,564 feet.
 Heinrich Oelreich, Leipzig, Germany, July 14, 1914, 24,606 feet.
 De Lloyd Thompson, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6, 1914, 15,600 feet.
 Capt. H. LeR. Muller, San Diego, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, 17,441 feet.
 H. G. Hawker, Hendon, England, June 5, 1915, 20,000 feet.
 H. G. Hawker, Brooklands, England, April 26, 1916, 24,408 feet.
 Capt. W. A. Robertson, Jr., San Diego, Cal., May 12, 1917, 16,400 feet.
 Miss Ruth Law, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 27, 1917, 14,701 feet (record for women).
 Caleb Bragg, Port Washington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1917, 12,900 feet, in hydroaeroplane carrying two passengers.

RECORD FOR ENDURANCE.

The record for time spent in the air in non-stop aeroplane flights is held by Reinhold Boehm, a German aviator. At Johannisthal, Germany, July 11, 1914, he set the endurance record at 24 hours and 12 minutes. He used an ordinary Albatross army biplane and covered approximately 1,350 miles.

LONGEST NONSTOP FLIGHT.

Capt. G. Lauriat, Italy, Aug. 29, 1917, Turin to Naples and return, 920 miles; flew from Turin to London, Eng., Sept. 25, 1917, 656 miles.

BALLOONING.

BENNETT CUP RECORD.

Year.	Winner.	Distance.
1906—America (American).....		402 miles
1907—Pommern (German).....		380 miles
1908—Helvetia (Swiss).....		620 miles
1909—America II. (American).....		695 miles
1910—America II. (American).....		1,171 miles
1911—Berlin II. (German).....		471 miles
1912—Picardie (French).....		1,354 miles
1913—Goodyear (American).....		400 miles
1914, 1915 and 1917—No contests.		

RECORD FOR DISTANCE.

The record for distance traveled in a balloon in continuous flight in a race is held by Maurice Bernadins of France, who made 1,354 miles in contesting for the James Gordon Bennett cup Oct. 27-29, 1912. In 1900 Count de la Vaux made a journey of 1,193 miles and in 1910 Alan B. Hawley and Augustus Post covered 1,171 miles.

Hans Berliner with two passengers made a balloon flight Feb. 8-16, 1914, from Bitterfeld, Germany, to Kirgischansk, in the Ural mountains, Russia. The distance is approximately 1,800 miles.

The record for distance traveled over water in a dirigible balloon is held by Walter Wellman, who on Oct. 15-18, 1910, made approximately 1,000 miles in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in the America.

RECORD FOR HEIGHT.

The record for height made in an ordinary gas balloon is 23,750 feet. It was made by Prof. Berson of Berlin, Dec. 4, 1894. A record of nearly 33,000 feet was claimed for the French balloon Icare in 1913.

The world's dirigible balloon record for altitude is 9,514 feet. It was made by the French dirigible Clement-Bayard III. May 20, 1912. The balloon carried six passengers.

MOTORING.

The automobile racing game in 1917 was greatly hindered by the war, and some of the annual events were eliminated entirely. Interest was confined to speedway racing. Fatal accidents were few owing to better precautions and the reduction in the number of road races and contests on dirt tracks.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RECORD.

Joe Dawson in a Chalmers car made a new world's record for twenty-four hours by running 1,900½ miles on the Sheephead Bay speedway Aug. 2, 1917. The best previous record was 1,819 miles by Ralph Mulford on the same track May 1-2, 1916.

ONE-HOUR RECORD.

Driving a Packard on the Sheephead Bay speedway at New York Nov. 12, 1917, Ralph De Palma made 112.4 miles in one hour. The best previous record was 167 miles by Jean Chassagne on the Brooklands track, England, in 1910.

TEN MILE RECORD AGAINST TIME.

William Rader, driving a Packard car on the Sheephead Bay speedway July 25, 1917, made ten miles in 4:55, or at the rate of 121½ miles an hour.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS.

The coast to coast records were established in 1916. In the order of their occurrence the performances were as follows:

Robert Hammond in an Empire car drove from

San Francisco to New York, a distance by the route taken of 3,384 miles, in 6 days 10 hours 59 minutes May 16-23. This lowered the record set the previous week by a Cadillac eight cylinder car, which made the trip from Los Angeles to New York in 7 days 11 hours 52 minutes.

Driving a Marmon 24, S. B. Stevens arrived in San Francisco at 5 p. m., July 29, just 5 days 18 hours 30 minutes out from New York city.

W. F. Sturm, driving a Hudson Super-Six, made the distance from San Francisco to New York in exactly 5 days 3 hours 31 minutes Sept. 13-18 and then made the return trip in 5 days 17 hours 32 minutes, making the time for the round trip 10 days 21 hours 3 minutes. The distance traveled was 6,592 miles.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RECORD.

B. F. Durham and Al Walden drove from Chicago to New York in 31 hours fast June 6-7, 1916, the total mileage by the route taken being 1,047.

WORLD'S SPEED CLASSICS.

VANDERBILT CUP.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1904	Heath, Panhard, France.....	234.40	5:26:45
1905	Hemery, Darracq, France.....	283.00	4:56:03
1906	Wagner, Darracq, France.....	297.10	4:50:10½
1908	Robertson, Locomobile, Amer-ica.....	258.60	4:00:48½
1909	Grant, Alco, America.....	278.03	4:25:42
1910	Grant, Alco, America.....	278.03	4:15:58
1911	Mulford, Lozier, America.....	291.38	3:56:00½
1912	De Palma, Mercedes, Ger-many.....	300.00	4:20:31
1914	De Palma, Mercedes, Ger-many.....	295.00	3:53:41
1915	Resta, Peugeot, France.....	300.30	4:27:37
1916	Resta, Peugeot, France.....	294.00	3:22:48
No race in 1907, 1913 or 1917.			

AMERICAN GRAND PRIZE.

1928	Wagner, Fiat, Italy.....	402.03	6:19:31
1910	Bruce-Brown, Benz, Germany.....	415.20	6:03:05
1911	Bruce-Brown, Fiat, Italy.....	411.36	5:31:29
1912	Bragg, Fiat, Italy.....	409.00	5:59:27
1914	Pullen, Mercer, America.....	403.24	5:13:30
1915	Resta, Peugeot, France.....	400.23	7:07:57
1916	Aitken, Peugeot, France.....	403.25	4:42:47
No races in 1909, 1913 or 1917.			

FRENCH GRAND PRIX.

Year.	Winning driver and car.	Miles.	Time.
1906	Szisz, Renault, France.....	774.00	12:14:05
1907	Nazzaro, Fiat, Italy.....	478.30	6:45:33
1908	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany.....	478.30	6:55:43
1912	Boillot, Peugeot, France.....	956.00	13:58:02
1913	Boillot, Peugeot, France.....	300.00	6:07:00
1914	Lautenschlager, Mercedes, Germany.....	467.00	7:08:18
No races in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1915, 1916 and 1917.			

GORDON BENNETT CUP.

1900	Charron, Panhard, France.....	351.00	9:09:39
1901	Grandot, Panhard, France.....	327.00	8:50:30
1902	Edge, Napier, England.....	303.00	10:42:00
1903	Jenatzky, Mercedes, Germany.....	386.00	8:36:00
1904	Thery, Brasier, France.....	350.00	5:40:03
1905	Thery, Brasier, France.....	342.00	7:02:42
1906—Race discontinued.			

ELGIN TROPHY.

1910	Mulford, Lozier, America.....	305.20	4:52:29.84
1911	Zengle, National, America.....	306.20	4:35:39.08
1912	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger-many.....	254.00	3:42:20
1913	Anderson, Stutz, America.....	301.68	4:13:38
1914	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger-many.....	301.68	4:06:18
1915	Anderson, Stutz, America.....	301.84	3:54:25
1916-1917—No race.			

CHICAGO AUTOMOBILE CLUB CUP.

1913	R. de Palma, Mercer, Amer-ica.....	301.68	4:31:56
1914	R. de Palma, Mercedes, Ger-many.....	301.68	4:05:01
1915	E. Cooper, Stutz, America.....	301.84	4:01:32
1916-1917—No race.			

INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY RACE.

1911	Harron, Marmon, America.....	500	6:42:08
1912	Dawson, National, America.....	500	6:21:06
1913	Goux, Peugeot, France.....	500	6:35:05
1914	Thomas, Delage, France.....	500	6:03:45
1915	De Palma, Mercedes, Germany.....	500	5:33:55
1916	Resta, Peugeot, France.....	300	3:34:17
1917—No race.			

CHICAGO DERBY.

1917	Cooper, Stutz, America.....	250	2:25:29
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AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RACING IN 1917.

Place and date.	Miles.	Car and driver.	Time.	M.P.H.
Los Angeles, Cal., March 4.....	100	Stutz, Cooper.....	1:27:46	68.36
Uniontown, Pa., May 10.....	112	Stutz, Taylor.....	1:15:38	89.25
Cincinnati, O., May 30.....	250	Frontenac, Chevrolet.....	2:26:48	102.18
Chicago, June 16.....	250	Stutz, Cooper.....	2:25:29	103.15
Omaha, Neb., July 4.....	50	Hoskins, Lewis.....	29:03	102.85
Omaha, Neb., July 4.....	150	Hudson, Mulford.....	1:28:53	101.40
Tacoma, Wash., July 4.....	150	Hudson, Patterson.....	1:41:09	88.97
Minneapolis, Minn., July 14.....	100	Hudson, Vail.....	1:02:20	96.28
Minneapolis, Minn., July 14.....	50	Stutz, Dutto.....	30:51	97.27
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Aug. 18.....	30	Packard, De Palma.....	10:58	110.10
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Aug. 18.....	20	Packard, De Palma.....	16:35	108.50
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., Aug. 18.....	50	Packard, De Palma.....	27:32	108.90
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.....	20	Packard, De Palma.....	11:02	108.60
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.....	50	Packard, De Palma.....	23:09	106.50
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.....	100	Frontenac, Chevrolet.....	56:29	106.20
Uniontown, Pa., Sept. 3.....	112½	Delage, Elliott.....	1:14:26	90.70
Providence, R. I., Sept. 15.....	100	Duesenberg, Milton.....	1:24:42	70.84
Providence, R. I., Sept. 15.....	25	Duesenberg, Milton.....	19:46	75.86
New York, N. Y., Sept. 22.....	100	Frontenac, Chevrolet.....	54:21	110.40
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.....	20	Pan-Amer., Alley.....	11:22	105.50
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.....	50	Frontenac, Mulford.....	28:19	106.96
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.....	50	Roamer, Henderson.....	27:22	109.62
Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 29.....	163½	Duesenberg, Hearne.....	1:49:02	92.73
Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 29.....	56¼	Hudson, McCarthy.....	38:20	88.04

AMERICAN SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
¼ mile.....	8.16	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Indianapolis.....	May 29, 1911
½ mile.....	16.60	Oldfield.....	Christie.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1915
1 kilometer.....	21.40	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Indianapolis.....	May 29, 1911
1 mile.....	31.60	Oldfield.....	Christie.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1915
2 miles.....	58.20	Rader.....	Packard.....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 25, 1917
3 miles.....	1:54.83	Bragg.....	Fiat.....	Los Angeles.....	May 6, 1912
5 miles.....	3:00.00	Orr.....	Maxwell.....	Omaha.....	July 5, 1915
10 miles.....	4:55.75	Rader.....	Packard.....	Sheepshead Bay.....	July 25, 1917

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
20 miles.....	10:58.80.	De Palma.....	Packard.....	New York.....	Aug. 18, 1917
30 miles.....	16:35.60.	De Palma.....	Packard.....	New York.....	Aug. 18, 1917
40 miles.....	21:52.00.	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 28, 1916
50 miles.....	27:32.20.	De Palma.....	Packard.....	New York.....	Aug. 18, 1917
100 miles.....	54:20.98.	Chevrolet.....	Frontenac.....	New York.....	Sept. 22, 1917
150 miles.....	1:27:10.93.	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
200 miles.....	1:56:21.40.	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
250 miles.....	2:23:04.02.	Aitken.....	Peugeot.....	New York.....	Sept. 30, 1916
300 miles.....	2:55:32.23.	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles.....	3:32:49.00.	Anderson.....	Stutz.....	New York.....	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles.....	4:04:49.00.	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915
450 miles.....	4:34:05.78.	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915
500 miles.....	5:07:26.00.	Resta.....	Peugeot.....	Chicago.....	June 26, 1915

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

1 kilometer.....	15.88.	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	Apr. 23, 1911
1 mile.....	25.40.	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	Apr. 23, 1911
2 miles.....	51.28.	Burman.....	Blitzen-Benz.....	Daytona.....	Apr. 23, 1911
5 miles.....	2:34.00.	Hemery.....	Darracq.....	Daytona.....	Jan. 24, 1906
10 miles.....	5:14.40.	Bruce-Brown.....	Benz.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 24, 1909
15 miles.....	10:00.00.	Lancia.....	Fiat.....	Daytona.....	Jan. 29, 1906
20 miles.....	13:11.92.	Burman.....	Bulck Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles.....	35:52.31.	Burman.....	Bulck Bug.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 28, 1911
100 miles.....	1:12:45.20.	Bernin.....	Renault.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles.....	1:55:18.00.	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles.....	2:34:12.00.	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles.....	3:13:55.00.	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles.....	3:53:33.50.	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 31, 1911
81.65 miles.....	1:00:00.00.	Disbrow.....	Special.....	Jacksonville.....	Mar. 28, 1911

(Standing start)

1 mile.....	40.53.	Oldfield.....	Benz.....	Daytona.....	Mar. 16, 1910
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ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile.....	46.20.	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 8, 1914
2 miles.....	1:32.60.	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Aug. 8, 1914
3 miles.....	2:27.81.	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
4 miles.....	3:17.02.	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
5 miles.....	4:06.58.	Disbrow.....	Simplex.....	Cleveland, O.....	Sept. 14, 1912
10 miles.....	8:16.40.	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
15 miles.....	12:23.20.	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
20 miles.....	16:25.60.	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
25 miles.....	20:28.80.	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
50 miles.....	40:57.80.	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Bakersfield, Cal.....	Jan. 3, 1915
75 miles.....	1:08:56.00.	Burman.....	Peugeot.....	Galesburg, Ill.....	Oct. 22, 1914
100 miles.....	1:31:30.00.	Alley.....	Duesenberg.....	Hamline, Minn.....	Oct. 24, 1914
150 miles.....	2:30:51.00.	Wishart.....	Mercer.....	Columbus, O.....	Aug. 25, 1912
200 miles.....	3:21:48.00.	Mulford.....	Mason Special.....	Columbus, O.....	July 4, 1913

AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

Accepted by the American Federation of Motor Cyclists.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Miles.	Time.	Holder.
1.....	:36	Humiston.	22	14:27½	Seymour.
2.....	1:12½	Humiston.	23	15:07½	Seymour.
3.....	1:50½	Humiston.	24	15:47	Seymour.
4.....	2:28½	Humiston.	25	16:27	Seymour.
5.....	3:06	Humiston.	30	20:18½	Humiston.
6.....	3:45	Humiston.	35	23:42	Humiston.
7.....	4:23½	Humiston.	40	27:06	Humiston.
8.....	5:01½	Humiston.	45	30:32½	Humiston.
9.....	5:39½	Humiston.	50	33:55½	Humiston.
10.....	6:18	Humiston.	55	37:19½	Humiston.
11.....	6:56½	Humiston.	60	40:42½	Humiston.
12.....	7:37½	Humiston.	65	44:06½	Humiston.
13.....	8:17½	Seymour.	70	47:31½	Humiston.
14.....	8:56½	Seymour.	75	50:55½	Humiston.
15.....	9:35½	Seymour.	80	54:19½	Humiston.
16.....	10:14½	Seymour.	85	57:46½	Humiston.
17.....	10:53½	Seymour.	90	1:01:12½	Humiston.
18.....	11:32½	Seymour.	95	1:04:36½	Humiston.
19.....	12:12½	Seymour.	100	1:07:42	Walker.
20.....	12:52½	Seymour.	300	3:30:20	C. Gowdy.
21.....	13:32½	Seymour.			

AMATEUR RECORDS.

Miles.	Time.	Holder.	Miles.	Time.	Holder.
1.....	:38½	Clafin.	30	25:14½	Huyck.
2.....	1:18½	Clafin.	35	29:20½	Huyck.
3.....	1:58½	Clafin.	40	32:23½	Huyck.
4.....	2:38½	Clafin.	45	37:39	Huyck.
5.....	3:18½	Clafin.	50	41:40½	Huyck.
6.....	3:59½	Clafin.	55	46:10½	Huyck.
7.....	4:40	Clafin.	60	50:24½	Huyck.
8.....	5:20½	Clafin.	65	54:32½	Huyck.
9.....	6:01½	Clafin.	70	58:48½	Huyck.
10.....	6:42	Clafin.	75	1:20:00½	Stubbs.
11.....	7:23	Clafin.	80	1:25:19½	Stubbs.
12.....	8:03½	Clafin.	85	1:30:37	Stubbs.
13.....	8:43½	Clafin.	90	1:36:03	Stubbs.
14.....	9:23½	Clafin.	95	1:42:03½	Stubbs.
15.....	10:03½	Clafin.	100	1:57:49	Graves.
16.....	10:44½	Clafin.	200	3:55:20	Spencer.
17.....	11:24½	Clafin.	300	5:48:55	Gustafson
18.....	12:57	Johns.	400	8:12:36	Gustafson
19.....	13:40½	Johns.	500	10:22:26	Spencer.
20.....	14:23½	Johns.	600	13:15:16	Spencer.
21.....	16:17½	Huyck.	700	15:25:26	Spencer.
22.....	17:04½	Huyck.	800	17:37:31	Spencer.
23.....	19:03	Huyck.	900	19:46:00	Spencer.
24.....	19:53	Huyck.	1,000	22:20:59	Spencer.
25.....	20:54	Huyck.			

The records made by Humiston for 1 to 12 miles, inclusive, were made at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 30, 1915, and his records for 30 to 95 miles, inclusive, at the same place June 17, 1912. He rode an Excelsior machine. Seymour's records for 13 to 25 miles, inclusive, were made on an Indian machine at Los Angeles June 17, 1912. Walker made his 100 mile record at Chicago Oct. 12, 1915, on a Harley-Davidson machine. C. Gowdy made his 300 mile record at the same place and on the same date on an Excelsior.

All of Clafin's records were made at Los Angeles, Cal., June 17, 1912; all of Don Johns' at Los Angeles April 4, 1911; all of Fred Huyck's at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6, 1909, and all of Stubbs' at Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 24, 1905. M. J. Graves made his 100 mile record at Los Angeles Aug. 18, 1909. Spencer made his 200

mile record at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909. and his records for 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1,000 miles at the same place Oct. 2, 1909. C. Gustafson made his records for 300 and 400 miles at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909. All the amateur records were made on Indian machines.

HOOR RECORDS.

Hrs.	Miles.	Yds.	Holder.	Hrs.	Miles.	Yds.	Holder.
1	88	350	Humiston.	13	583		Spencer.
2	134	880	Graves.	14	641	587	Spencer.
3	145	587	Spencer.	15	677	587	Spencer.
4	204	587	Spencer.	16	730		Spencer.
5	246	1,174	Gustafson.	17	767	587	Spencer.
6	300	1,174	Gustafson.	18	812	587	Spencer.
7	333	1,174	Gustafson.	19	862	587	Spencer.
8	388	1,174	Gustafson.	20	911		Spencer.
9	441		Gustafson.	21	945	587	Spencer.
10	482		Spencer.	22	936	1,174	Spencer.
11	512		Spencer.	23	1,035	1,174	Spencer.
12	559	587	Spencer.	24	1,093	1,174	Spencer.

Humiston's one hour record was made at Los Angeles Jan. 7, 1913, and M. Graves' two hour record at the same place Aug. 18, 1909. All the other hour records were made at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1909.

ROQUE.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the national roque tournament held in Norwich, Conn., ending Aug. 25, 1917, the medal winners were: First division, J. C. Kirk of Philadelphia, Pa.; second division, Rev. R. C. Zartmann, Wilmington, Del.; third division, Irving Miner, East Greenwich, R. I. Harold Clark, the former champion, did not compete.

INTERSTATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. C. Lathrop of the Washington Park club, Chicago, won the diamond medal representing the interstate roque championship in a series of seven games at Milton, Ind., Aug. 1, 1917.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Charles C. King of Chicago won the championship of the Western Roque association in the Lincoln Park tournament, Chicago, ending July 9, 1917, by defeating John D. Kramer of West Alexandria, O., in straight games.

TRISTATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

C. C. King won the tristate roque tournament at Warsaw, Ind., July 23, 1917, with an average of 93.

WRESTLING.

CADDOCK VS. STECHER.

Earl Caddock of Anita, Iowa, won the heavy-weight wrestling championship of the world from Joe Stecher of Dodge county, Nebraska, in Omaha, Neb., April 9, 1917. Stecher won the first fall in 1:22:00 with a scissors and body hold. Caddock, after fifty-five minutes of wrestling, put Stecher's shoulders to the mat with a

head scissors and English bar lock, but the referee refused to allow the fall. However, after forty minutes more of wrestling, Caddock won the fall with a full nelson hold. Stecher refused to come to the mat for the third round, and the fall and match were awarded to Caddock. It was the first time Stecher had lost a fall in his career as a wrestler.

LEWIS VS. OLIN.

Ed (Strangler) Lewis and John Olin wrestled for two hours and thirty-seven minutes in the Coliseum, Chicago, May 2, 1917, without a fall. Olin then conceded the fall and match, claiming a lame shoulder. Frank Gotch was the referee.

LEWIS VS. ZBYZSKO.

Ed Lewis defeated Wladek Zbyzsko in a wrestling match in Boston, July 4, 1917, winning two out of three falls. Zbyzsko took the first fall in 57:45 with a head lock and roll. Lewis then secured with a body fall and front nelson in 24:44, and was conceded a second fall after a few minutes more of wrestling when Zbyzsko, who had been tossed out of the ring, appeared to be in such distress that his manager declined to allow him to continue.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Cornell university's wrestling team won the intercollegiate wrestling championship from Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Princeton and Columbia at Ithaca, N. Y., March 17, 1917. The score was: Cornell, 32; Pennsylvania, 15; Lehigh, 15; Princeton, 8; Columbia, 0.

POWER BOAT RACING.

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP.

The annual contest for the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat association took place Aug. 25, 26 and 27, 1917, on the Mississippi river at Minneapolis, Minn. The event was won by Miss Detroit II., owned by G. A. Wood. On the first day its average speed was 50.7 miles an hour, on the second day 56.3 miles an hour and on the third day 56.11 miles an hour. By points in the standing at the close was: Miss Detroit II., 15; Miss Minneapolis, winner in 1916, 12, and Hawkeye II., 6.

In the speed trials, six one-mile dashes, on Aug. 28, Miss Detroit won the North American one mile championship with an average speed of 61.72 miles an hour.

ALEXANDRIA BAY RACES.

Displacement boats raced for the Herald trophy and hydroplanes for the Championship Challenge cup at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Aug. 8, 9 and 11, 1917. The Herald trophy was won by The Rat, owned by J. J. Hart with 13 points, Kiota III., owned by R. S. Waldron, was second with 12 points. The Championship Challenge cup was won by Miss Detroit II., owned by G. A. Wood.

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The Great War.

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
 United States entered—April 6, 1917.
 Nations involved—23.
 Deaths to Dec. 1, 1917—5,000,000.
 Cash cost to Dec. 1, 1917—\$104,000,000,000.

NATIONS DIRECTLY INVOLVED.

GERMANY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TURKEY BULGARIA	VS.	UNITED STATES
		GREAT BRITAIN
		CANADA
		INDIA
		AUSTRALIA
		NEW ZEALAND
		SOUTH AFRICA
		FRANCE
		RUSSIA
		BELGIUM
		SERBIA
		MONTENEGRO
		JAPAN
		ITALY
		ROUMANIA
		PORTUGAL
		CUBA
		PANAMA
		GREECE
		LIBERIA
		CHINA
		SAN MARINO
		SIAM
		BRAZIL

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

Austria-Hungary vs. Serbia	July 28, 1914
Germany vs. Russia	Aug. 1, 1914
Germany vs. France	Aug. 3, 1914
Germany vs. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914
Great Britain vs. Germany	Aug. 4, 1914
France vs. Germany	Aug. 4, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Russia	Aug. 6, 1914
Montenegro vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 7, 1914
Montenegro vs. Germany	Aug. 9, 1914
Serbia vs. Germany	Aug. 9, 1914
France vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 10, 1914
Great Britain vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 12, 1914
Japan vs. Germany	Aug. 23, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914
Austria-Hungary vs. Belgium	Aug. 28, 1914
Turkey vs. Russia*	Oct. 29, 1914
Russia vs. Turkey	Nov. 3, 1914
France vs. Turkey	Nov. 5, 1914
Great Britain vs. Turkey	Nov. 5, 1914
Italy vs. Austria-Hungary	May 23, 1915
San Marino vs. Austria-Hungary	June 3, 1915
Bulgaria vs. Serbia	Oct. 13, 1915
Great Britain vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 15, 1915
France vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 16, 1915
Russia vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 19, 1915
Italy vs. Bulgaria	Oct. 19, 1915
Germany vs. Portugal	Mar. 8, 1916
Austria-Hungary vs. Portugal	Mar. 15, 1916
Roumania vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 27, 1916
Italy vs. Germany	Aug. 28, 1916
Germany vs. Roumania	Aug. 28, 1916
Bulgaria vs. Roumania	Sept. 1, 1916
Turkey vs. Roumania	Aug. 30, 1916
Panama vs. Germany	April 7, 1917
Greece (Venizelist) vs. Germany	Nov. 25, 1916
Greece (Venizelist) vs. Bulgaria	Nov. 25, 1916
United States vs. Germany†	April 6, 1917
Cuba vs. Germany	April 7, 1917
Greece vs. Germany†	June 28, 1917
Greece vs. Austria-Hungary†	June 28, 1917
Greece vs. Bulgaria†	June 28, 1917
Greece vs. Turkey†	June 28, 1917
Siam vs. Germany	July 22, 1917
Siam vs. Austria-Hungary	July 22, 1917
Liberia vs. Germany	Aug. 4, 1917
China vs. Germany	Aug. 14, 1917
China vs. Austria-Hungary	Aug. 14, 1917
Brazil vs. Germany	Oct. 26, 1917
United States vs. Austria-Hungary†	Dec. 7, 1917
Panama vs. Austria-Hungary	Dec. 10, 1917

*Began hostilities. †Joint resolution declaring

existence of state of war passed by congress.
 †Severed relations but actually at war since
 Nov. 25, 1916.

RELATIONS SEVERED.

Several countries broke off diplomatic relations with one or more of the belligerent nations:
 Austria-Hungary with United States. April 9, 1917
 Bolivia with Germany. April 14, 1917
 Guatemala with Germany. April 28, 1917
 Honduras with Germany. May 18, 1917
 Nicaragua with Germany. May 19, 1917
 Germany with Haiti. June 8, 1917
 Haiti with Germany. Sept. 19, 1917
 Costa Rica with Germany. Sept. 21, 1917
 Peru with Germany. Oct. 5, 1917
 Uruguay with Germany. Oct. 7, 1917

POPULATION OF NATIONS AT WAR.

CENTRAL EMPIRES.

Austria-Hungary (1910)	49,211,427
Germany (1914)	67,812,000
Turkey (1914)	21,273,900
Bulgaria (1914)	4,752,997
Total	143,050,324

ALLIES.

Belgium (1912)	7,751,387
Brazil (1915)	26,542,402
China (1911)	320,650,000
Cuba (1916)	2,627,536
France (1911)	39,601,509
Great Britain (1916)	443,547,000
Greece (1914)	4,821,300
Italy (1916)	36,546,437
Japan (1916)	77,837,638
Liberia (1916)	2,000,000
Montenegro (1914)	516,000
Panama (1912)	336,742
Portugal (1911)	5,957,985
Roumania (1914)	5,508,000
Russia (1915)	182,182,000
San Marino (1916)	11,648
Serbia (1914)	4,547,992
Siam (1916)	8,636,000
United States (1917)	113,309,285
Total	1,282,780,361

MEN UNDER ARMS.

Estimates of the number of men actually called to the colors in the world war vary from 40,000,000 to more than 50,000,000. The former figure represents substantially the estimate made by the war department in Washington, while the latter is given in a booklet entitled "The Cost of the War," compiled and published by the Mechanics and Metals National bank of New York city. Taking the larger estimate first the number of men credited to the principal belligerents is as follows:

Allies.		Central Powers.	
United States	2,000,000	Austria	10,500,000
British empire	7,500,000	Austria-Hungary	7,000,000
France	6,000,000	Bulgaria	500,000
Russia	14,000,000	Turkey	2,000,000
Italy	2,500,000		
Belgium, Serbia, Portugal	1,000,000	Total	20,000,000
Total	33,000,000	Grand total	53,000,000

It will be noted that Japan, Roumania and a number of other belligerent countries are omitted from this compilation. The war department's estimate is more conservative and in some respects probably nearer the actual truth, though it has also been criticized.

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATE (OCT. 22, 1917).

Allies.		Central Powers.	
Russia	9,000,000	Roumania	320,000
France	6,000,000	Serbia	300,000
Great Britain	5,000,000	Belgium	300,000
Italy	3,000,000	Greece	300,000
Japan	1,400,000	Portugal	200,000
United States	1,000,000	Montenegro	40,000
China	541,000	Siam	36,000
		Cuba	11,000

Liberia	400
Total	27,448,400

Central Powers.

Germany	7,000,000
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To the allied total should be added 100,000 men for Brazil, 1,000 for San Marino and perhaps 300 for Panama.

NAVAL PERSONNEL.

The naval strength in men of the various belligerents, according to the latest information, is approximately as follows (in November, 1917):

Allies.	Portugal	1,200
Britain	Total	860,000
United States..	Central Powers.	
France	Germany	200,000
Russia	Austria	
Italy	Hungary	20,000
Japan	Turkey	2,000
Brazil	Total	222,000
China	Grand total..	1,087,200
Greece		

Adding this to the total land strength makes the grand total of all the men under arms according to this compilation 39,135,600. This, of course, is exclusive of munition workers and others employed directly in connection with the war.

GERMANY'S MAN POWER.

Sept. 9, 1917, The Associated Press correspondent at the French army headquarters gave the following figures showing the man power of Germany and the casualties:

Fixed formations.....	5,500,000
Undergoing formation.....	600,000
Killed, crippled and prisoners.....	4,000,000
Wounded under treatment.....	500,000
Total	10,600,000

NAVIES OF BELLIGERENTS.

For obvious reasons the naval strength of each of the nations at war has been kept secret. The latest official figures for the European powers were published nearly four years ago and are consequently out of date. They may, however, serve as a guide, even now, to the relative naval strength of Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Russia. A recapitulation is given elsewhere in this volume of the vessels lost by all the belligerents. The relative order of warship tonnage of the principal belligerent countries in 1914 was:

Great Britain.....	2,157,850	Japan	519,640
Germany	951,713	Italy	285,460
United States.....	765,133	Russia	270,861
France	688,840	Austria-Hungary	221,526

By types of warships the comparative figures were:

Countries.	Dread-noughts.	Battle ships.	Ar-mored cruis-ers.	Cruis-ers.	De-stroy-ers.	Tor-pe-do boats.	Sub-mar-ines.	Coast-def-ense ves-sels.
England	20	40	9	34	74	187	49	75
Germany	13	20	4	9	41	130	..	27
United States (to July 1, 1916).....	12	21	..	10	14	54	..	44
France	3	18	..	20	9	84	135	64
Japan	2	13	2	13	13	50	27	13
Russia	0	7	..	6	9	91	14	30
Italy	3	8	..	9	6	32	68	19
Austria-Hungary	3	6	..	2	5	13	39	6

It is known that new warships in considerable numbers have been added to the fleets of all the powers, but it may be assumed that the rate of increase has been about the same in each case. The increase in the number of de-stroyers and submarines has been especially large.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF BELLIGERENTS.

It has been estimated that the national wealth of the allied nations amounts to more than \$600,000,000, while that of the central powers is approximately \$130,000,000. In this esti-

mate the United States is credited with \$250,000,000, the British empire with \$130,000,000, France with \$65,000,000 and Italy with \$30,000,000. Germany is given \$85,000,000 and Austria-Hungary \$40,000,000. The figures for the United States are probably too high and those for Great Britain too low, but that does not alter the fact that the combined wealth of the allied nations is between four and five times greater than the total wealth of the central powers.

CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Estimates of the casualties in the world war vary greatly, as Great Britain and the United States are the only countries now publishing casualty lists. March 11, 1917, the following figures were obtained from an authoritative source in Washington, D. C.:

	Killed.	*Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
England	236,400	102,500	107,500	446,400
France	370,000	540,500	400,000	1,310,500
Russia	1,500,000	784,200	300,000	3,084,200
Italy	105,000	49,000	55,000	209,000
Belgium	50,000	22,000	40,000	112,000
Serbia	60,000	28,000	.....	88,000
Total	2,790,400	1,526,500	1,402,500	5,719,400
Germany	893,200	450,000	245,000	1,588,200
Austria-Hun-gary	523,100	355,000	591,000	1,469,100
Turkey	127,000	110,000	70,000	307,000
Bulgaria	7,500	7,000	6,000	20,500
Total	1,550,800	922,000	912,000	3,384,800

*Permanently disabled. †Includes captured. These losses are based upon the assumption that in Germany 90 per cent of the total wounded return to the front and 80 per cent in all the other countries.

Some of the severest fighting in the war has taken place since the compilation was made and the figures should be increased by at least one-fourth.

In a compilation made by the Mechanics and Metals National bank of New York the killed and permanently disabled during the first three years of the war, or up to Aug. 1, 1917, were:

Country.	Dead.	Disabled.
England	307,500	231,000
France	1,232,500	951,000
Russia	2,250,000	1,719,000
Italy	157,500	110,000
Belgium	75,000	49,000
Serbia	165,000	63,000
Roumania	100,000	60,000
Entente allies.....	4,337,000	3,183,000
Germany	1,327,500	953,000
Austria-Hungary	1,077,000	799,000
Turkey	225,000	157,000
Bulgaria	37,500	27,000
Teutonic allies.....	2,667,000	1,936,000
Total, all.....	7,004,000	5,119,000

In the German reichstag Oct. 30, 1917, Herr Ledebour, socialist, said: "We have had 1,500,000 dead, 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life and 2,600,000 invalided. That makes altogether 6,000,000 men lost during three years."

In the absence of official data all compilations purporting to show the total casualties in the war are to be accepted with the utmost reserve.

The latest figures show that out of the troops engaged in battle not more than 107 per cent are killed.

MONEY COST OF THE WAR.

The most reliable figures on the cost of the world war are those issued by the United States treasury department in October. They cover the first three years of the war, ending Aug. 1, 1917:

ENTENTE ALLIES.

Expenditures.	Aggregate.	*Present daily.
United kingdom.....	\$26,765,000,000	\$25,000,000
France	16,530,000,000	15,500,000
Russia	14,250,000,000	15,000,000
Italy	5,950,000,000	7,000,000
United States.....	5,629,000,000	19,100,000
Other allies.....	3,250,000,000	5,000,000
Total	67,414,000,000	99,600,000
Less advances to their allies and dominions....	7,992,500,000	22,900,000
Net total.....	59,421,500,000	76,700,000
TEUTONIC ALLIANCE.		
Germany	\$19,750,000,000	\$25,000,000
Austria-Hungary	9,700,000,000	13,000,000
Bulgaria and Turkey.....	1,450,000,000	2,000,000
Total	30,900,000,000	40,000,000
Less advances to their allies and dominions....	600,000,000	.....
Net cost.....	30,300,000,000	40,000,000
GRAND TOTAL.		
Entente allies.....	\$59,421,500,000	\$76,700,000
Teutonic allies.....	30,300,000,000	40,000,000
	89,721,500,000	116,700,000

*October, 1917.

On the basis of an expenditure of \$116,700,000 a day after Aug. 1 the total money cost of the war up to Dec. 1, 1917, was \$103,958,900,000. This does not include damage to property or other losses on land and sea due to the war.

NAVAL VESSELS LOST IN THE WAR.

In the following table the class, name, tonnage, cause and date of loss of each vessel are given in order. In the case of some of the smaller vessels details are omitted.

BRITISH.

Battle Ships—Bulwark; 15,000; explosion; Nov. 26, 1914.
Formidable; 15,000; torpedoed; Jan. 1, 1915.
Ocean; 12,950; mined; March 13, 1915.
Irresistible; 15,000; mined; March 13, 1915.
Goliath; 12,950; torpedoed; May 12, 1915.
Majestic; 14,900; torpedoed; May 27, 1915.
Triumph; 11,800; torpedoed; May 26, 1915.
King Edward VII.; 16,350; mined; Jan. 9, 1916.
Russell; 14,000; mined; April 27, 1915.
Cornwallis; 14,000; torpedoed; Jan. 9, 1917.
Armored Cruisers—Aboukir; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.
Cressy; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.
Hogue; 12,000; torpedoed; Sept. 22, 1914.
Good Hope; 14,000; sunk in battle; Nov. 1, 1914.
Monmouth; 9,800; sunk in battle; Nov. 1, 1914.
Argyll; 10,850; wrecked; Oct. 28, 1915.
Natal; 13,550; explosion; Dec. 30, 1915.
Queen Mary; 27,000; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Indefatigable; 18,750; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Invincible; 17,250; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Warrior; 13,550; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Defense; 14,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Black Prince; 13,550; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
Hampshire; 10,850; mined (?); June 5, 1916.
Light Cruisers—Amphion; 3,440; mined; Aug. 6, 1914.
Pathfinder; 2,940; torpedoed; Sept. 5, 1914.
Pegasus; 2,135; sunk in battle; Sept. 20, 1914.
Hawke; 7,350; torpedoed; Oct. 16, 1914.
Hermes; 5,600; torpedoed; Oct. 31, 1914.
Arethusa; 3,750; mined; Feb. 14, 1916.
Falmouth; 5,250; torpedoed; Aug. 19, 1916.
Nottingham; 5,440; torpedoed; Aug. 19, 1916.
Auxiliary Cruisers—Oceanic; 17,274; wrecked; Sept. 8, 1915.

Viknor; 2,960; wrecked; Jan. 14, 1915.
Clan MacNaughton; 4,985; wrecked; Feb. 15, 1915.
Bayano; 3,500; torpedoed; March 11, 1915.
Princess Irene; 5,600; gunfire; May 27, 1915.
India; 7,900; torpedoed; Aug. 9, 1915.
Alcantara; gunfire; Feb. 23, 1915.
Laurentic; 14,892; mined; Feb. 25, 1917.
Hilary; 6,329; torpedoed; May 29, 1917.
Avenger; torpedoed; June 13, 1917.
Begonia; missing; October, 1917.
Champagne; torpedoed; Oct. 15, 1917.
Orama; 12,927; torpedoed; Oct. 19, 1917.
Destroyers—Recruit; torpedoed; May 1, 1915.
Maori; mined; May 7, 1915.
Lynx; mined; Aug. 9, 1915.
Louis; wrecked; Nov. 10, 1915.
Coquette; mined; March 10, 1916.
Tipperary; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Turbulent; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Shark; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Sparrowhawk; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Ardent; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Fortune; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Nomad; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Nestor; lost in battle; May 31, 1916.
Eden; collision; June 16, 1916.
Mary Rose; gunfire; Oct. 17, 1917.
Strongbow; gunfire; Oct. 17, 1917.
Hospital Ships—Anglia; mined; Nov. 6, 1915.
Britannic; torpedoed; Nov. 21, 1916.
Asturias; torpedoed; March 20, 1917.
Donegal; torpedoed; April 17, 1917.
Lanfranc; torpedoed; April 17, 1917.
Dover Castle; torpedoed; May 26, 1917.
Transports—Ramazan; torpedoed; Sept. 19, 1915.
Marquette; torpedoed; Oct. 26, 1915.
Franconia; torpedoed; Oct. 4, 1916.
Crosshill; torpedoed; Oct. 11, 1916.
Sedek; torpedoed; Oct. 12, 1916.
Mendi; collision; Feb. 21, 1917.
Arctadian; torpedoed; April 15, 1917.
Cameronian; torpedoed; June 12, 1917.
Gunboats—Speedy; Sept. 3, 1914.
Niger; Nov. 10, 1914.
Prince Abbas; Nov. 6, 1915.
Abdul Monaym; Nov. 6, 1915.

FRENCH.

Battle Ships—Bouvet; 12,007; mined; March 18, 1915.
Suffren; 12,750; missing; after Nov. 24, 1916.
Danton; 18,028; torpedoed; March 19, 1917.
Armored Cruisers—Leon Gambetta; torpedoed; April 26, 1915.
Admiral Charner; 4,702; torpedoed; Feb. 8, 1916.
Gaulois; 11,105; torpedoed; Dec. 27, 1916.
Kleber; 7,578; mined; June 27, 1917.
Auxiliary Cruisers—Provence; 19,200; torpedoed; Feb. 26, 1916.
Gallia; 15,100; torpedoed; Oct. 4, 1916.
Destroyers—Mousquet; gunfire; Oct. 28, 1914.
Dague; torpedoed; Feb. 24, 1915.
Branlebas; mined; Nov. 19, 1915.
Renaudin; torpedoed; Feb. 18, 1916.
Fantassin; collision; June 7, 1916.
Fouche; torpedoed; June 25, 1916.
Cassini; torpedoed; Feb. 23, 1917.
Transport—France; torpedoed; Nov. 10, 1915.
Admiral Magon; torpedoed; Jan. 25, 1917.

ITALIAN.

Battle Ships—Benedetto Brun; 13,214; explosion; Sept. 28, 1915.
Leonardo da Vinci; 27,000; explosion; Aug. 2, 1916.
Regina Margherita; 13,214; mined; Dec. 11, 1916.
Armored Cruisers—Amalfi; 9,956; torpedoed; July 7, 1915.
Giuseppe Garibaldi; 7,294; torpedoed; July 13, 1915.
Auxiliary Cruiser—Città di Messina; torpedoed; June 25, 1916.
Destroyers—Turbine; gunfire; May 24, 1915.
Imperioso; torpedoed; July 10, 1916.
Transport—Minas; torpedoed; Feb. 15, 1917.

RUSSIAN.

Battle Ships—Imperatritsa Maria; 22,500; explosion; Oct. 20, 1916.
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Panteleimon; 12,582; torpedoed; May 22, 1915.
 Slava; 13,516; gunfire; Oct. 17, 1917.
 Armored Cruiser—Pallada; 7,900; torpedoed; Oct. 11, 1914.
 Light Cruiser—Jemtechug; 3,050; gunfire; Oct. 28, 1914.
 Auxiliary Cruiser—Prut; 5,500; sunk to avoid capture; Oct. 29, 1914.
 Transport—Yenisei; torpedoed; June 4, 1915.
 Destroyers—Novik; gunfire; Aug. 19, 1915.
 Lieutenant Pushkin; torpedoed; March 11, 1916.
 Hospital Ship—Portugal; torpedoed; March 30, 1916.
 Gunboats—Donets; Oct. 29, 1914.
 Bubanets; Oct. 29, 1914.
 Sivouch; Aug. 19, 1915.
 Korlets; Aug. 19, 1915.

AMERICAN.

Destroyer—Chauncey; 420; collision; Nov. 19, 1917.
 Patrol boat—Alcedo; torpedoed; Nov. 5, 1917.
 Transport—Antilles; 6,878; torpedoed; Oct. 17, 1917.

JAPANESE.

Cruiser—Takachiho; mined; Oct. 17, 1914.
 Tsukuba; 13,750; fire; Jan. 14, 1917.
 Destroyer—Shirotaye; wrecked; Sept. 4, 1914.

GERMAN.

Battle Ships—Pommern; 13,200; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Armored Cruisers—Scharnhorst; 11,420; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Gneisenau; 11,420; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 York; 9,350; mined; Nov. 3, 1914.
 Friedrich Karl; 8,858; mined; Dec. 12, 1914.
 Blucher; 15,500; gunfire; Jan. 24, 1915.
 Prince Adalbert; 8,858; torpedoed; Oct. 23, 1915.
 Lutzow; 26,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Light Cruisers—Magdeburg; 4,478; sunk in battle; Aug. 17, 1914.
 Koeln; 4,280; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Mainz; 4,280; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Ariadne; 2,618; sunk in battle; Aug. 28, 1914.
 Hela; 2,003; torpedoed; Sept. 13, 1914.
 Emden; 3,444; gunfire; Nov. 9, 1914.
 Karlsruhe; 4,820; missing; Nov. 1914.
 Nürnberg; 3,396; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Leipzig; 3,200; sunk in battle; Dec. 8, 1914.
 Dresden; 3,554; gunfire; March 14, 1915.
 Königsberg; 3,350; gunfire; July 11, 1915.
 Undine; 2,672; torpedoed; Nov. 7, 1915.
 Bremen; 3,200; torpedoed; Dec. 17, 1915.
 Wiesbaden; 5,600; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Frauenlob; 2,715; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Elbing; 5,000; collision; May 31, 1916.
 Rostock; 4,900; sunk in battle; May 31, 1916.
 Auxiliary Cruisers—Koenigin Louise; 10,711; gunfire; Aug. 5, 1914.
 Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; 21,000; gunfire; Aug. 27, 1914.
 Cap Trafalgar; 26,000; gunfire; Sept. 14, 1914.
 Bethania; 7,458; captured; Sept. 14, 1914.
 Berlin; 9,834; sunk by aeroplane; Nov. 17, 1914.
 Prinz Eitel Friedrich; 8,865; interned; March 10, 1916.
 Greif; 10,000; gunfire; Feb. 29, 1916.
 Cormorant; blown up; April 6, 1917.
 Marie of Flensburg; 3,000; gunfire; Nov. 2, 1917.
 Crocodile; 1,000; gunfire; Nov. 2, 1917.
 Destroyers—Fourteen reported lost.
 Gunboats—Moeve; Aug. 9, 1914.
 H. von Wissmann; Aug. 14, 1914.
 Vaterland; Aug. 14, 1914.
 Tsingtau; Aug. 17, 1914.
 Komet; Oct. 13, 1914.
 Itis; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Jaguar; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Tiger; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Luchs; Nov. 6, 1914.
 Elber; Oct. 27, 1917.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Light Cruisers—Zenta; 2,264; gunfire; Aug. 16, 1914.
 Kaiserin Elizabeth; 4,000; gunfire; Oct. 15, 1914.

Gunboat—Temes; Oct. 28, 1914.
 Destroyers—Lika; Dec. 29, 1915.
 Triglav; Dec. 29, 1915.
 Huszar; Jan. 30, 1917.
 Hospital Ship—Elektra; torpedoed; March 18, 1916.
 Submarine—VC-12; captured; Jan. 14, 1917.
 VT-12; captured; Jan. 14, 1917.

TURKISH.

Battle Ships—Messoudieh; 9,120; torpedoed; Dec. 13, 1914.
 Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa; 9,901; torpedoed; Aug. 9, 1915.
 Cruiser—Medjidieh; 3,432; mined; April 3, 1915.
 (Numerous minor vessels lost.)

NOTED DEAD IN THE WAR.

Following is a list of some of the better known officers who were killed in action on land or sea or who died from wounds received in battle or from hardships sustained in the war. The dates are those on which the deaths were reported and are for 1917:

BRITISH.

Capt. John Lauder, Jan. 1.
 Frederick C. Selous, Jan. 6.
 Naval Commander Richard Bridgman, Jan. 11.
 Baron Gorell, Jan. 16.
 Brig.-Gen. Walter Long, Jan. 23.
 Brig.-Gen. Charles Bulkeley-Johnson, April 13.
 Lieut. Richard Bernard Boyle, earl of Shannon, April 23.
 Henry M. Paget Howard, earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, April 25.
 William H. K. Redmond, M. P., June 7.
 Lieut.-Gen. Robert G. Broadwood, June 23.
 Francis Ledwidge, July 31.
 Neil Primrose, M. P., Nov. 17.
 Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, Nov. 18.
 Maj. Evelyn de Rothschild, Nov. 18.

FRENCH.

Capt. Armand de Bourmont, July 24.
 Gen. A. Baratier, Oct. 20.
 Capt. Georges Guynemer, Sept. 11.

BELGIAN.

Gen. Maximilian Wieleman, Jan. 6.

ITALIAN.

Maj.-Gen. Ricordi, June 2.

RUSSIAN.

Gen. Kardinalovsky, Feb. 10.
 Gen. Poyoski, Aug. 27.
 Gen. Dukhonin, Dec. 4, 1917.

SERBIAN.

Gen. Ila Gokovitch, Feb. 15.

BULGARIAN.

Gen. Kolew, Aug. 2.

GERMAN.

Prince Friedrich zu Fuerstenberg, Jan. 3, 1917.
 Gen. Max von Schwartzkoppen, Jan. 11.
 Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, March 8.
 Gen. Max von Frittwitz, April 1.
 Gen. Baron M. F. von Bissing, April 18.
 Gen. von Vittinghoff, May 16.
 Capt. Eichler, June 17.
 Maj. Ernst Bassermann, July 25.
 Dr. Eduard Buchner, Aug. 26.
 Gen. von Wenninger, Sept. 12.
 Gen. von Berrer, Nov. 2.

AUSTRIAN.

Gen. von Henner, April 4.
 Vice-Admiral Kailer von Kaltenfels, April 29.

IN FORMER YEARS.

Lord Kitchener, June 5, 1916.
 Rear-Admiral Hood, May 31, 1916.
 Rear-Admiral R. K. Arbuthnot, May 31, 1916.
 Gen. von Emmich, Dec. 22, 1915.
 Gen. Karl Jung, Dec. 23, 1915.
 Gen. Joseph S. Gallieni, May 27, 1916.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

GERMAN OFFER IN DECEMBER, 1916.

The following note addressed by Germany and her allies to various neutral powers was made public Dec. 12, 1916:

"The most terrific war ever experienced in history has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity.

"Our aims are not to shatter nor annihilate our adversaries. In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which has been forced upon us) until the bitter end, if necessary; at the same time prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

"The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations and which have for their object a guaranty of the existence, of the honor and liberty of evolution for their nations are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

"The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century are threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material. Our lines stand unshaken against ever-repeated attempts made by armies.

"The latest attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

"If in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation, the struggle should go on, the four allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history. The imperial government, through the good offices of your excellency, ask the government of [here is inserted the name of the neutral power addressed in each instance] to bring this communication to the knowledge of the governments of [here are inserted the names of the belligerents]."

NOTE TO THE VATICAN.

In a note addressed to Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, and transmitted through Dr. von Muhlberg, German minister to the Vatican, Germany explained the peace offer along the same lines as in the note to the neutral powers with some additions and variations. The defense plea was put in these words:

"Germany is carrying on a war of defense against her enemies, which aim at her destruction. She fights to assure the integrity of her frontiers and the liberty of the German nation for the right which she claims to develop freely her intellectual and economic energies in peaceful competition and on an equal footing with other nations."

STATEMENT BY AUSTRIA.

With the German peace note came an official statement from Austria-Hungary giving practically the same reasons for making the proposal. In this statement the plea of self-defense was put forward in this language:

"When in the summer of 1914 the patience of Austria-Hungary was exhausted by a series of systematically continued and ever-increasing provocations and menaces, and the monarchy, after almost fifty years of unbroken peace, found itself compelled to draw the sword, this weighty decision was animated neither by aggressive purposes nor by designs of conquest, but solely by the bitter necessity of self-defense, to defend its existence and safeguard itself for the future against similar plots of hostile neighbors."

OFFER IS REJECTED.

Before the allies replied formally to the peace proposal of the central powers several of them through their legislative bodies and leading statesmen indicated in unmistakable terms that they would decline to consider it. Dec. 13 it was announced that the Russian duma had passed unanimously a resolution rejecting the peace offer, which it characterized as a hypocritical act. Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, made a speech in the chamber of deputies intimating that the proposal was not a genuine one.

In the British house of commons David Lloyd George, who had recently succeeded H. H. Asquith as prime minister, made a notable speech Dec. 19, in reply to one made by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg when he announced the peace offer to the German reichstag. In the course of his address the premier said:

"I should like to quote the well known words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions: 'We accepted the war for an object, a worthy object. The war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it will never end until that time.'

"There has been some talk of proposals of peace. What are those proposals? There is none. To enter on the invitation of Germany, proclaiming herself victorious, without any knowledge of the proposals she intends to make, into a conference, is putting our heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of the Germans. * * *

We feel we ought to know before we give favorable consideration to such an invitation that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which it is possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe. What are these terms? All I can do is to quote what the leader of the house, Mr. Bonar Law, said last week when he made practically the same statement of terms as those put forward by Mr. Asquith—'restitution, reparation, guaranties against repetition.' So that there shall be no mistake—and it is important that there should be no mistake in a matter of the life and death of millions—let me say complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guaranties."

WANTS PEACE TERMS MADE KNOWN.

PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS NOTE TO

BELLEGERENTS.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard: Department of State, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The president directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the minister of foreign affairs of the government to which you are accredited:

"The president of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the imperial German government a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that the imperial government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

"The suggestion which I am instructed to make the president has long had in mind to

offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the central powers.

"It has, in fact, been in no way suggested by them in its origin and the president would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The president can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

"The president suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them.

"He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

"He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war.

"Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression of selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world.

"Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

"In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command.

"But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest, but the president does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

"The president therefore feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world which all

desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part.

"If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guaranties, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

"It may be known that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

"The president is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn the neutral nations with the belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world.

LANSING."

[The note, with changes in phraseology to fit the case, was delivered to Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. It also was delivered to all neutral governments for their information.]

REPLY OF GERMANY.

To the foregoing note Germany made the following reply, the official text of which was received in Washington Dec. 28, 1916:

"The imperial government has accepted and considered in the friendly spirit which is apparent in the communication of the president [the noble initiative of the president looking to the creation of bases for the foundation of a lasting peace. The president discloses the aim which lies next to his heart and leaves the choice of ways open.

"A direct exchange of views appears to the imperial government as the most suitable way of arriving at the desired result. The imperial government has the honor, therefore, in the sense of its declaration of the 12th inst., which offered the hand for peace negotiations, to propose speedy assembly on neutral ground of delegates of the warring states.

"It is also the view of the imperial government that the great work for the prevention of future wars can first be taken up only after

the ending of the present conflict of exhaustion. The imperial government is ready when this point has been reached to co-operate with the United States at this sublime task."

REPLY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The following note was received in Washington Dec. 28 from Ambassador Penfield in Vienna: "In reply to the aide memoire communicated on the 22d inst. by his excellency the American ambassador containing the proposals of the president of the United States of America for an exchange of views among the powers at present at war for the eventual establishment of peace, the imperial and royal government desires particularly to point out that in considering the noble proposal of the president it is guided by the same spirit of amity and complaisance as finds expression therein.

"The president desires to establish a basis for a lasting peace without wishing to indicate the ways and means. The imperial and royal government considers a direct exchange of views among the belligerents to be the most suitable way of attaining this end.

"Adverting to its declaration of the 12th inst. in which it announced its readiness to enter into peace negotiations, it now has the honor to propose that representatives of the belligerent powers convene at an early date at some place on neutral ground.

"The imperial and royal government likewise concurs in the opinion of the president that only after the termination of the present war will it be possible to undertake the great and desirable work of the prevention of future wars. At an appropriate time it will be willing to co-operate with the United States of America for the realization of this noble aim."

SCANDINAVIAN RESPONSE.

The following note from Norway was received in Washington Dec. 23, 1916, it being identical with notes subsequently received from Denmark and Sweden:

It is with the most lively interest that the Norwegian government has learned of the proposals which the president of the United States has just made with the purpose of facilitating measures looking toward the establishment of a durable peace, while at the same time seeking to avoid any interference which could cause pain to legitimate feelings.

"The Norwegian government would consider itself failing in its duties toward its own people and toward all humanity if it did not express its deepest sympathy with all efforts which could contribute to put an end to the ever increasing suffering and the moral and material losses. It has every hope that the initiative of President Wilson will arrive at a result worthy of the high purpose which inspired it."

SPAIN PREFERS TO WAIT.

Replying to President Wilson, the Spanish government, in a note made public Dec. 30, 1916, said:

"The Spanish government has received from the ambassador of the United States the note sent by the president of the United States to the belligerent nations and another communication in which it is said that the moment is opportune for action by the government of his majesty in support of the attitude taken by the government of the United States.

"The Spanish government, in answer to the initiative of the president of the United States, knowing the various impressions produced, believes that the action in which Spain is invited to participate will be inefficacious, especially as the central powers have expressed their intention that the peace conditions shall be accorded exclusively among the belligerents.

"Nevertheless, the Spanish government, having in consideration the noble desires of the American government, which are worthy of all peoples, is disposed to associate itself with

every negotiation which has for its object the facilitating of the humanitarian work of ending the present war.

"Spain, however, will suspend all action until the time when her efforts and work in favor of peace can be more useful and efficacious than at the present time. Until then the Spanish government believes that it would be opportune to declare, with regard to an entente of the neutral powers for the defense of their interests, that it is disposed now, as it was at the beginning of the war, to commence negotiations which might lead to an accord capable of uniting the belligerent powers."

ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMANY.

On the evening of Dec. 30, 1916, the allies delivered in Paris, France, the following reply to Germany's peace proposal:

"The allied governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Serbia, united for the defense of the liberty of their peoples and faithful to engagements taken not to lay down their arms separately, have resolved to reply collectively to the pretended propositions of peace which were addressed to them on behalf of the enemy governments through the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Holland.

"Before making any reply the allied powers desire particularly to protest against the two essential assertions of the note of the enemy powers that pretend to throw upon the allies responsibility for the war and proclaim the victory of the central powers.

"The allied governments cannot admit an affirmation doubly inexact and which suffices to render sterile all tentative negotiations. The allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong to-day as it was in 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany, after the violation of its engagements, that the peace broken by her may be based.

"A mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the [German] imperial government of a sham proposal lacking all substance and precision would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war maneuver. It is founded on calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present and the future.

"As for the past, the German note takes no account of the facts, dates and figures which establish that the war was desired, provoked, and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

"At The Hague conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament.

"In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addressed to Serbia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had at once been accorded.

"The central empires then rejected all attempts made by the entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference; France proposed an international commission; the emperor of Russia asked the German emperor to go to arbitration; and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

"Belgium was invaded by an empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were 'scraps of paper' and that 'necessity knows no law.'

"At the present moment these sham offers on the part of Germany rest on the 'war map' of Europe which which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms would be only to the advantage of the ag-

gressors, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that they could never attain it.

"As for the future, the disasters caused by the German declaration of war and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation and guaranties. Germany avoids mention of any of these.

"In reality these overtures made by the central powers are nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of war and to end it by imposing a German peace. The object of these overtures is to create dissension in public opinion in the allied countries.

"But that public opinion has, in spite of all the sacrifices endured by the allies, already given its answer with admirable firmness and has denounced the empty pretense of the declaration of the enemy powers.

"They have the further object of stiffening public opinion in Germany and in the countries allied to her—one and all severely tried by their losses, worn out by economic pressure and crushed by the supreme effort which has been imposed upon their inhabitants.

"They endeavor to deceive and intimidate public opinion in neutral countries, whose inhabitants have long since made up their minds where the initial responsibilities lie and are far too enlightened to favor the designs of Germany by abandoning the defense of human freedom.

"Finally, these overtures attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries, and violations of neutrality.

"Fully conscious of the gravity of this moment, but equally conscious of its requirements, the allied governments, closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

"Once again the allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations and to afford the only effective guaranty for the future security of the world.

"In conclusion, the allied powers think it necessary to put forward the following considerations, which show the special situation of Belgium after two and a half years of war.

"In virtue of the international treaties signed by five great European powers, of whom Germany was one, Belgium enjoyed before the war a special status, rendering her territory inviolable and placing her, under the guaranty of the powers, outside all European conflicts.

"She was, however, in spite of these treaties, the first to suffer the aggression of Germany. For this reason the Belgian government thinks it necessary to define the aims which Belgium has never ceased to pursue while fighting side by side with the entente powers for right and justice.

"Belgium has always scrupulously fulfilled the duties which her neutrality imposed upon her. She has taken up arms to defend her independence and her neutrality, violated by Germany, and to show that she remains faithful to her international obligations.

"On the 4th of August, 1914, in the reichstag, the German chancellor admitted that this aggression constituted an injustice contrary to the laws of nations and pledged himself in the name of Germany to repair it.

"During the two and a half years this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined its

industries, devastated its towns and villages, and have been responsible for innumerable massacres, executions and imprisonments.

"At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgian citizens by thousands and reducing them to slavery.

"Belgium, before the war, asked for nothing but to live in harmony with her neighbors. Her king and her government have but one aim—the re-establishment of peace and justice. But they only desire peace which would assure to their country legitimate reparation, and guaranties and safeguards for the future."

U. S. SENATE UPHOLDS PRESIDENT.

Jan. 5, 1917, the United States senate passed the following resolution by a vote of 48 to 17:

"Resolved, That the senate approves and strongly indorses the request by the president in the diplomatic notes of Dec. 13 to the nations now engaged in war that those nations state the terms upon which peace might be discussed."

This resolution was a substitute for another offered by Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska giving an unequalled indorsement of the president's peace note of Dec. 18, including its interpretation by Secretary of State Lansing. Of those voting for the substitute resolution thirty-eight were democrats and ten republicans. Sixteen republicans and one democrat voted in the negative.

ENTENTE'S REPLY TO WILSON.

AMBASSADOR SHARP TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

"American Embassy, Paris, Jan. 10, 1917.

"The allied governments have received the note which was delivered to them in the name of the government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people.

"In a general way they desire to declare their respect for the lofty sentiments inspiring the American note and the whole hearted agreement with the proposal to create a league of nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world.

"They recognize all the benefits which will accrue to the cause of humanity and civilization from the institution of international arrangements designed to prevent violent conflicts between nations and so framed as to provide the sanctions necessary to their enforcement, lest an illusory security should serve merely to facilitate fresh acts of aggression.

"But a discussion of future arrangements for insuring a durable peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the present conflict; the allies have as profound a desire as the government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the central empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity.

"But in their judgment it is impossible to obtain at this moment such a peace as will not only secure to them the reparation, the restitution and the guaranties justly due them, by reason of the act of aggression, the guilt of which is fixed upon the central powers, while the very principle from which it sprang was undermining the safety of Europe and at the same time such a peace as will enable future European nations to be established upon a sure foundation.

"The allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but above all to safeguard the independence of peoples, of right and of humanity.

"The allies are fully aware of the losses and sufferings which the war causes to neutrals as well as to belligerents, and they deplore them; but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way either provoked or provoked this war, and they strive to reduce these damages in the measure compatible with the in-

exorable exigencies of their defense against the violence and the wiles of the enemy.

"It is with satisfaction therefore that they take note of the declaration that the American communication is in no wise associated in its origin with that of the central powers transmitted on the 18th of December by the government of the United States. They did not doubt, moreover, the resolution of that government to avoid even the appearance of a support, even moral, of the authors responsible for the war.

"The allied governments feel it their duty to challenge in the most friendly, but also in the clearest, way the analogy drawn between the two groups of belligerents. This analogy, based on public declarations of the central powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and guarantees for the future. President Wilson, in alluding to this analogy, did not, of course, intend to adopt it as his own.

"If there is an historical fact established at the present date, it is the willful aggression of Germany and Austria-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world. By their declaration of war, by the instant violation of Belgium and Luxemburg and by her methods of warfare, Germany has proved that she systematically scorns every principle of humanity and all respect due to small states. More and more, as the struggle has progressed, has the attitude of the central powers and their allies been a constant challenge to humanity and civilization. Is it necessary to recall the horrors that marked the invasion of Belgium and of Serbia, the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians, the barbarities perpetrated against the populations of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins on open towns, the destruction by submarines of passenger steamers and of merchantmen, even under neutral flags, the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war, the juridical murders of Miss Cavell, of Capt. Fryatt, the deportation and the reduction to slavery of civil populations, et cetera? The execution of such a series of crimes perpetrated without any regard for universal reprobation fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the allies.

"They consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American government and, according to the exact words of the latter, constitute 'a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war could be terminated.'

"President Wilson desires more. He desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war; the allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. Their objects in the war are well known; they have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their divers governments.

"Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail, with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered, until the hour of negotiations. But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro and the indemnities which are due them; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Roumania, with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe guaranteed by a stable settlement based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all peoples, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development, and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the allies by force or against the will of their populations, the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Roumanians and of Czechoslovaks from foreign domination; the enfran-

chisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to western civilization.

"The intentions of his majesty the emperor of Russia regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies. It goes without saying that if the allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism, it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation with which the government of the

United States has never ceased to be inspired. The allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a vigorous close a conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself."

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE FROM BELGIUM.

AMBASSADOR SHARP TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"American Embassy, Paris, Jan. 10, 1917.

"The government of the king, which has associated itself with the answer handed by the president of the French council to the American ambassador on behalf of all, is particularly desirous of paying tribute to the sentiment of humanity which prompted the president of the United States to send his note to the belligerent powers and it highly esteems the friendship expressed for Belgium through his kindly inter-mediation. It desires as much as Mr. Woodrow Wilson to see the present war ended as early as possible.

"But the president seems to believe that the statesmen of the two opposing camps pursue the same objects of war. The example of Belgium unfortunately demonstrates that this is in no wise the fact. Belgium has never, like the central powers, aimed at conquests. The barbarous fashion in which the German government has treated, and still is treating, the Belgian nation does not permit the supposition that Germany will preoccupy herself with guaranteeing in the future the rights of the weak nations which she has not ceased to trample under foot since the war, let loose by her, began to desolate Europe. On the other hand, the government of the king has noted with pleasure and with confidence the assurances that the United States is impatient to co-operate in the measures which will be taken after the conclusion of peace to protect and guarantee the small nations against violence and oppression.

"Previous to the German ultimatum Belgium only aspired to live upon good terms with all her neighbors; she practiced with scrupulous loyalty toward each one of them the duties imposed by her neutrality. In the same manner she has been rewarded by Germany for the confidence she placed in her, through which from one day to the other, without any plausible reason, her neutrality was violated, and the chancellor of the empire, when announcing to the reichstag this violation of right and of treaties, was obliged to recognize the iniquity of such an act and predetermine that it would be repaired.

"But the Germans, after the occupation of Belgian territory, have displayed no better observance of the rules of international law or the stipulations of The Hague convention. They have, by taxation, as heavy as it is arbitrary, drained the resources of the country; they have intentionally ruined its industries, destroyed whole cities, put to death and imprisoned a considerable number of inhabitants. Even now, while they are loudly proclaiming their desire to put an end to the horrors of war, they increase the rigors of the occupation by deport-

ing into servitude Belgian workers by the thousands.

"If there is a country which has the right to say that it has taken up arms to defend its existence, it is assuredly Belgium. Compelled to fight or to submit to shame, she passionately desires that an end be brought to the unprecedented sufferings of her population. But she could only accept a peace which would assure her, as well as equitable reparation, security and guarantees for the future.

"The American people, since the beginning of the war, have manifested for the oppressed Belgian nation their most ardent sympathy. It is an American committee, the commission for relief in Belgium, which, in close union with the government of the king and the national committee, displays an untiring devotion and marvelous activity in revictualing Belgium. The government of the king is happy to avail itself of this opportunity to express its profound gratitude to the commission for relief, as well as to the generous Americans eager to relieve the misery of the Belgian population. Finally, nowhere more than in the United States have the abductions and deportations of Belgian civilians provoked such a spontaneous movement of protestation and indignant reproof.

"These facts, entirely to the honor of the American nation, allow the government of the king to entertain the legitimate hope that at the time of the definite settlement of this long war the voice of the entente powers will find in the United States a unanimous echo to claim in favor of the Belgian nation, innocent victim of German ambition and covetousness, the rank and the place which its irreproachable past, the valor of its soldiers, its fidelity to honor and its remarkable faculties for war assigned to it among the civilized nations."

GERMANY TO THE ALLIES.

On Jan. 11, 1917, the German government handed to the representatives in Berlin of neutral governments the following rejoinder to the reply of the entente to Germany's note of Dec. 12, 1916, containing a proposition to enter at once into peace negotiations:

"Our adversaries declined this proposition, giving as the reason that it is a proposition without sincerity and without importance. The form in which they clothe their communication excludes an answer to them, but the imperial government considers it important to point out to the governments of neutral powers its opinion regarding the situation.

"The central powers have no reason to enter into any discussion regarding the origin of the war. History will judge upon whom the immense guilt of the war shall fall: history's verdict will as little pass over the encircling policy of England, the revengeful policy of France and the endeavor of Russia to gain Constantinople, as over the instigation of the Serbian assassination in Sarajevo and the complete mobilization of Russia, which meant war against Germany. Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and their existence, consider this, their aim of the war, as obtained.

"On the other hand, the hostile powers always went further away from the realization of their plans, which, according to the declarations of their responsible statesmen, were, among others, directed toward the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine and several Prussian provinces, the humiliation and diminution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the partition of Turkey and the mutilation of Bulgaria. In the face of such war aims the demand for restitution, reparation and guarantees in the mouth of our adversaries produces a surprising effect.

"Our adversaries call the proposal of the four allied [Teutonic] powers a war maneuver. Germany and her allies must protest in the most energetic fashion against such a characterization of their motives which were frankly explained. They were persuaded that a peace which was just and acceptable to all the bel-

ligerents was possible, that it could be brought about by an immediate spoken exchange of views, and that, therefore, the responsibility for further bloodshed could not be taken. Their readiness was affirmed without reservation to make known their peace conditions when negotiations were entered into, which refutes every doubt as to their sincerity.

"Our adversaries, who had it in their hands to examine the proposition as to its contents, neither attempted an examination nor made counterproposals. Instead they declared that peace was impossible so long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free existence of small states were not guaranteed.

"The sincerity which our adversary denies to the proposals of the four allied powers will not be conceded by the world to these demands if the world holds before its eyes the fate of the Irish people, the destruction of the liberty and independence of the Boer republic, the subjugation of northern Africa by England, France and Italy, the suppression of Russian alien nations and also the violation of Greece, which is without precedent in history.

"Against the pretended violations of the laws of nations by the four allies those powers are not entitled to complain which from the beginning of the war trampled on justice and tore to pieces the treaties upon which it is built. England already during the first weeks of the war repudiated the London declaration, the content of which had been recognized by its own delegates as a valid law of nations, and in the further course of the war violated in the most severe fashion also the Paris declaration, so that by her arbitrary measures for warfare a condition of lawlessness has been created.

"The war of starvation against Germany and the pressure exercised in England's interest against neutrals are not less scandalously conflicting with the rules of the laws of nations than with the commands of humanity.

"Likewise contrary to the laws of nations and incompatible with the usages of civilization are the use of colored troops in Europe and the extension of the war into Africa, which was done by a breach of existing treaties and which undermine the prestige of the white race on that continent. The barbarous treatment of prisoners, especially in Africa and Russia, and the deportation of the civil population from Eastern Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia and Bukovina are further proof of how our adversaries point out the special situation of Belgium.

"The imperial government is unable to acknowledge that the Belgian government has always observed the duties which were enjoined upon her by her neutrality. Already before the war, Belgium, under England's influence, sought support in military fashion from England and France and thus herself violated the spirit [of the treaty] which she had to guarantee her independence and neutrality.

"Twice the imperial government declared to the Belgian government that it did not come as an enemy to Belgium and asked it to spare to the country the terrors of war. Germany offered to guarantee the integrity and independence of the kingdom to the full extent and compensate for all damages which might be caused by the passage of the German troops. It is known that the royal British government in 1887 was resolved not to oppose the use of the right of way through Belgium under those conditions.

"The Belgian government declined the repeated offer of the imperial government. Upon her and those powers which instigated her to this attitude falls the responsibility for the fate which befell Belgium.

"The accusations about the German warfare in Belgium and the measures taken there in the interest of military safety have been repeatedly refuted by the imperial government as untrue. Germany again offers energetic protest against these calumnies.

"Germany and her allies have made an honest

attempt to terminate the war and open the road for an understanding among the belligerents. The imperial government asserts the fact that it merely depended upon the decision of our adversaries whether the road toward peace should be entered upon or not. The hostile governments declined to accept this road. Upon them falls the full responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed.

"Our allied powers, however, shall continue the struggle in quiet confidence and with firm trust in their right until peace is gained which guarantees to their nations honor, existence and liberty of development, and which to all the nations of the European continent gives the blessing to co-operate in mutual respect and under equal rights together for the solution of the great problems of civilization."

OBSERVATIONS BY SECRETARY BALFOUR.

In a note dated Jan. 13, but not made public until Jan. 18, Arthur Balfour, British secretary of foreign affairs, made the following comments on the peace negotiations in connection with the reply of the entente powers to President Wilson's note of Dec. 18, 1916:

"In sending you a translation of the allied note I desire to make the following observations which you [Ambassador Paoli] should bring to the notice of the United States government.

"I gather from the general tenor of the president's note that, while he is animated by an intense desire that peace should come soon and that when it comes it should be lasting, he does not for the moment at least concern himself with the terms on which it should be arranged.

"His majesty's government entirely share the president's ideas, but they feel strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend on its character and that no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially and hopelessly defective.

"This becomes clearly apparent if we consider the main conditions which made possible the calamities from which the world is suffering. These were the existence of great powers consumed with the lust of domination in the midst of a community of nations ill prepared for defense, plentifully supplied indeed with international laws, but with no machinery for enforcing them and weakened by the fact that neither the boundaries of the various states nor their internal constitution harmonized with the aspirations of their constituent races or secured to them just and equal treatment.

"That this last evil would be greatly mitigated if the allies secured the changes in the map of Europe outlined in their joint note is manifest and I need not labor the point.

"It has been argued, indeed, that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme. The maintenance of the Turkish empire was during many generations regarded by statesmen of worldwide authority as essential to the maintenance of European peace. Why, is it asked, should the cause of peace be now associated with a complete reversal of this traditional policy? The answer is that circumstances have completely changed.

"The Turkey of 'union and progress' is as barbarous as and far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In the hands of Germany it is openly used as an instrument of conquest. Under German officers Turkish soldiers are fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish government controlled, subsidized and supported by Germany has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria more horrible than any recorded in the history even of those unhappy countries.

"Evidently the interests of peace require that Turkish rule over alien races shall be brought to an end, and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France or Italia Irredenta to

Italy, or any of the other territorial changes indicated in the allied note.

"Evidently, however, such territorial rearrangements, though they may diminish the occasions of war, provide no sufficient security against its recurrence. If Germany, or rather those in Germany who mold its opinions and control its destinies, again set out to dominate the world, they may find that, by the new order of things, the adventure is made more difficult, but hardly that it is made impossible.

"They may still have ready to their hand a political system organized on a military basis; they may still accumulate vast stores of military equipment; they may still persist in their methods of attack, so that their more pacific neighbors will be struck down before they can prepare themselves for defense. If so, the hopes for the future of the world entertained by the president will be as far as ever from fulfillment.

"There are those who think that for this disease international treaties and international laws may provide a sufficient cure. But such persons have ill learned the lessons so clearly taught by recent history. While other nations, notably the United States of America and Britain, were striving by treaties of arbitration to make sure that no chance quarrel should mar the peace they desired to make perpetual, Germany stood aloof.

"Her historians and philosophers preached the splendors of war; power was proclaimed as the true end of the state, and the general staff forged with untiring industry the weapons by which at the appointed moment power might be achieved.

"So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, overran and barbarously ill treated a country it was pledged to defend, no state can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn treaty.

"The case is made worse by the reflection that these methods of calculated brutality were designed by the central powers not merely to crush to the dust those with whom they were at war but to intimidate those with whom they were still at peace. Belgium was not only a victim; it was an example. Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed on its occupation, the deportation of a portion of its population, the cruel oppression of the remainder.

"And lest the nations happily protected either by British fleets or by their own German armies should suppose themselves safe from German methods, the submarine has (within its limits) assiduously imitated the barbarous practices of the sister service. The war staffs of the central powers are well content to horrify the world if at the same time they can terrorize it.

"If, then, the central powers succeed it will be by methods like these that they will owe their success. How can any reform of international relations be based on a peace thus obtained? Such a peace would represent the triumph of all the forces which make war certain and make it brutal. It would advertise the futility of all the methods on which civilization relies to eliminate the occasions of international dispute and to mitigate their ferocity.

"Germany and Austria made the present war inevitable by attacking the rights of one small state, and they gained their initial triumphs by violating the treaty guarantees of the territories of another. Are small states going to find in them their future protectors or in treaties made by them a bulwark against aggression? Terrorism by land and sea will have proved itself the instrument of victory.

"Are the victors likely to abandon it on the appeal of neutrals? If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us? If the violation of the most fundamental canons of international law be crowned with success, will it not be in vain that the

assembled nations labor to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but powers who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

"Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the president for peace, they do not believe peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled.

"The first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened.

"The second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the central powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples.

"The third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

"These conditions may be difficult of fulfillment. But we believe them to be in general harmony with the president's ideas, and we are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated (so far as Europe is concerned) in the joint note.

"Therefore it is that this country has made, is making and is prepared to make sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history. It bears these heavy burdens not merely that it may thus fulfill its treaty obligations, nor yet that it may secure a barren triumph of one group of nations over another.

"It bears them because it firmly believes that on the success of the allies depend the prospects of peaceful civilization and of those international reforms which the best thinkers of the new world as of the old date to hope may follow on the cessation of our present calamities."

WILSON FOR WORLD PEACE LEAGUE.

ADDRESS TO AMERICAN SENATE.

Ignoring precedent and regarding the separate of the United States as his counselor in foreign affairs, President Woodrow Wilson appeared before the upper house of congress Jan. 22, 1917, and explained why he thought the country should take part in a world league to preserve peace. His speech in full was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: On Dec. 18 last I addressed an identic note to the governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own, many of whose vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy.

"The central powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace.

"The entente powers have replied much more definitely and have stated in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement.

"We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be given by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take that for granted.

"I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final

determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you, without reserve, the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our government in these days to come, when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might, in all that it was and did, show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

"That service is nothing less than this—to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve in formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

"The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind—not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward, when it may be too late.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

"The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

"I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace sure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it.

"If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind. The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether there is a peace where such guaranty can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world de-

pend is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.

"Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

"They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be adopted in humiliation, under duress at a tolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently but only as upon quicksand.

"Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

"The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend.

"Equality of territory or of resources thereof of course cannot be, nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, nor ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

"I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I speak of this not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable, because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind.

"The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it and all the world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice and freedom and right.

"So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the seas. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guaranty which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

"And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconstruction of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such change is convincing and compelling.

"There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at peace and free. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programs of military preparation.

"Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderant armaments are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained.

"The statesmen of the world must plan for peace, and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

"I have spoken of these matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority amongst all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back.

"I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out, concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

"And in holding out the expectation that the people and government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such

terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment rather of all that we have professed or striven for.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

"I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of powers. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

"I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty, and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

"These are American principles, American policies. We can stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail."

LAW REPLIES TO WILSON.

In an address at a meeting held in Bristol, England, Jan. 24, Andrew Bonar Law, member of the British war council and chancellor of the exchequer, made what was regarded as the official reply of Britain to President Wilson's speech in the United States senate Jan. 22. Mr. Law said:

"The end of the war is peace. The Germans made us what they have called an offer of peace. It received from the allied governments the reply which it deserved—the only possible reply.

"Most of you have, I presume, read the speech by President Wilson. It is a frank speech and it is right that any member of one of the allied governments who refers to it should speak with equal frankness. It is impossible that he and we can look on it from the same point of view.

"The head of a great neutral, whatever his private views may be, must adopt a neutral attitude. America is far removed from the horrors of this war. We are in the midst of them. America is neutral; we are not neutral. We believe that the essence of this conflict is a question which is as old as time—the difference between right and wrong.

"We believe—we know—that this war is a war of naked aggression; that crimes which have accompanied the conduct of the war, which have been unknown in the world for centuries, are small in comparison with the initial crime of plunging the world into war by cold blooded calculation because those responsible thought it would pay.

"President Wilson's speech had this aim—to gain peace now and secure peace for the future. That is our aim and our only aim. He hoped to secure this by a league of peace and he not only spoke in favor of such a league but he is trying to induce the American senate to take the steps necessary to give effect to it.

"It would not be right to regard this proposal as something altogether utopian. I think we may hope that the time will come when all the nations of the world will play the part which Cromwell described as his life work—to act as

constable and keep peace. That time will come, I hope.

"But this whole subject is not an abstract question for the future. It is a question of life and death now. In judging whether that result can be secured by his methods, it is impossible for us to forget the past.

"For generations humane men—men of good will among all nations—have striven by The Hague convention, by peace conference and by all other means to make war impossible, or at least to mitigate the horrors of war.

"When war comes, by what means can these barriers built up against barbarism be made effective? They cannot be preserved by the belligerents if any of them choose to ignore them. It is only from neutral states that effective sanction can be given to them.

"What happened? At the very outbreak of the war the Germans swept aside every one of these barriers. They tore up treaties which they themselves solemnly signed. They strewed mines in the open sea. They committed every atrocity on sea and land against The Hague convention which they had themselves signed.

"They made war on women and children. They destroyed neutrals as ruthlessly as they did their enemies. They are, at this moment, driving the population of conquered territories into slavery, and, worse, even than that, they are making some of the subjects of their enemies take up arms against their own country.

"All this has been done and no neutral power has been able to stop it. No neutral power, indeed, has made any protest against it. We must then take other means to secure the future peace of the world.

"We have rejected the German offer to enter into negotiations not from lust of conquest or desire for shining victories. We have rejected it not from a spirit of vindictiveness or a desire for revenge, but because peace now would mean a peace based on victory.

"It would be a peace which would leave the military machine unbroken, with the halo of success surrounding it. It would leave the control of that machine in the hands of the same men who for a generation prepared for war, who would make the same preparation again and who would choose their own time to plunge the world into the horrors which we are now enduring.

"Our aim is the same as President Wilson's. What he is longing for we are fighting for. Our sons and brothers are risking their lives for it and we mean to secure it.

"The hearts of the people of this country are longing for peace; we are praying for peace, for a peace which will bring back to us in safety those who are fighting our battles, and a peace which will mean that those who will not come back have not laid down their lives in vain."

POPE APPEALS FOR PEACE.

On Aug. 15 it became known that Pope Benedict XV. had addressed an appeal for the restoration of peace in Europe and on the following day the text of the document, which was dated Aug. 1, was made public, together with an introduction by Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary. Following is the full text of the appeal as translated by the British foreign office:

"Your majesty: The holy father, anxious to do everything he can in order to put an end to the conflict which for the last three years has ravaged the civilized world, has decided to submit to the leaders of the belligerent peoples concrete peace proposals exposed in a document which I have the honor to attach to this letter. May God grant that the words of his holiness will this time produce the desired effect for the good of the whole of humanity.

"The holy see not having diplomatic relations with the French government or with the government of Italy or the United States, I very respectfully beg your majesty to be good enough to have handed a copy of his holiness' appeal to the president of the French republic,

to his majesty the king of Italy, and to the president of the United States. I also beg to add twelve other copies, which I request your majesty to be good enough to hand to the leaders of the nations friendly to the allies, with the exception, however, of Russia, Belgium and Brazil, to whom the document has been sent direct.

"In expressing to your majesty my sincere thanks for this extreme kindness, I am happy to take the opportunity to offer you the homage of sentiment, a very profound respect, with which I have the honor to sign myself, your majesty's very humble and devoted servant, "GASPARRI."

The pope's appeal follows:

"To the leaders of the belligerent peoples:

"Since the beginning of our pontificate, with the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe, we have had in view above everything three things to preserve:

"Perfect impartiality toward all belligerents as is suitable for him who is the common father and who loves all his children with equal affection.

"Continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the supreme spiritual charge has confided to us with Christ.

"Finally, as our pacific mission also requires, to omit nothing as long as it was in our power, which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and their leaders to more moderate resolution, to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

"Whoever has followed our work during those three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that if we have always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence we have not ceased to exhort the people and the belligerent brothers again to become brethren, although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

"Toward the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the nations in conflict most lively exhortations and, more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all.

"Unfortunately our appeal was not heard and the war continued desperately for another two years, with all its horrors. It became even more cruel and extended over the earth, over the sea and in the air, and one saw desolation and death descend upon the cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent population, and now no one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months, or, worse still, other years are about to be added to this sanguinary triennium.

"Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? And Europe, so glorious and so flourishing, is it going as if stricken by a universal madness to run to the abyss and to lend its hand to its own suicide?

"In such a terrible situation, in the presence of a menace so serious, we who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties, but are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, are led by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying work.

"Through the voice even of humanity and of reason we once more emit the cry of peace and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations.

"But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had counseled us in the past, we now wish to make a more concrete and practical proposal and to invite the governments of the belligerent peoples to come to

an agreement upon the following points which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them:

"First of all, the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments according to the rules and guaranties to be established in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each state.

"Then in the substitution for armies the institution of arbitration, with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

"Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas which would contribute to the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

"As to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified moreover by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will undertake the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

"If for certain cases there exist particular reasons they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

"Consequently on the part of Germany the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guaranty of her full political, military and economic independence toward it.

"The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties similar restitution of the German colonies.

"As regards the territorial questions, as for example those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and of the general welfare of the great human society.

"The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan states and territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and the sufferings which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

"Such are the principal bases whereon we believe the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts and to prepare a solution of the economic question so important for the future and for the material well-being of all belligerent states.

"Therefore, in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre.

"The whole world recognizes that the honor of the arms of both sides is safe. Inclined our ears, therefore, to our prayer, we accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace.

* * * Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

"On your decision depend the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people; in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

"May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of pacificators.

"As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace we implore for you the light and counsel of the Divine Spirit. BENEDICT.

"At the Vatican, Aug. 1 [1917]."

PRESIDENT REPLIES TO POPE.

Having given due consideration to the pope's peace proposal, President Wilson sent the following reply, signed, as is customary, by the secretary of state:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1917.

To His Holiness Benedictus XV., Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of your holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated Aug. 1, 1917, the president of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

"Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of his holiness the pope; must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes.

"Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment what will insure us against it.

"His holiness, in substance, proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

"It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it.

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor, which chose its own time for the war: delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless and of the poor—and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

"This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose, but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

"To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his holiness the pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the newborn Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German government has of late accustomed the world.

"Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

"Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restriction meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury.

"The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the imperial German government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people of course included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

"The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved, or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government on the one hand and a group of free peoples on the other? This is the test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the imperial German government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong.

"Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guaranty of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting.

"Without such guaranties treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation could now depend on.

"We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers.

"God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO POPE.

Germany's reply to Pope Benedict's message was made public Sept. 21. It was signed by Chancellor Michaelis and was addressed to Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state. Following is the full text of the German note:

"Herr Cardinal: Your eminence has been good enough, together with your letter of Aug. 2, to transmit to the kaiser and king, my most gracious master, the note of his holiness the pope, in which, his holiness, filled with grief at the devastations of the world war, makes an emphatic peace appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The kaiser-king has deigned to acquaint me with your eminence's letter and to intrust the reply to me.

"His majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude his holiness' efforts in a spirit of true impartiality to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. The kaiser sees in the latest step of his holiness fresh proof of his noble and humane feelings, and cherishes a lively desire that for the benefit of the entire world the papal appeal may meet with success.

"The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding among all peoples and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and the whole hearted support from his majesty, seeing that the kaiser, since taking over the government, has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

"In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German reichstag on June 25, 1888, the kaiser promised that his love of the German army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced on us by an attack on the empire or its allies.

"The German army should safeguard peace for us and should peace, nevertheless, be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor.

"The kaiser has by his acts fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.

"In the crisis which led to the present world conflagration his majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means.

"After the war had broken out, against his wish and desire, the kaiser, in conjunction with his high allies, was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people supported his majesty in his keen desire for peace.

"Germany sought within her national frontier the free development of her spiritual and material possessions and outside the imperial territory unhindered competition with nations enjoying equal rights and equal esteem.

"The free play of forces in the world in peaceable wrestling with one another would lead to the highest perfecting of the noblest human possessions.

"A disastrous concatenation of events in the year 1914 absolutely broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena.

"Appreciating the importance of his holiness' declaration, the imperial government has not failed to submit the suggestion contained therein to earnest and scrupulous examination. Special measures which the government has taken in closest contact with representatives of the German people, for discussing and answering the questions raised, prove how earnestly it desires, in accordance with his holiness' desires and the peace resolution of the reichstag on July 19, to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace.

"The imperial government greets with special sympathy the leading idea of the peace appeal

wherein his holiness clearly expresses the conviction that in the future the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right. We are also convinced that the sick body of human society can be healed only by fortifying its moral strength of right. From this would follow, according to his holiness' view, the simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all states and the institution of obligatory arbitration for international disputes.

"We share his holiness' view that definite rules and a certain safeguard for a simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, on sea and in the air, as well as for the true freedom of the community and high seas, are the things in treating which the international relations should find first hopeful expression. The task would then of itself arise to decide international differences of opinion, not by the use of armed forces, but by peaceful methods, especially by arbitration, whose high peace producing effect we, together with his holiness, fully recognize.

"The imperial government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German empire and people.

"Germany, owing to her geographical situation and economic requirements, has to rely on peaceful intercourse with her neighbors and with distant countries. No people, therefore, has more reason than the German people to wish that instead of universal hatred and battle a conciliatory, fraternal spirit should prevail between nations.

"If the nations are guided by this spirit it will be recognized to their advantage that the important thing is to lay more stress upon what unites them in their relations. They will also succeed in settling individual points of conflict which are still undecided in such a way that conditions of existence will be created which will be satisfactory to every nation and thereby a repetition of this great world catastrophe would appear impossible.

"Only on this condition can a lasting peace be founded which would promote an intellectual rapprochement and a return to the economic prosperity of human society. This serious and sincere conviction encourages our confidence that our enemies also may see a suitable basis in the ideas submitted by his holiness for approaching nearer to the preparation of future peace under conditions corresponding to a spirit of reasonableness and to the situation in Europe."

AUSTRIAN REPLY TO POPE.

Simultaneously with the German reply to Pope Benedict's peace note the response of Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary was made public. The text follows:

"Holy Father: With due veneration and deep emotion we take cognizance of the new representations your holiness, in fulfillment of the holy office entrusted you by God, makes to us and the heads of the other belligerent states with the noble intention of leading the heavily tried nations to a unity that will restore peace to them.

"With a thankful heart we received this fresh gift of fatherly care which you, holy father, always bestow on all peoples without distinction, and from the depth of our heart we greet the moving exhortation which your holiness has addressed to the governments of the belligerent peoples.

"During this cruel war we have always looked up to your holiness as to the highest personage, who in virtue of his mission, which reaches beyond earthly things and, thanks to the high conception of his duties laid upon him, stands high above the belligerent peoples and who is inaccessible to all influence, was able to find a way which may lead to the realization of our own desire for peace, lasting and honorable for all parties.

"Since ascending the throne of our ancestors, and fully conscious of the responsibility which

we bear before God and men for the fate of Austro-Hungarian monarchy, we have never lost sight of the high aim of restoring to our peoples as speedily as possible the blessings of peace.

"Soon after our accession to the throne it was vouchsafed us, in common with our allies, to undertake a step which had been considered and prepared by our exalted predecessor, Francis Joseph, to pave the way for a lasting and honorable peace.

"We gave expression to this desire in a speech from the throne delivered at the opening of the Austrian reichsrath, thereby showing that we are striving after a peace that shall free the future life of the nation from rancor and a thirst for revenge and that shall secure them for generations to come from the employment of armed forces.

"Our joint government has meanwhile not failed in repeated and emphatic declarations, which could be heard by all the world, to give expression to our own will and that of the Austro-Hungarian peoples to prepare an end to bloodshed by a peace such as your holiness has in mind.

"Happy in the thought that our desires from the first were directed toward the same object which your holiness to-day characterizes as one we strive for, we have taken into close consideration the concrete and practical suggestions of your holiness and have come to the following conclusions:

"With deep rooted conviction we agree to the leading idea of your holiness that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination of armed forces and on the moral force of right and on the rule of international justice and legality.

"We, too, are imbued with the hope that a strengthening of the sense of right would morally regenerate humanity. We support, therefore, your holiness' view that the negotiations between the belligerents should and could lead to an understanding by which, with the creation of appropriate guaranties, armaments on land and sea and in the air might be reduced simultaneously, reciprocally and gradually to a fixed limit, and whereby the high seas, which rightly belong to all the nations of the earth, may be freed from domination or paramountcy and be opened equally for the use of all.

"Fully conscious of the importance of the promotion of peace on the method proposed by your holiness—namely, to submit international disputes to compulsory arbitration—we are also prepared to enter into negotiations regarding this proposal.

"If, as we most heartily desire, agreements should be arrived at between the belligerents which would realize this sublime ideal and thereby give security to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy for its unhampered future development, it cannot then be difficult to find a satisfactory solution of the other questions which still remain to be settled between the belligerents in a spirit of justice and of a reasonable consideration of the conditions for existence of both parties.

"If the nations of the earth were to enter, with a desire for peace, into negotiations with one another in the sense of your holiness' proposals, then peace could blossom forth from them.

"The nations could attain complete freedom of movement on the high seas, heavy material burdens could be taken from them, and new sources of prosperity opened to them.

"Guided by a spirit of moderation and conciliation, we see in the proposals of your holiness a suitable basis for initiating negotiations with a view to preparing a peace, just to all and lasting, and we earnestly hope our present enemies may be animated by the same ideas.

"In this spirit we beg that the Almighty may bless the work of peace begun by your holiness."

OTHER PEACE MOVES.

REICHTSTAG RESOLUTION.

There were numerous attempts in the course of the year to hold peace congresses in Sweden, Switzerland and other countries, but they came to nothing. In Germany some of the parties were eager to secure peace, and with that end in view a coalition was formed in the reichstag of clericals, socialists and radicals. It agreed upon the following resolutions, which were passed July 19 by a vote of 214 to 116, with seventeen not voting:

"As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—'We are driven by no lust of conquest.'

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.

"The reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

"The reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

"The reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland. In their heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

The resolutions caused a great deal of discussion in Germany and in some quarters were hailed as portending peace at an early day. They figured in the cabinet upheavals that followed and had considerable to do with the shaping of politics in the empire. In entente circles, with the exception of Russia, the resolutions were received with more or less indifference.

BOLSHEVIKI PEACE OFFER.

Leon Trotsky, "commissioner" of foreign affairs in the bolshevik or radical government of Russia (see "Revolution in Russia"), sent the following message to the embassies in Petrograd Nov. 22:

"I herewith have the honor to inform you, Mr. Ambassador, that the All-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates organized, on Oct. 26, a new government in the form of a council of national commissioners. The head of this government is Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The direction of the foreign policy has been intrusted to me, in the capacity of national commissioner for foreign affairs.

"Drawing attention to the text of the offer of an armistice and a democratic peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nations, approved by the All-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, I have the honor to beg you to regard the above document as a formal offer of an immediate armistice on all fronts and the immediate opening of peace negotiations—an offer with which the authoritative government of the Russian republic has addressed itself simultaneously to all the belligerent peoples and their governments.

"Accept my assurances, Mr. Ambassador, of the profound respect of the soldiers and workmen's government for the people of France, which cannot help aiming at peace, as well as all the rest of the nations exhausted and made bloodless by this unexampled slaughter.

L. TROTSKY,
"National Commissioner of Foreign Affairs."

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD WAR.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—NO. 1—65TH CONGRESS.]

[S. J. Res. 1.]

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Joint Resolution Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOS. R. MARSHALL,

*Vice-President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

Approved, April 6, 1917,
WOODROW WILSON.

The United States entered the European war April 6, 1917, after having exhausted all diplomatic resources to preserve the neutrality of the nation. It was the desire of President Wilson, his advisers and the country as a whole to remain at peace with the world, but the men in authority in Germany would it otherwise. They compelled America to take up the sword in defense of rights well established under international law as well as the laws of humanity. They attempted to deny the freedom of the seas to neutral countries by declaring closed to navigation large areas of the waters adjacent to Britain, France and Italy and announcing that all ships found within these forbidden waters would be sunk without regard to the safety of passengers and crews. This order was carried out to the letter so far as it lay within their power and many hundreds of men, women and children were sent to their deaths without a chance of rescue. This savage warfare, which was applied to citizens of the

United States as well as to those of all other countries, neutral and belligerent, was the direct cause of America's entrance into the war.

SYMPATHY ALIENATED.

There were a number of things which alienated the sympathy of Americans from Germany at the beginning of the war and as it progressed. These were:

Belief that Germany started the conflict not in self-defense but for purposes of aggression.

Invasion of Belgium in violation of a treaty to the observance of which Germany was pledged.

Unduly harsh treatment of American citizens in Germany at the time of mobilization and immediately after.

Alliance of Germany with Turkey—a country responsible for brutal massacres of Armenians both before and after the war began.

Burning of Belgian cities, massacres of Belgian citizens, imposition of heavy "indemnities"

or war levies on Belgian and French cities and carrying into virtual slavery Belgian and French men and women.

Execution of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, and of Capt. Fryatt.

Invasion of France without cause.

Development in the United States of an army of spies and paid agents directed by German and Austrian officials to destroy munition plants, vessels and other property by means of fires and bombs and to cause strikes.

Widespread pro-German propaganda in opposition to the government.

Attempt to cause Mexico to ally herself with Japan and make war upon America.

The killing of noncombatants in France and England by means of Zeppelins and aeroplanes throwing explosives on unfortified cities and towns in contravention of international law.

The introduction of poison gas in warfare.

The bombing of hospitals and sinking of hospital ships.

The complete devastation of evacuated regions in France.

In addition to all these things it was felt that the cause of democracy was in grave peril from German autocracy and militarism and that if the world was to escape from German domination the United States must join the allied powers in fighting the Teutonic alliance. It has been repeatedly said with truth that America is fighting for—

Humanity,

Democracy,

Liberty,

Justice,

Rights of small nations,

Freedom of the seas.

But, as has already been pointed out, the immediate cause of America's entry into the war was the disregard of American rights on the high seas in violation of international law and the destruction of American lives and property.

Feb. 4, 1915, the German admiralty issued a proclamation declaring the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English channel, to be a war zone and that on and after Feb. 13, 1915, every enemy merchant ship found in that zone would be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account.

FIRST WARNING FROM AMERICA.

President Wilson through the state department promptly protested against this order in a note dated Feb. 10, 1915, in which he used the following memorable words:

"If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two nations. If such a deplorable situation should arise, the imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

SINKING OF LUSITANIA.

In contemptuous disregard of this warning a German submarine torpedoed and sank the great liner Lusitania May 7, 1915, off the coast of Ireland, causing a loss of 1,198 lives, of which 102 were those of Americans. In a note to the German government sent May 13, 1915, the president through William J. Bryan, then secretary

of state, pointed out that expressions of regret and offers of reparation could not justify such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania. The note ended with these words:

"The imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

After some further correspondence the German government, through its ambassador, Count J. von Bernstorff, on Sept. 1, 1915, gave the following assurance to the United States:

"Liners will not be sunk by submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

PLEDGES ARE BROKEN.

The story of the events following this promise—events which slowly but surely dragged the United States into war with Germany—was told briefly but adequately by W. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in a speech on the second liberty loan delivered at the annual convention of the American Bankers' association at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 23, 1917. It follows:

"This promise [of Sept. 1, 1915] was promptly violated. On Oct. 15, six weeks thereafter, the British steamship Arabic was sunk and three American lives were lost. The German government said to the United States:

"The imperial German government regrets and disavows the act and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly."

"Scarcely had this assurance been received before the Italian steamer Ancona was torpedoed without warning and seven American lives were destroyed. On the 29th of November, 1915, the American vessel William P. Frye was sunk in violation of international law. Following that, attacks were made upon several American vessels in gross violation of these promises, and on Dec. 10 the British liner Persia was sunk in the Mediterranean without warning and more than 300 passengers and members of the crew were lost, among them being an American consul traveling to his post. This American consul was obliged to sail on this British vessel because there was no American vessel upon which he could travel, and he was killed while in the line of duty, bearing upon his person the flag of the American republic. He was entitled to protection under international law, as well as under the repeated assurances of the German government."

"On Jan. 7, 1916, the German government again assured the United States that German submarines in the Mediterranean would not sink enemy merchant vessels, except in accordance with the general principles of international law, and 'only after passengers and crews had been accorded safety.' On Feb. 16, 1916, the German government said to the United States:

"Germany has limited her submarine warfare because of her long-standing friendship with the United States, and because by the sinking of the Lusitania, which caused the death of citizens of the United States, the German retaliation affected neutrals, which was not the intention, as retaliation should be confined to enemy subjects."

"The German government promptly proceeded to disregard these assurances, sinking numerous ships without warning, injuring a number of American citizens and imperiling the lives of many more. Whereupon the American government notified the German government on the 18th of April, 1916, two months thereafter, that:

"If it is still the purpose of the imperial German government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recog-

nized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether.

"Whereupon the German government, on the 4th of May, 1916, about two weeks thereafter, gave definite assurances to this government that new orders had been issued to German naval officers 'in accordance with the general principles of visit and search in the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law.'

"Again, and in spite of these repeated assurances, the German government proceeded to sink merchant vessels without warning and without securing the safety of the lives of passengers and crew. One American was killed on the British steamer Cabosha on Oct. 20, 1915; eight Americans were killed on the British steamer Marina, Oct. 28, 1915; seventeen Americans were killed on the British steamship Russia, Dec. 14, 1916.

"Between Feb. 3 and April 1, 1917, almost two months, one American was killed on the British steamship Eavston, ten Americans were killed on the British steamer Vedamore, one American was killed on the British steamship Torino, one American was killed on the French steamer Athos, eight Americans were killed on the British steamship Laconia, one American was killed on the Norwegian steamship Sjustad, five Americans were killed on the American steamship Vigilantia, seven Americans were killed on the American steamship Healdton and nineteen Americans were killed or missing from the British steamship Crispin. Besides this, seven American steamships were sunk by German submarines in these two months, but no Americans, except five on the Vigilantia, were killed.

"Moreover, the British steamer Yarrowdale was captured by a German auxiliary cruiser prior to our entry into the war, and seventy-two American citizens were taken as prisoners of war by Germany, which was a clear violation of American rights. They were maltreated and abused and subsequently released."

GERMANY DEFIES AMERICA.

ANNOUNCES RUTHLESS SEA WARFARE.

The following note signed by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, was handed to Secretary Lansing Jan. 31, 1917. It was identical with a note given to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin by the German foreign office:

"Mr. Secretary of State: Your excellency was good enough to transmit to the imperial government a copy of the message which the president of the United States of America addressed to the senate on the 22d inst.

"The imperial government has given it the earnest consideration which the president's statements deserve, inspired as they are by a deep sentiment of responsibility.

"It is highly gratifying to the imperial government to ascertain that the main tendencies of this important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations.

"Germany would be sincerely glad if, in recognition of this principle, countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence, should now obtain their freedom.

"The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues.

"On the other hand, Germany will gladly cooperate in all efforts to prevent future wars. The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condition of the free existence of nations and

the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political program.

"All the more the imperial government regrets that the attitude of her enemies, who are so entirely opposed to peace, makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals.

"Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace and had set down as a basis the guaranty of existence, honor and free development of their peoples. Their aims, as had been expressly stated in the note of Dec. 12, 1916, were not directed toward the destruction or annihilation of their enemies, and were, according to their conviction, perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations.

"As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues.

"Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men but also in the statutes of the economical conference in Paris that it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude and especially to wage a systematic economic war against her.

"The attempt of the four [central] allied powers to bring about peace has failed owing to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pretense of following the principle of nationality our enemies have disclosed their real aims in this way, viz., to dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

"To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the will of destruction. They desire to fight to the bitter end.

"A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation.

"In brutal contempt of international law, the group of powers led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also, by ruthless pressure, compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the entente powers, or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees.

"The American government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas.

"The English government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation.

"Thus British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world, indifferent to the laws of humanity, indifferent to the protest of the neutrals, whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own allies.

"Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war will on both sides preserve the life of thousands of brave soldiers and be a benefit to mankind.

"The imperial government could not justify before its own conscience, before the German people, and before history the neglect of any means destined to bring about the end of the war. Like the president of the United States,

the imperial government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiations.

"After the attempts to come to an understanding with the entente powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the imperial government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

"Sincerely trusting that the people and government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the imperial government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality and assist on their part to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

"J. BERNSTORFF."

BLOCKADE ZONES ANNOUNCED.

Simultaneously with the presentation of the above note to the American government, Germany made the following official announcement to the United States and the other neutral nations:

"From Feb. 1, 1917, sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice in the following blockade zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean:

"In the north—The zone is confined by a line at a distance of twenty sea miles along the Dutch coast to Terschelling fire ship, the degree of longitude from Terschelling fire ship to Udsire, a line from there across the point 62 degrees north of 0 degree longitude to 62 degrees north 5 degrees west, farther to a point three sea miles south of the southern point of the Farve [Farøe] Islands, from there across the point 62 degrees north 10 degrees west to 61 degrees north 15 degrees west, then 57 degrees north 20 degrees west to 47 degrees north 20 degrees west, farther to 43 degrees north 15 degrees west, then along the degree of latitude 43 degrees north to twenty sea miles from Cape Finisterre and at a distance of twenty sea miles along the north coast of Spain to the French boundary.

"In the south—The Mediterranean remains open as follows: The sea west of the line Point des Espiquettes to 38 degrees 20 minutes north and 6 degrees east, also north and west of a zone sixty-one sea miles wide along the north African coast, beginning at 2 degrees longitude west. For the connection of this sea zone with Greece there is provided a zone of a width of twenty sea miles north and east of the following line: 38 degrees north and 6 degrees east to 38 degrees north and 10 degrees west to 37 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees 30 minutes east. From there leads a zone twenty sea miles wide, west of 22 degrees 30 minutes eastern longitude, into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral ships navigating these blockade zones do so at their own risk. Although care has been taken that neutral ships which are on their way toward ports of the blockade zones on Feb. 1, 1917, and have come in the vicinity of the latter, will be spared during a sufficiently long period, it is strongly advised to warn them with all available means in order to cause their return.

"Neutral ships which on Feb. 1 are in ports of the blockade zones can with the same safety leave them.

"The instructions given to the commanders of German submarines provide for a sufficiently long period during which the safety of passengers on unarmed enemy passenger ships is guaranteed.

"Americans en route to the blockade zone on freight steamers of the enemy are not endangered, as the enemy's shipping firms can

prevent such ships in time from entering the zone.

"Sailing of regular American passenger steamers may continue undisturbed after Feb. 1, 1917, if—

"(a) The port destination is Falmouth.

"(b) Sailing to or coming from that port, course is taken via the Scilly islands and a point 50 degrees north 20 degrees west.

"(c) The steamers are marked in the following way, which must not be allowed to other vessels in American ports: On ship's hull and superstructure three vertical stripes, one meter wide each, to be painted alternately white and red. Each mast should show a large flag, checkered white and red, and the stern the American national flag. Care should be taken that during the dark the national flag and the painted marks are easily recognizable from a distance and that the boats are well lighted throughout.

"(d) One steamer a week sails in each direction, with arrival at Falmouth on Sunday and departure from Falmouth on Wednesday.

"(e) United States government guarantees that no contraband (according to German contraband list) is carried by these steamers."

Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined were added.

The following was made public in Berlin Feb. 3:

"The eastern limit of the blockaded zone around England has been altered as follows: The line now runs from the point 52 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 4 degrees east longitude, across to the point 56 degrees north latitude, 4 degrees east longitude, to the point 56 degrees north latitude, 4 degrees 50 minutes east longitude. Otherwise the line remains as already announced."

ANOTHER MEMORANDUM.

The following memorandum was delivered to the state department by Ambassador Bernstorff at the same time as the foregoing, but was not made public until Feb. 1. The understanding was that it had been prepared at the German embassy on instructions from Berlin prior to President Wilson's peace address to the senate and then withheld for the time being.

"After bluntly refusing Germany's peace offer the entente powers stated in their note addressed to the American government that they are determined to continue the war in order to deprive Germany of German provinces in the west and east, to destroy Austria-Hungary and to annihilate Turkey.

"In waging war with such aims the entente allies are violating all rules of international law, as they prevent the legitimate trade of neutrals with the central powers, and of the neutrals among themselves.

"Germany has, so far, not made unrestricted use of the weapon which she possesses in her submarines.

"Since the entente powers, however, have made it impossible to come to an understanding based upon equality of rights of all nations, as proposed by the central powers, and have instead declared only such a peace to be possible which shall be dictated by the entente allies and shall result in the destruction and the humiliation of the central powers, Germany is unable further to forego the full use of her submarines.

"The imperial government, therefore, does not doubt that the government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the entente allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the central powers, and that the government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the entente allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by

forcibly preventing after Feb. 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France and Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc. All ships met within that zone will be sunk.

"The imperial government is confident that this measure will result in a speedy termination of the war and in the restoration of peace which the government of the United States has so much at heart.

"Like the government of the United States, Germany and her allies had hoped to reach this goal by negotiations. Now that the war, through the fault of Germany's enemies, has to be continued, the imperial government feels sure that the government of the United States will understand the necessity of adopting such measures as are destined to bring about a speedy end of the horrible and useless bloodshed.

"The imperial government hopes all the more for such an understanding of her position, as the neutrals have under the pressure of the entente powers suffered great losses, being forced by them either to give up their entire trade or to limit it according to conditions arbitrarily determined by Germany's enemies in violation of international law."

BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

WILSON ADVISES CONGRESS OF ACT.

President Wilson, after consulting the members of his cabinet and other advisers, appeared before a joint session of the senate and house in the hall of the house of representatives at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 3, and personally read the following message:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: The imperial German government on the 31st day of January announced to this government and to the governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the 1st day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

"Let me remind the congress that on the 18th of April last, in view of the sinking on the 24th of March of the cross channel steamer Sussex by a German submarine, without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of lives of several citizens of the United States who were passengers aboard her, this government addressed a note to the imperial German government in which it made the following declaration:

"If it is still the purpose of the imperial German government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether."

"In reply to this declaration the imperial German government gave this government the following assurance:

"The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes itself now, as before, to be in agreement with the government of the United States.

"The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that the German naval forces have re-

ceived the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

"But," it added, "neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated."

"To this the government of the United States replied on the 8th of May, accepting, of course, the assurances given, but adding:

"The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the imperial government's note of the 4th instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding, the government of the United States notifies the imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

"To this note of the 8th of May the imperial German government made no reply.

"On the 31st of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German ambassador handed to the secretary of state, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contained the following statement:

"The imperial government, therefore, does not doubt that the government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the entente allies' brutal methods of war, and by their determination to destroy the central powers, and that the government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the entente allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after Feb. 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk."

"I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the imperial government's note of the 4th of May, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine war-

fare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

"I have, therefore, directed the secretary of state to announce to his excellency the German ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German empire are severed and that the American ambassador to Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to his excellency his passports.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German government, this sudden and deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the willful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded, if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

"We do not desire any hostile conflict with the imperial German government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people.

"We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of willful injustice on the part of the government of Germany!"

GERMAN AMBASSADOR GIVEN HIS PASSPORTS.

In accordance with the decision of the president, Robert Lansing, the secretary of state, sent the following notification to Count J. H. von Bernstorff:

"Department of State, Feb. 3, 1917.

"Excellency: In acknowledging the note with accompanying memoranda, which you delivered into my hands on the afternoon of Jan. 31, and which announced the purpose of your government as to the future conduct of submarine warfare, I would direct your attention to the following statements appearing in the correspondence which has passed between the government of the United States and the imperial government in regard to submarine warfare."

[Then follow the quotations used by the president in addressing congress: That from the Sussex note giving notification of a severance of diplomatic relations unless Germany's submarine warfare is brought within international law; that from the German reply giving new pledges, but reserving liberty of action should the allied blockade continue unmodified; that

from the American rejoinder saying the United States could not predicate Germany's compliance with international law upon the conduct of another belligerent; and lastly that from a memorandum accompanying the German note on Jan. 31 giving notice of unrestricted naval warfare.]

"In view of this declaration," the note concludes, "which withdraws suddenly and without prior intimation the solemn assurance given in the imperial government's note of May 4, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which it explicitly announced in its note of April 13, 1916, it would take in the event that the imperial government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare then employed and to which the imperial government now purposes again to resort.

"The president has therefore directed me to announce to your excellency that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German empire are severed and that the American ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn, and in accordance with such announcement to deliver to your excellency your passports.

"I have the honor to be, etc.

"ROBERT LANSING."

SUGGESTION TO NEUTRALS.

The state department on Feb. 3 sent to the American diplomatic representatives in neutral countries the following instructions:

"You will immediately notify the government to which you are accredited that the United States, because of the German government's recent announcement of its intention to renew unrestricted submarine warfare, has no choice but to follow the course laid down in its note of April 13, 1916 [the Sussex note].

"It has, therefore, recalled the American ambassador from Berlin and has delivered passports to the German ambassador to the United States.

"Say also that the president is reluctant to believe Germany actually will carry out her threat against neutral commerce, but if it be done the president will ask congress to authorize use of the national power to protect American citizens engaged in their peaceful and lawful errands on the seas.

"The course taken is, in the president's view, entirely in conformity with the principles he enunciated in his address to the senate Jan. 12. [The address proposing a world league for peace.]

"He believes it will make for the peace of the world if other neutral powers can find it possible to take similar action.

"Report fully and immediately on the reception of this announcement and upon the suggestion as to similar action."

STAND TAKEN BY NEUTRALS.

To the foregoing suggestion the neutral powers addressed returned replies expressive of sympathy with the action taken by the United States, but declining to break with Germany, though all sent notes to that country strongly objecting to the policy of ordering the submarines to make unrestricted warfare on merchant ships of belligerents and neutrals in violation of international law. Spain, for example, in its protest to Germany used this language:

"The Spanish government cannot admit the legality of exceptional methods of warfare. These methods, indeed, notwithstanding Spain's rights as a neutral and her scrupulous fulfillment of the duties incumbent upon her as such, make more difficult and even stop altogether her sea trade, compromising her economic life and threatening with grave dangers the lives of her subjects."

Brazil sent a strong note to Germany declaring that it could not accept as effective the blockade suddenly decreed by the imperial government. Such a blockade, it maintained, would neither be regular nor effective and would be

contrary to the principles of law and the conventional rules established for military operations of this nature. "It believes it to be its duty," continued the note, "to protest against this blockade and consequently to leave entirely with the German imperial government the responsibility for all acts which will involve Brazilian citizens, merchandise or ships and which are proven to have been committed in disregard of the recognized principles of international law and of the conventions signed by Brazil and Germany."

Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries protested against the blockade on similar grounds, but because of their proximity to Germany felt that it would not be wise to break off diplomatic relations. China sent a note to Germany vigorously denying its right to establish such a blockade as that announced.

INDORSES BREAK WITH GERMANY.

The United States senate on Feb. 7, 1917, passed the following resolution by a vote of 78 to 5:

"Whereas, The president has, for the reasons stated in his address delivered to the congress in joint session on Feb. 3, 1917, severed diplomatic relations with the imperial German government by the recall of the American ambassador at Berlin and by handing his passports to the German ambassador at Washington; and,

"Whereas, Notwithstanding this severance of diplomatic intercourse the president has expressed his desire to avoid conflict with the imperial German government; and,

"Whereas, The president declared in this said address that if, in his judgment, an occasion should arise for further action in the premises on the part of the government of the United States, he would submit the matter to the congress and ask the authority of congress to use such measures as he might deem necessary for protection of American seamen and people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate, That the senate approves the action taken by the president as set forth in his address delivered before the joint session of congress as stated above."

Those voting against the resolution were Kirby, Dem. (Ark.), Vardaman, Dem. (Miss.), Gronna, Rep. (N. D.), Works, Rep. (Cal.), and LaFollette, Rep. (Wis.).

GERMAN PROPOSAL REJECTED.

On Feb. 12 the state department in Washington gave out the following:

"In view of the appearance in the newspapers of Feb. 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the department of state makes the following statement:

"A suggestion was made orally to the department of state late Saturday afternoon by the minister of Switzerland that the German government is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with.

"At the request of the secretary of state this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss minister Sunday night. The communication is as follows:

"Memorandum:

"The Swiss government has been requested by the German government to say that the latter is now, as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby.

"P. RITTER."

"This memorandum was given immediate consideration and the following reply was dispatched to-day:

"My Dear Mr. Minister:

"I am requested by the president to say to you in acknowledging the memorandum which you were kind enough to send to me on the 11th instant that the government of the United States would gladly discuss with the German

government any questions it might propose for discussion were it to withdraw its proclamation of the 31st of January, in which, suddenly and without previous intimation of any kind, it canceled the assurances which it had given this government on the 4th of May last, but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German government renews its assurances of the 4th of May and acts upon the assurances.

"ROBERT LANSING."

"No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this government and any other government or person."

WILSON FOR ARMED NEUTRALITY.

President Wilson appeared before a joint session of the houses of congress Monday afternoon, Feb. 26, and delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times, during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross purposes between us.

"On the 3d of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the imperial German government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether of belligerents or of neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the eastern Mediterranean, and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice, without regard to any considerations of humanity which might interfere with their object. That policy was forthwith put into practice and has now been in active execution for nearly four weeks.

"Its practical results are not fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the 1st of February, when the new policy of the imperial government was put into operation. We have asked the co-operation of the other neutral governments to prevent these depredations, but I fear none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk.

"Two American vessels have been sunk, the Housatonic and the Lyman M. Law. The case of the Housatonic, which was carrying food-stuffs consigned to a London firm, was essentially like the case of the Frye, in which, it will be recalled, the German government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the Frye, were safeguarded with reasonable care.

"The case of the Law, which was carrying lemon box staves to Palerm, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave consideration, but was accompanied by circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German government has used it.

"In sum, therefore, the situation we find ourselves in with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effects upon our own ships and people is substantially the same that it was when I addressed you on the 3d of February, except for the tying up of our shipping in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our ship owners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection and the very serious congestion of our commerce which has

resulted, a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day.

"This in itself might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned. We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid has not occurred.

"But while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities which have increased rather than lessened the impression that, if our ships and our people are spared, it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting.

"It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are in fact, and not in word merely, to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared.

"I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration of the term of the present congress is immediately at hand, by constitutional limitations, and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the congress which is to succeed it.

"I feel that I ought in view of that fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise. No doubt I already possess that power without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers, but I prefer in the present circumstances not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it.

"No one doubts that it is our duty to do so. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances with discretion, but with clear and steadfast purpose. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise.

"Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

"It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in everything I do.

"I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances than I have already given throughout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able.

"I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuit of peace in quietness and good will—rights recognized time out

of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the willful acts and aggressions of others.

"You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecasts of action now and must ask your supporting authority in the most general terms. The form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen. I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months; and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas.

"I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

"I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but you will not be misled as to my main thought, the thought that lies beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not a matter of interest merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all the right of life itself. I am thinking not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that. I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization.

"My theme is of those great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of combatants and the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance. We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of state and of mankind must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty. I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things."

ARMS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS.

While President Wilson was asking congress for authority to arm American merchant vessels, news was received that the 18,000 ton Cunard liner Laconia had been sunk without warning by a German submarine on the evening of Feb. 25 with a loss of a dozen lives, three of the victims being American citizens. This was generally regarded as the "overt act" for which the Washington authorities had been waiting, and with few exceptions members of congress felt that the president should be given the power he desired without delay. On the 1st of March the house by a vote of 493 to 13 passed a bill authorizing and empowering the president of the United States to supply merchant ships, the property of citizens of the United States and bearing American registry, with defensive arms should it, in his judgment, become necessary for him to do so, and also with the necessary ammunition and means of making use of them in defense against unlawful acts. The bill also appropriated \$100,000,000 for the purpose of arming and insuring merchant ships, the money to be secured by a bond issue.

The thirteen representatives voting against the bill were:

H. Stanley Benedict, Rep., Cal.
William J. Carr, Rep., Wis.
Henry A. Cooper, Rep., Wis.

Charles R. Davis, Rep., Minn.
 Perl D. Decker, Dem., Mo.
 Henry T. Helgesen, Rep., N. D.
 Charles A. Lindbergh, Rep., Minn.
 Meyer London, Soc., N. Y.
 John M. Nelson, Rep., Wis.
 Dorsey W. Shackelford, Dem., Mo.
 Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem., O.
 William H. Stafford, Rep., Wis.
 William W. Wilson, Rep., Ill.

ZIMMERMANN PLOT REVEALED.

The passage of the bill by the house was probably hastened by the revelation through The Associated Press on the evening of Feb. 23 of a scheme by which Germany hoped to involve the United States in a war with Mexico and Japan. The plan was embodied in the following letter of instructions bearing the signature of Dr. Zimmermann, German minister of foreign affairs, sent through Ambassador Count von Bernstorff to the German minister in Mexico City, Heinrich von Eckardt:

"Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.—On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: 'That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support and it is understood that Mexico is to recover the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the president of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the president of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

"Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

"ZIMMERMANN."

AUTHENTICITY PROVED.

The publication of this letter caused an international sensation and the document was considered so remarkable that its authenticity was doubted. The matter was brought up in the United States senate March 1 and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That the president be requested to furnish to the senate whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German secretary for foreign affairs to the German minister to Mexico, which, in his opinion, is not incompatible with the public interest.

On the evening of the same day the following message from the president was laid before the senate:

"To the Senate: In response to the resolution adopted by the senate on March 1, 1917, requesting the president to furnish the senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information he has concerning the note published in the press of this date purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German secretary for foreign affairs to the German minister to Mexico, I transmit herewith a report by the secretary of state, which has my approval.

WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House.
 "Washington, March 1, 1917."

"Department of State, Washington,
 "March 1, 1917.

"To the President: With regard to the resolution adopted by the United States senate on March 1, 1917, requesting that that body be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interest, whatever information you have concerning the note published in the press of this

date purporting to have been sent Jan. 19, 1917, by the German secretary for foreign affairs to the German minister to Mexico. I have the honor to state that the government is in possession of evidence which establishes the fact that the note referred to is authentic, and that it is in the possession of the government of the United States, and that the evidence was procured by this government during the present week, but that it is, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interest to send to the senate at the present time any further information in the possession of the government of the United States relative to the note mentioned in the resolution of the senate.

"Respectfully submitted,

"ROBERT LANSING."

It may be added that, in spite of this evidence of the authenticity of the document, many of the German propagandists in the United States pronounced it a "stupid forgery," and they did not believe it genuine until a day later, when Dr. Zimmermann, much to their confusion, acknowledged that it was written and sent as published, his excuse being that it was his duty to prepare for the eventuality of war with the United States. This view of the case was also taken by the German reichstag, which approved of the letter.

FILIBUSTER IN SENATE.

Satisfied that affairs had reached such a stage that the president must be upheld in his efforts to protect American lives and property at sea, the senate on March 2 began consideration of a bill similar to that passed by the house giving the chief executive power to arm American merchant ships for defensive purposes. It at once became manifest that a small group of senators led by Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin had determined to kill the measure by means of a filibuster. This was easy of accomplishment, as congress expired by constitutional limitation at noon on March 4. The obstructionists not only killed this measure but several others of great importance, considering the critical international situation. Before the senate adjourned seventy-five senators, of whom forty-five were democrats and thirty republicans, signed the following manifesto, which was read into the record:

"The undersigned United States senators favor the passage of senate bill 832, to authorize the president of the United States to arm American merchant vessels. A similar bill already has passed the house of representatives by a vote of 403 to 13. Under the rules of the senate, allowing unlimited debate, it now appears to be impossible to obtain a vote prior to noon March 4, 1917, when the session of congress expires. We desire the statement entered in the record to establish the fact that the senate favors the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained."

The senators responsible for defeating the bill were:

Robert M. LaFollette, Rep., Wis.
 William J. Stone, Dem., Mo.
 Asle J. Gronna, Rep., N. D.
 Moses E. Clapp, Rep., Minn.
 Albert B. Cummins, Rep., Iowa.
 William S. Kenyon, Rep., Iowa.
 John D. Works, Rep., Cal.
 George W. Norris, Rep., Neb.
 James A. O'Gorman, Dem., N. Y.
 James K. Vardaman, Dem., Miss.
 William F. Kirby, Dem., Ark.
 Harry Lane, Dem., Ore.

REBUKE BY PRESIDENT.

On the evening of March 4 President Wilson issued the following statement:

"The termination of the last session of the 64th congress by constitutional limitation discloses a situation unparalleled in the history of the country, perhaps unparalleled in the history of any modern government.

"In the immediate presence of a crisis, fraught with more subtle and far-reaching possibilities of national danger than any other the government has known within the whole his-

tory of its international relations, the congress has been unable to act either to safeguard the country or to vindicate the elementary rights of its citizens.

"More than 500 of the 531 members of the two houses were ready and anxious to act; the house of representatives had acted, by an overwhelming majority; but the senate was unable to act because a little group of eleven senators had determined that it should not.

"The senate has no rules by which debate can be limited or brought to an end, no rules by which dilatory tactics of any kind can be prevented. A single member can stand in the way of action if he have but the physical endurance. The result in this case is a complete paralysis alike of the legislative and of the executive branches of the government.

"This inability of the senate to act has made some of the most necessary legislation of the session impossible at a time when the need for it was most pressing and most evident. The bill which would have permitted such combinations of capital and of organization in the export and import trade of the country as the circumstances of international competition have made imperative—a bill which the business judgment of the whole country approved and demanded—has failed. The opposition of one or two senators has made it impossible to increase the membership of the interstate commerce commission or to give it the altered organization necessary for its efficiency.

"The conservation bill, which should have released for immediate use the mineral resources which are still locked up in the public lands, how that their release is more imperatively necessary than ever, and the bill which would have made the unused water power of the country immediately available for industry have both failed, although they have been under consideration throughout the sessions of two congresses and have been twice passed by the house of representatives.

"The appropriations for the army have failed, along with the appropriations for the civil establishment of the government, the appropriation for the military academy at West Point, and the general deficiency bill.

"It has proved impossible to extend the powers of the shipping board to meet the special needs of the new situation into which our commerce has been forced, or to increase the gold reserve of our national banking system to meet the unusual circumstances of the existing financial situation.

"It would not cure the difficulty to call the 65th congress in extraordinary session. The paralysis of the senate would remain. The purpose and the spirit of action are not lacking now. The congress is more definitely united in thought and purpose at this moment, I venture to say, than it has been within the memory of any man now in its membership.

"There is not only the most united patriotic purpose, but the subjects members have in view are perfectly clear and definite.

"But the senate cannot act unless its leaders can obtain unanimous consent. Its majority is powerless, helpless. In the midst of a crisis of extraordinary peril, when only definite and decided action can make the nation safe or shield it from war itself by the aggression of others, action is impossible.

"Although as a matter of fact the nation and the representatives of the nation stand back of the executive with unprecedented unanimity and spirit, the impression abroad will, of course, be that it is not so and that other governments may act as they please without fear that this government can do anything at all.

"We cannot explain. The explanation is incredible. The senate of the United States is the only executive body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have made

the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible.

"The remedy! There is but one remedy. The only remedy is that the rules of the senate shall be so altered that it can act. The country can be relied upon to draw the moral. I believe that the senate can be relied on to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

CLOTURE RULE ADOPTED.

Severe public criticism following the failure of the senate to obtain legislative action at a critical time in the nation's affairs led to an emphatic demand for a rule which would prevent the blocking of legislation by filibustering tactics. The senate itself, immediately after being called into special session, took the matter up and, after a comparatively brief discussion, adopted (March 8) a cloture rule satisfactory to the president. The only votes against this measure were those of Senators LaFollette, Gronna and Sherman. The change in procedure was by adding at the close of rule 22 the following:

"Provided, however, that if at any time a motion, signed by sixteen senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the senate, the presiding officer shall at once state the motion to the senate, and one hour after the senate meets on the following calendar day but one he shall lay the motion before the senate and direct that the secretary call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present the presiding officer shall, without debate, submit to the senate by a ye and nay vote the question: 'Is it the sense of the senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?'

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of the voting members said measure shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

"Thereafter no senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to keep the time of each senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy and appeals from the decision of the presiding officer, shall be decided without debate."

The senate extra session closed March 15 without taking any other action having a bearing on the international situation.

PRESIDENT ORDERS ARMING OF SHIPS.

While President Wilson in his speech before congress said he was satisfied that he had the power under the constitution of ordering arms to be placed aboard American merchantmen for defensive purposes, some doubt arose through the discovery of a law passed in 1819 permitting the arming of merchant vessels to defend themselves "against any aggression, search, restraint, depredation or seizure by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States." It was thought by some that this would prohibit defensive measures against Germany, a country with which America was "in amity." It was held by the attorney-general and others, however, that the law in question, which was passed for the purpose of suppressing piracy, did not prevent the president from arming merchant ships for protection against lawless attacks. In consequence of this view, which coincided with his own, the president on March 9 gave orders to the navy department to assist in arming American merchant vessels desiring arms. At the same time all newspapers were asked voluntar-

ily to refrain from publishing details of the steps taken in this direction, while telegraph and cable companies were asked not to make known the movements of merchant vessels.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

On the same date (March 9) the president issued a call for an extra session of the 65th congress to begin April 16.

NOTICE OF SHIP GUARD GIVEN.

Formal notice that American ships traversing the German submarine zone would carry an armed guard was sent by the state department March 12 to the embassies and legations in Washington of all foreign governments. The text of the notice read:

"In view of the announcement of the imperial German government on Jan. 31, 1917, that all ships, those of neutrals included, met within certain zones of the high seas, would be sunk without any precaution being taken for the safety of the persons on board and without the exercise of visit and search, the government of the United States has determined to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board."

DATE OF SPECIAL SESSION ADVANCED.

March 13 it became known that the American steamers City of Memphis, Vigilancia and Illinois had been sunk by German submarines in the war zone without warning and that at least fifteen lives had been lost, while the remainder of the officers and sailors were compelled to remain many hours in open boats in a rough sea, the submarines making no attempt to assure their safety. These vessels were all unarmed and displayed their colors. It was admitted in Washington that the sinking of these vessels under the circumstances virtually established a "state of war" and at a cabinet meeting held March 20 the president was urged to take speedy action. On the following day he issued a call for a special session of congress beginning April 2, instead of April 16, the date fixed by the call of March 9.

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS FOR WAR ACTION.

On April 2 the nation's lawmakers assembled in Washington for a special session of congress to take such action on the war situation as they might deem advisable or as might be recommended to them by the president. The house of representatives organized speedily by the election of Champ Clark as speaker, and at 8:30 o'clock in the evening President Wilson appeared before congress in joint session in the house of representatives and read the following message:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious—very serious—choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

"On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coast of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a

fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

ALL RESTRICTIONS SWEEP ASIDE.

"The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

"I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

"This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

IS WARFARE AGAINST MANKIND.

"The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

"When I addressed the congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable.

MUST DESTROY SUBMARINES.

"Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that mer-

chantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight if dealt with at all.

"The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely at once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

NATION WILL NOT SUBMIT.

"There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

"With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

MUST GIVE AID TO ALLIES.

"What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs.

"It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

"It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

"It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

TAXATION FOR WAR NEEDED.

"It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitably by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty. I must respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

"In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

MEASURES TO BE PROPOSED.

"I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

"While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

AUTOCRACY AS MENACE.

"I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of these principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

"We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

ABSOLVES GERMAN PEOPLE.

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

"It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined on in the old, unhappy days when people were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

"Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

"Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

"A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

ENCOURAGED BY RUSSIA.

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

"Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

FILLED AMERICA WITH SPIES.

"One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

"Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of official agents of the imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

"Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

CONVINCED OF PRUSSIAN ENMITY.

"But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

"We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world

and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundation of political liberty.

NO SELFISH END TO SERVE.

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make them.

"Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share as free people, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctiliousness the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

AUSTRIAN ISSUE IN BALANCE.

"I have said nothing of the governments allied with the imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless warfare adopted now without disguise by the imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary, but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a decision of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this warning only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

"It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

SINCERE FRIENDS OF GERMANS.

"We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience, and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

"If there should be distaste, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

"It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great

peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

CONGRESS DECIDES FOR WAR.

IN THE SENATE.

Responding promptly to the president's appeal both houses of congress prepared to pass a joint resolution approved by the chief executive declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany. The resolution was introduced in each house on the evening of April 2 and referred to the foreign affairs committee of each body for consideration. In the senate the committee, with the exception of its chairman, William J. Stone, of Missouri, was in favor of its adoption, and so reported to the senate on April 2. Efforts were made to pass it at once, but Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin objected, and the resolution went over until the following day, April 4, when it was taken up. After a long debate it was adopted at 11:15 o'clock in the evening by a vote of 82 to 6. The senators speaking and voting against the resolution were:

Asle J. Gronna, Rep., North Dakota.
Harry Lane, Dem., Oregon.

Robert M. LaFollette, Rep., Wisconsin.
George W. Norris, Rep., Nebraska.
William J. Stone, Dem., Missouri.
James K. Vardaman, Dem., Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith (Md.), Thomas and Tillman. It was announced that all of these except Gore would have voted for the resolution if present. Those making the chief arguments in favor of the resolution were Senators Hitchcock, Swanson, Lodge, Reed, Tillman, Myers, Ashurst, Williams, Hardwick, Husting, James, Borah and Harding. Senator LaFollette spoke for three hours against the resolution. His contention was that Germany was justified in resorting to an unrestricted submarine war.

Following is the resolution as adopted by the senate:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States."

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house foreign affairs committee the senate resolution, which was worded a little differently from that originally presented, was substituted and recommended for passage by all the members except Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin and Dorsey W. Shackelford of Missouri. By unanimous consent it was arranged to take the resolution up at 10 a. m., April 5, and have the house remain in continuous session until the matter could be finally passed upon.

Beginning at the hour fixed the debate continued in the house all day and evening until 3 o'clock on the morning of April 6, when the resolution unamended was passed by a vote of 373 to 50. It was signed by President Wilson at 1:11 p. m., on the same day.

No time limit was set on the discussion in the house, and every member who wished to talk had an opportunity to do so. Something like 100 speeches were delivered in the course of the seventeen hours before the session came to a close. Among the principal advocates of the measure were Henry D. Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee; Isaac Siegel of New York, T. W. Harrison of Mississippi, Joseph G. Cannon, George E. Foss and James R. Mann of Illinois, Clarence D. Miller of Minnesota, Irvine R. Lenroot of Wisconsin and John W. Fitzgerald of New York. Among those speaking in opposition were Claude Kitchen of North Carolina, Henry A. Cooper and William H. Stafford of Wisconsin, Fred A. Britten and William E. Mason of Illinois and Meyer London, socialist, from New York. Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the only woman member of congress, voted against the resolution.

RECORD OF WAR VOTE IN CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

For war—Democrats (43):

Ashurst.	King.	Saulsbury.
Beckham.	Kirby.	Shafroth.
Broussard.	Lewis.	Sheppard.
Chamberlain.	McKellar.	Shields.
Culberson.	Martin.	Simmons.
Fletcher.	Myers.	Smith (Ariz.).
Gerry.	Overman.	Smith (Ga.).
Hardwick.	Owen.	Smith (S. C.).
Hitchcock.	Phelan.	Swanson.
Hughes.	Pittman.	Thompson.
Husting.	Pomeroy.	Trammell.
James.	Ransdell.	Underwood.
Johnson (S. D.).	Reed.	Walsh.
Jones (N. Mex.).	Robinson.	Williams.
Kendrick.		

For war—Republicans (38):

Borah.	Hale.	Penrose.
Brady.	Harding.	Poinceter.
Brandegree.	Johnson (Cal.).	Sherman.
Calder.	Jones (Wash.).	Smith (Mich.).
Colt.	Kellogg.	Smoot.
Cummins.	Kenyon.	Sterling.
Curtis.	Knox.	Sutherland.
Dillingham.	Lodge.	Townsend.
Fall.	McCumber.	Wadsworth.
Fernald.	McLean.	Warren.
France.	Newson.	Watson.
Frelinghuysen.	Wilson.	Weeks.
Gallinger.	Page.	Wolcott.

Total for war—82.

Against war—Democrats (3):

Lane.	Vardaman.	Stone.
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Against war—Republicans (3):

Gronna.	LaFollette.	Norris.
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Total against war—6.

Absent or paired:

Bankhead, Dem.	Hollis, Dem.	Thomas, Dem.
Goff, Rep.	Newlands, Dem.	Tillman, Dem.—3
Gore, Dem.	Smith (Md.) Dem.	

IN THE HOUSE.

For war—Democrats (193):

Adamson.	Bruckner.	Connally (Tex.).
Alexander.	Brumbaugh.	Cox.
Ashbrook.	Buchanan.	Crisp.
Aswell.	Byrnes (S. C.).	Crosser.
Ayres.	Byrnes (Tenn.).	Dale (N. Y.).
Bankhead.	Caldwell.	Dent.
Barkley.	Campbell (Pa.).	Denton.
Barnhart.	Candler (Miss.).	Dewalt.
Bathrick.	Cantrill.	Dickinson.
Bell.	Caraway.	Dies.
Black.	Carew.	Dixon.
Blackmon.	Carlin.	Doelling.
Blanton.	Carter (Okla.).	Doollittle.
Booher.	Clark (Fla.).	Doremus.
Borland.	Claypool.	Doughton.
Brand.	Coady.	Drane.
Brodbeck.	Collier.	Dupre.

Eagan.	Kettner.	Russell.	Norton.	Scott (Ia.).	Timberlake.
Eagle.	Key (O.).	Sabath.	Osborne.	Scott (Mich.).	Tinkham.
Estopinal.	Kincheloe.	Sanders (La.).	Paige.	Scott (Pa.).	Towner.
Evans.	Larsen.	Saunders (Va.).	Parker (N. J.).	Sells.	Treadway.
Ferris.	Lazaro.	Scully.	Parker (N. Y.).	Siegel.	Vare.
Fisher.	Lea (Cal.).	Sears.	Peters.	Sinnott.	Vestal.
Fitzgerald.	Lesher.	Shallenberger.	Platt.	Slemp.	Volstead.
Flood.	Lever.	Sherley.	Porter.	Smith (Idaho).	Waldow.
Flynn.	Linthicum.	Shouse.	Pratt.	Smith (Mich.).	Walsh.
Foster.	Littlepage.	Sims.	Purnell.	Snell.	Ward.
Gallagher.	Lobeck.	Sisson.	Ramsey.	Snyder.	Wason.
Gallivan.	Lomergan.	Slayden.	Ramseyer (Id.).	Steenerson.	Watson (Pa.)
Gandy.	Lunn.	Small.	Reed.	Sterling (Ill.).	White.
Gard.	McAndrews.	Smith (N. Y.).	Robbins.	Stress.	White (Me.).
Garner.	McClintic.	Snook.	Rogers.	Strong.	Williams.
Garrett (Tenn.).	McKeown.	Stagall.	Rose.	Sweet.	Wilson (Ill.).
Garrett (Tex.).	Maher.	Stedman.	Rowe.	Swift.	Winslow.
Glass.	Mansfield.	Steele.	Rowland.	Switzer.	Wood (Ind.).
Godwin (N. C.).	Martin (Ill.).	Stephens (Miss.).	Sanders (Ind.).	Temple.	Woodyard.
Goodwin (Ark.).	Mays.	Stephens (Neb.).	Sanders (N. Y.).	Templeton.	Young (N. D.).
Gordon.	Montague.	Sterling (Pa.).	Sanford.	Tilson.	Zihlman.
Gray (Ala.).	Moon.	Stevenson.	For war—Independents (3):		
Gregg.	Neely.	Sullivan.	Fuller (Mass.).	Martin (La.).	Schall.
Griffin.	Nicholls (S. C.).	Summers.	Total for war resolution—373.		
Hamill.	Oldfield.	Tague.	Against war—Democrats (16):		
Hamlin.	Oliver (Ala.).	Talbot.	Almon.	Dominick.	Kitchin.
Hardy.	Oliver (N. Y.).	Taylor (Ark.).	Burnett.	Hensley.	McLemore.
Harrison (Miss.).	Olney.	Taylor (Col.).	Church.	Hilliard.	Shackelford.
Harrison (Va.).	O'Shaunessy.	Thomas.	Connelly (Kas.).	Igoe.	Sherwood.
Hastings.	Overmyer.	Thompson.	Dill.	Keating.	Van Dyke.
Hayden.	Overstreet.	Tillman.	Against war—Republicans (32):		
Hedin.	Padgett.	Venable.	Bacon.	Haugen.	Nelson.
Helm.	Park.	Vinson.	Britten.	Hayes.	Rankin, Miss.
Helvering.	Phelan.	Walker.	Browne.	Hull (Iowa).	Reavis.
Holland.	Polk.	Walton.	Cary.	Johnson (S. D.).	Roberts.
Hood.	Quin.	Watkins.	Cooper (Wis.).	Kincaid.	Rodenberg.
Houston.	Ragsdale.	Watson (Va.).	Davidson.	King.	Sloan.
Howard.	Rainey.	Weaver.	Davis.	Knutson.	Stafford.
Huddleston.	Raker.	Welling.	Dillon.	LaFollette.	Vaigt.
Hulbert.	Rayburn.	Welly.	Esch.	Little.	Wheeler.
Hull (Tenn.).	Rhymard.	Whaley.	Frear.	Lundeen.	Woods (Iowa).
Humphreys.	Rhymard.	White (O.).	Fuller (Ill.).	Mason.	
Jacoway.	Robinson.	Wilson (La.).	Against war—Others (2):		
Johnson (Ky.).	Romjue.	Wilson (Tex.).	London (Soc.).	Randall (Ind.).	
Jones (Tex.).	Rouse.	Wingo.	Total against war resolution—50.		
Jones (Va.).	Rubey.	Wise.	The following pairs were announced: Hill (Rep.), Connecticut, with Webb (Dem.), North Carolina; Fields (Dem.), Kentucky, with Meeker (Rep.), Missouri; Lee (Dem.), Georgia, with Powers (Rep.), Kentucky.		
Kehoe.	Rucker.	Young (Tex.).			
Kelly (Pa.).			Representatives Helgesen (Rep.), North Dakota, and Capstick (Rep.), New Jersey, were ill. Representative Bleakley (Rep.), Pennsylvania, did not vote.		

For war—Republicans (177):

Anderson.	Fairfield.	Juil.
Anthony.	Farr.	Kahn.
Austin.	Fess.	Kearns.
Bacharach.	Focht.	Kelley (Mich.).
Bland.	Fordney.	Kennedy (Ia.).
Bowers.	Foss.	Kennedy (R. I.).
Browning.	Francis.	Kiess (Pa.).
Butler.	Freeman.	Krauss.
Campbell (Kas.).	French.	Krieder.
Cannon.	Gardner.	Laguardia.
Carter (Mass.).	Garland.	Langley.
Chandler (N. Y.).	Gillett.	Leibbach.
Chandler (Okla.).	Glynn.	Leuroot.
Clark (Pa.).	Good.	Longworth.
Classon.	Goodall.	McArthur.
Comstock.	Gould.	McCormick.
Cooper (O.).	Graham (Ill.).	McCulloch.
Cooper (W. Va.).	Graham (Pa.).	McFadden.
Copley.	Gray (N. J.).	McKenzie.
Costello.	Green (Ia.).	McKinley.
Crabo.	Greene (Mass.).	McLaughlin.
Cramton.	Greene (Vt.).	(Mich.).
Currie (Mich.).	Griest.	McLaughlin.
Curry (Cal.).	Hadley.	(Pa.).
Dale (Vt.).	Hamilton (M'h.).	Madden.
Dallinger.	Hamilton (N. Y.).	Magee.
Darrow.	Haskell.	Mann.
Dempsey.	Hayley.	Mapes.
Denison.	Heaton.	Miller (Minn.).
Dowell.	Heintz.	Miller (Wash.).
Drukker.	Hersey.	Moore.
Dunn.	Hicks.	Moore (Ind.).
Dyer.	Hill.	Mondell.
Edmonds.	Hollingsworth.	Morgan.
Ellsworth.	Husted.	Morin.
Elston.	Hutchinson.	Mott.
Emerson.	Ireland.	Mudd.
Fairchild.	James.	Nichols (Mich.).
Fairchild, G. W.	Johnson (Wash.).	Nolan.

The following pairs were announced: Hill (Rep.), Connecticut, with Webb (Dem.), North Carolina; Fields (Dem.), Kentucky, with Meeker (Rep.), Missouri; Lee (Dem.), Georgia, with Powers (Rep.), Kentucky.

Representatives Helgesen (Rep.), North Dakota, and Capstick (Rep.), New Jersey, were ill. Representative Bleakley (Rep.), Pennsylvania, did not vote.

WAR PROCLAMATION.

On the same day after signing the war resolution passed by congress President Wilson issued the following war proclamation:

"Whereas, The congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date this day, 'that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government, which has been thrust upon the United States,' is hereby formally declared:

"Whereas, It is provided by section 4067 of the revised statutes as follows:

" 'Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government and the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of a hostile nation or government being male of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.

"The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof or other public acts to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens

who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any such regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety."

"Whereas, By sections 4068, 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace.

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany being male of the age of 14 years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the president, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States, and toward such alien enemies who conduct themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the president.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate, any aircraft, or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling devices, or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book written or

printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, or of the states or territories, or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the president may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area, in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the president and except under such limitations or restrictions as the president may prescribe.

"8. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the president by executive order and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the president.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate, or of whom there are reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate, any regulation to be promulgated by the president or any criminal law of the United States or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the president shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the president.

"The proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

GENERAL APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

On the evening of April 15 President Wilson issued the following appeal to all classes and industries in the nation to assist in winning the war with Germany:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems

of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves.

"There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world.

"To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself.

"We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice, it involves.

"These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will be every day needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw materials; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

MORE EFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRY.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, in farms, in shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed, and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battle field or in the trenches.

"The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere.

"Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms:

"The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is

an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative.

"Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail.

"The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely on the harvests in America.

FATE OF WAR IN FARMERS' HANDS.

"Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products?

"The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the south to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed at harvest time and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery as well as of the crops themselves when harvested.

"The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it.

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves.

"I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

RESPONSIBILITY ON RAILWAYS.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

"To the merchant let me suggest the motto, 'Small profits and quick service,' and to the ship-builder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The

places of those that go down must be supplied, and supplied at once.

"To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army.

"The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation.

"This is the time for America to correct her unparadonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal.

"I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together!

"WOODROW WILSON.

"White House, Washington, April 15, 1917."

WARNING TO TRAITORS.

Proclamation issued by President Wilson April 16:

"Whereas, All persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States; now,

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provisions of the constitution and the laws of the United States:

"Section 3 of article III. of the constitution provides, in part, Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

"The criminal code of the United States provides:

"Sec. 1. Whoever owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

"Sec. 2. Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding, and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

"Sec. 3. Whoever owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to the president or to some judge of the United States, or to the gov-

ernor or to some judge or justice of a particular state, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and fined not more than \$1,000.

"Sec. 6. If two or more persons in any state or territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both."

"The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable:

"The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the government of the United States or its military or naval forces.

"The acquisition, use, or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostilities against the United States.

"The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information which will give or supply, in any way, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

"The directing, aiding, counseling or countenancing of any of the foregoing acts.

"Such acts are held to be treasonable, whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a citizen of the United States or by an alien domiciled or residing in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

"Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in section 3 of the penal code is guilty of misprision of treason.

"And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States and all aliens owing allegiance to the government of the United States to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of April in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"By the president. Robert Lansing, secretary of state."

PLEA FOR MILITARY DRAFT.

Owing to opposition in the house of representatives to the general staff army bill providing for selective conscription, President Wilson made public April 19 the following letter written by him in reply to one received on the same date from Representative Guy T. Helvering (Dem.) of Kansas:

"I welcome the inquiry of your letter of April 19 because I have realized the truth of what you say from my own observations—namely, that what is meant to be understood by the selective draft is not generally understood throughout the country.

"The process of the draft is, I think, very clearly set forth in the bill drafted by the war department and which I so earnestly hope the congress will adopt, but it is worth while to state the idea which underlies the bill a little more fully.

"I took occasion the other day in an address to the people of the country to point out the many forms of patriotic service that were open to them and to emphasize the fact that the military part of the service was by no means

the only part, and perhaps, all things considered, not the most vital part.

"Our object is a mobilization of all the productive and active forces of the nation and their development to the highest point of co-operation and efficiency, and the idea of the selective draft is that those should be chosen for service in the army who can be most readily spared from the prosecution of the other activities which the country must engage in and to which it must devote a great deal of its best energy and capacity.

"The volunteer system does not do this. When men choose themselves they sometimes choose without due regard to their other responsibilities. Men may come from the farms or from the mines or from the factories or centers of business who ought not to come, but ought to stand back of the armies in the field and see that they get everything that they need and that the people of the country are sustained in the meantime.

"Those who feel that we are turning away altogether from the volunteer principle seem to forget that some 600,000 men will be needed to fill the ranks of the regular army and the national guard and that a very great field of individual enthusiasm lies there wide open.

"WOODROW WILSON."

DRAFT PROCLAMATION.

Immediately after signing the war army bill President Wilson issued the following proclamation:

"A proclamation by the president of the United States:

"Whereas, congress has enacted and the president has on the 18th day of May, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions: [The president here quotes sections 5 and 6 of the law which is given in full on another page of this volume.]

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several states and territories, the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia and all officers and agents of the several states and territories, of the District of Columbia and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

"And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several states and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the 5th day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their 21st birthday and who shall not have attained their 31st birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the marine corps and the national guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service. In the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

"And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk of the county where they may be for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the counties in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should apply as soon as practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons as, through sickness or ab-

sence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of over 30,000 population, they shall apply to the city clerk of the city wherein they may be sojourning, rather than to the clerk of the county. The clerks of counties and of cities of over 30,000 population, in which numerous applications from the sick and from nonresidents are expected, are authorized to establish such subagencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

"The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is in France than the men beneath the battle flag. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most please him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a triplammer for the forging of great guns and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

"The significance of this cannot be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

"The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them that there be no gaps in the ranks.

"It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

"In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of May in the year of our Lord 1917 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

WORK OF THE 65TH OR WAR CONGRESS—FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

Session began April 2, 1917; ended Oct. 6.

Total appropriations, \$21,390,730,940.

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the German government and the government and people of the United States; passed by senate April 4, 1917; by house April 6; approved April 6.

Act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war and to extend credit to foreign governments; passed by house April 14, 1917; by senate April 17; approved April 24.

Act to increase the number of midshipmen at the naval academy until Sept. 1, 1918; passed by house April 19, 1917; by senate April 20; approved April 25.

Act to increase the age limit for persons appointed as officers in the naval reserve; passed by house April 19, 1917; by senate April 20; approved April 25.

Act to provide for the extension of minority enlistments in the naval service; passed by house April 19, 1917; by senate April 20; approved April 25.

Act to authorize the detail of additional officers to the hydrographic office; passed by house April 19, 1917; by senate April 20; approved April 25.

Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations; passed by house April 3, 1917; by senate April 6; approved April 17.

Joint resolution authorizing the president to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction owned in any nation with which the United States is at war; passed by senate April 30, 1917; by house May 7; approved May 12.

Act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States; passed by house April 28, 1917; by senate May 1; approved May 18.

Act making appropriations for the army; passed by house April 4, 1917; by senate April 11; approved May 12.

Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and to better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States; passed by house May 4, 1917; by senate May 14; approved June 15.

Act to increase temporarily the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps; passed by house May 8, 1917; by senate May 15; approved May 22.

Act to authorize the issue to states and territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of home guards; passed by senate April 20, 1917; by house June 7; approved June 14.

Act relating to foreign enlistments; passed by house April 18, 1917; by senate April 30; approved May 7.

Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917; passed by house May 1, 1917; by senate May 19; approved June 15.

Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department," approved Sept. 2, 1914; passed by senate May 22, 1917; by house June 2; approved June 12.

Act to authorize condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes; passed by senate May 22, 1917; by house June 23; approved July 2.

Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel; passed by house June 23, 1917; by senate July 21; approved Aug. 10.

Act to amend the federal reserve act; passed

by house May 5, 1917; by senate May 9; approved June 21.

Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products; passed by house May 28, 1917; by senate June 2; approved Aug. 10.

Act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the signal corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair and operate airships and to make appropriations therefor; passed by house July 17, 1917; by senate July 21; approved July 24.

Act to amend the act to regulate commerce (relating to obstruction of traffic and priority of shipments during war); passed by senate June 16, 1917; by house June 29; approved Aug. 10.

Act to amend the act to regulate commerce (increasing interstate commerce commission to nine members, etc.); passed by senate May 21, 1917; by house June 27; approved Aug. 9.

Act authorizing the president to take possession for aviation purposes of the whole of North Island in the harbor of San Diego, Cal.; passed by house June 9, 1917; by senate July 14; approved July 27.

Act for protection of desert-land entrymen who enter military or naval service of the United States in time of war; passed by house June 23, 1917; by senate July 23; approved Aug. 7.

Act for the relief of homestead entrymen or settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war; passed by senate May 15, 1917; by house June 23; approved July 28.

Act making appropriations for rivers and harbors (and creating a waterways commission); passed by house June 26, 1917; by senate July 26; approved Aug. 8.

Joint resolution to relieve owners of mining claims from performing assessment work while in the military or naval service of the United States; passed by senate May 11, 1917; by house June 28; approved July 17.

Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses; passed by house May 23, 1917; by senate Sept. 10; approved Oct. 3.

Act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy; passed by house July 11; by senate Sept. 12; approved Oct. 6.

Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments and for other purposes; passed by house Sept. 6, 1917; by senate Sept. 15; approved Sept. 24.

Act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department and for other purposes; passed by house Sept. 13, 1917; by senate Oct. 4; approved Oct. 6. (Soldiers and sailors' insurance act.)

Act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession of the same and for other purposes; passed by house May 31, 1917; by senate Sept. 11; approved Oct. 6.

Act giving the United States shipping board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of Aug. 13, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska; passed by house Sept. 28, 1917; by senate Oct. 5; approved Oct. 6.

Act to authorize the construction of a building for the use of the treasury department; passed by senate Aug. 15, 1917; by house Sept. 21; approved Sept. 29.

EMERGENCY ARMY LAW.

Be it enacted, etc., That in view of the existing emergency, which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the president be, and he is hereby, authorized—

1. Immediately to raise, organize, officer and equip all or such number of increments of the regular army provided by the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the regular army, including those added by such increments, to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the regular army created or caused by addition of increments as herein authorized which cannot be filled by promotion may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by permanent appointments or by provisional appointments made under the provisions of section 23 of the national defense act, approved June 3, 1916, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the president, that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment.

2. To draft into the military service of the United States, organize and officer, in accordance with the provisions of section 111 of said national defense act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this act, any or all members of the national guard and of the national guard reserves, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: Provided, That when so drafted the organizations of units of the national guard shall, so far as practicable, retain the state designations of their respective organizations.

3. To raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of 500,000 enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for the organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the officers' reserve corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916; by appointment from the regular army, the officers' reserve corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903 (32d Statutes at Large, page 775), from members of the national guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the regular army, the national guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the regular army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the regular army as commissioned officers in such forces: Provided, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organizations of the regular army: Provided further, That the president is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions or army corps of the regular army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require: Provided further, That the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased: Provided further, That the president in his discretion may organize, officer and equip for each infantry and cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each infantry and cavalry divi-

sion four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: Provided further, That the president in his discretion may organize for each division one armored motor car machine-gun company. The machine-gun companies organized under this section shall consist of such commissioned and enlisted personnel and be equipped in such manner as the president may prescribe: And provided further, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the president alone, and officers above that grade by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate: Provided further, That the president may in his discretion recommitment in the coast guard persons who have heretofore held commissions in the revenue cutter service or the coast guard and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally and as to age and military fitness.

4. The president is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of 500,000 men organized, officered and equipped as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

5. To raise by draft, organize, equip and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, in addition to and for each of the above forces, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

6. To raise, organize, officer and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions, and such artillery parks, with such numbers and grades of personnel as he may deem necessary. Such organizations shall be officered in the manner provided in the third paragraph of this section, and enlisted men may be assigned to said organizations from any of the forces herein provided for or raised, by selective draft as by this act provided.

VOLUNTEER DIVISIONS.

7. The president is further authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, to organize and equip not to exceed four infantry divisions, the officers of which shall be selected in the manner provided by paragraph 3 of section 1 of this act: Provided, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organization of the regular army: And provided further, That there shall be no enlistments in said force of men under 25 years of age at time of enlisting: And provided further, That no such volunteer force shall be accepted in any unit smaller than a division.

SELECTIVE DRAFT.

Sec. 2. That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the regular army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying members of the national guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the president decides that they cannot effectually be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized, except as provided in the seventh paragraph of section 1, shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadres from other forces. Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 21 and 30 years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act. Quotas for several states, territories and District of Columbia, or subdivisions there-

of, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any state, territory, district, or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the national guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such state, territory, district or subdivision, either as members of the regular army or national guard. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged. Provided, That the president is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops as he may deem necessary, and to embody them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section 1 and section 9 of this act. Organizations of the forces herein provided for, except the regular army, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same state or locality.

NO BOUNTY AND NO SUBSTITUTES.

Sec. 3. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in the military service of the United States; and no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the United States; and no such person shall be permitted to escape such service or to be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his term of service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from military service or liability thereto.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SERVICE.

Sec. 4. That the vice-president of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive and judicial, of the United States and of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations, but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the president shall declare to be noncombatant; and the president is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section 1 hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officials, custodian, clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States

as the president may designate; pilots; mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause thereof no longer exists: Provided, That notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States.

The president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several states and subdivisions thereof, the territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each state, and one for approximately each 30,000 of population in each city of 30,000 population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the bureau of census of the department of commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the president, and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under rules and regulations prescribed by the president. Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the president, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the president to exclude or discharge from the selective draft "Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency."

The president is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the military establishment, as the president may determine, who shall be appointed by the president. The president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to establish more than one such board in any federal judicial district of the United States, or to establish one such board having jurisdiction of an area extending into more than one federal judicial district. Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

Decisions of district boards shall be final except that in accordance with such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, he may affirm, modify or reverse any such decision.

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the president, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the president whenever he considers the interest of the nation demands it.

The president shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and the reviews of decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction, and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft.

REGISTRATION REQUIRED.

Sec. 5. That all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the president, and upon proclamation by the president or other public notice given by him or by his direction, stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the national guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the president or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the District court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered: Provided, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: Provided further, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their 21st birthday and who shall not have attained their 31st birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: Provided further, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the president.

Sec. 6. That the president is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several states, territories and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the president, whether such appointments are made by the president himself or by the governor or other officer of any state or territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the president shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the president. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the war department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any

of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act or regulations made by the president thereunder or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who in any manner shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the District court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS.

Sec. 7. That qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the regular army, except that recruits must be between ages of 18 and 40 years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment, and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the regular army reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this act and which would terminate during the emergency, shall continue in force during the emergency unless sooner discharged; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to shorten the period of any existing enlistment: Provided, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this act shall, as far as practicable, be grouped into units by states and the political subdivisions of same: Provided further, That all persons who have enlisted since April 1, 1917, either in the regular army or in the national guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the national guard since June 3, 1916, upon their application shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency.

The president may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable, and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the regular army, either with their rank or the retired list or in the higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sec. 8. That the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the president, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several coast artillery districts. In so far as such appointments may be made from any of the forces herein provided for, the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. Vacancies in all grades in the regular army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in forces other than the regular army herein provided for shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed for filling temporary vacancies by Sec. 114 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916; and officers appointed under the provisions of this act to higher grades in the forces other than the regular army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions

nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the regular army.

Sec. 9. That the appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of Sec. 1 and by Sec. 8 of this act, and the temporary appointments in the regular army authorized by the first paragraph of Sec. 1 of this act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The president is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the president, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the regular army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the president, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the president with one month's pay and allowances.

Sec. 10. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the regular army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army; and commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; those whose base pay is \$24, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is \$30, \$36 or \$40, an increase of \$3 per month; and those whose base pay is \$45 or more, an increase of \$6 per month; Provided, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of continuous-service pay.

Sec. 11. That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment and employment of officers and enlisted men of the regular army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

LIQUOR AND DISORDERLY RESORTS.

Sec. 12. That the president of the United States, as commander in chief of the army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: Provided, That no person, corporation, partnership or association shall sell, supply or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the secretary of war may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

Sec. 13. That the secretary of war is hereby authorized, empowered and directed during the

present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the articles of war, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

Sec. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended during the period of this emergency. (Approved May 18, 1917.)

BONDS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this act and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law not exceeding in the aggregate \$5,000,000,000, exclusive of the sums authorized by section 4 of this act, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States.

The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment and rate and time of payment of interest, not exceeding 3½ per cent per annum, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. The principal and interest thereon shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any state or local taxing authority; but such bonds shall not bear the circulation privilege.

The bonds herein authorized shall first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury as will give all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to participate therein; and any portion of the bonds so offered and not subscribed for may be otherwise disposed of at not less than par by the secretary of the treasury; but no commissions shall be allowed or paid on any bonds issued under authority of this act.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and prosecuting the war by establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to purchase at par, from such governments then engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, their obligations hereafter issued, bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under this act; to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign governments and for the subsequent payment thereof before maturity, but such arrangements shall provide that if any of the bonds of the United States issued and used for the purchase of such foreign obligations shall thereafter be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent per annum under the provisions of section 6 of this act, then and in

that event the obligations of such foreign governments held by the United States shall be, by such foreign governments, converted in like manner and extent into obligations bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds of the United States issued under the provisions of section 5 of this act. For the purposes of this section there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That the authority granted by this section to the secretary of the treasury to purchase bonds from foreign governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the imperial German government.

Sec. 3. The secretary of the treasury, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign governments purchased on behalf of the United States, and to sell at not less than the purchase price any of such obligations and to apply the proceeds thereof and any payments made by foreign governments on account of their said obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any bonds of the United States issued under authority of this act; and if such bonds are not available for this purpose the secretary of the treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to call or which may be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

Sec. 4. The secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to issue the bonds not already issued heretofore authorized by section 39 of the act approved Aug. 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes"; section 124 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes"; section 13 of the act of Sept. 7, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing and creating a naval auxiliary and a naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its territories and possessions and with foreign countries, to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States and for other purposes"; section 400 of the act approved March 3, 1917, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes"; and the public resolution approved March 4, 1917, entitled "Joint resolution to expedite the delivery of materials, equipment and munitions and to secure more expeditious construction of ships," in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section 1 of this act.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, in addition to the sum authorized in section 1 of this act, such additional amount, not exceeding \$63,945,460, as may be necessary to redeem the 3 per cent loan of 1908 to 1918, maturing Aug. 1, 1918, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section 1 of this act.

Sec. 5. That any series of bonds issued under authority of sections 1 and 4 of this act may, under such terms and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the rate at which the same were issued if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the imperial German government, the date of such termination to be fixed by a

proclamation of the president of the United States.

Sec. 6. In addition to the bonds authorized by sections 1 and 4 of this act, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this act and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness at not less than par in such form and subject to such terms and conditions and at such rate of interest, not exceeding 3½ per cent per annum, as he may prescribe; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. Certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall not bear the circulation privilege, and the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed in the aggregate \$2,000,000,000, and such certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any state or local taxing authority.

Sec. 7. The secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to deposit in such banks and trust companies as he may designate the proceeds, or any part thereof, arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act, or the bonds previously authorized as described in section 4 of this act, and such deposits may bear such rate of interest and be subject to such terms and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the amount so deposited shall not in any case exceed the amount withdrawn from any such bank or trust company and invested in such bonds or certificates of indebtedness plus the amount so invested by such bank or trust company, and such deposits shall be secured in the manner required for other deposits by section 5153, revised statutes, and amendments thereto: Provided further, That the provisions of section 5191 of the revised statutes, as amended by the federal reserve act and the amendments thereof, with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking associations and other member banks of the federal reserve system, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositories.

Sec. 8. In order to pay all necessary expenses, including rent, connected with any operations under this act, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent of the amount of bonds and one-tenth of 1 per cent of the amount of certificates of indebtedness herein authorized is hereby appropriated, or as much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the secretary of the treasury may direct: Provided, That, in addition to the reports now required by law, the secretary of the treasury shall, on the first Monday in December, 1917, and annually thereafter, transmit to the congress a detailed statement of all expenditures under this act. (Approved April 24, 1917.)

ADDITIONAL BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense, not exceeding in the aggregate \$7,535,945,460, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States in addition to the \$2,000,000,000 bonds already issued or offered for subscription under the act of April 24, 1917: Provided, That of this sum \$3,063,945,460 shall be in lieu of that amount of the unissued bonds authorized by sections 1 and 4 of the act of April 24, 1917, \$225,000,000 shall be in lieu of that amount of unissued bonds authorized by section 39 of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, \$150,000,000 shall be

in lieu of the unissued bonds authorized by the joint resolution of March 4, 1917, and \$100,000,000 shall be in lieu of the unissued bonds authorized by section 400 of the act approved March 3, 1917.

The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form or forms and denominations and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment and rate or rates of interest, not exceeding 4 per cent per annum, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. The principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

The bonds shall, from time to time, first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan under such regulations as will give the people of the United States an equal opportunity to participate therein, but the secretary may make allotment in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds in advance of any date which he may set for the closing of subscriptions.

Section 2 authorizes the secretary of the treasury to establish credits with the United States for any foreign governments then engaged in war with the enemies of the United States; and, to the extent of the credits so established, the secretary is authorized to purchase at war from such foreign governments respectively their several obligations hereafter issued, bearing such rate or rates of interest, maturing at such date or dates, not later than the bonds of the United States then last issued under the authority of this act, or of such act approved April 24, 1917, and containing such terms and conditions as the secretary may determine, or to make advances to or for the account of any such foreign governments and to receive such obligations at par for the amount of any such advances; but the rate or rates of interest borne by any such obligations shall not be less than the highest rate borne by any bonds of the United States which, at the time of the acquisition thereof, shall have been issued under authority of the act approved April 24, 1917, or of this act, and any such obligations shall contain such provisions as the secretary may determine for the conversion of a proportionate part of such obligations into obligations bearing a higher rate of interest if bonds of the United States issued under authority of this act shall be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest, but the rate of interest in such foreign obligations issued upon such conversion shall not be less than the highest rate of interest borne by such bonds of the United States; and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to enter into such arrangements from time to time with any such foreign governments as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for the payment of such obligations of foreign governments before maturity. For the purposes of this section there is appropriated the sum of \$4,000,000,000, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the appropriations made by section 2 of said act approved April 24, 1917, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Section 3 authorizes the secretary of the treasury to exercise, in respect to the obligations of foreign governments acquired under the authority of this act and the act of April 24, 1917, any privilege of conversion into obligations bearing interest at a higher rate and to convert any short-time obligations of foreign governments which may have been purchased into long-time obligations of such foreign governments, maturing not later than the bonds of the United States issued under this act or the act of April 24, 1917. The rates of interest of such long-time obligations shall not be less than the rates borne by the short-time obligations so converted.

Section 4 authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue convertible bonds and provides that in case of a subsequent issue of bonds bearing a higher rate of interest the holders of the convertible bonds may exchange them for the bonds paying a higher rate of interest under

such terms as the secretary may prescribe. The bonds to be issued upon such conversion under this act shall be substantially the same in form and terms as shall be prescribed by or pursuant to law with respect to the bonds of such subsequent series, not only as to interest rate but also as to convertibility (if future bonds be issued at a still higher rate of interest) or non-convertibility, and as to exemption from taxation, if any, and in all other respects, except that the bonds issued upon such conversion shall have the same dates of maturity, of principal and of interest, and be subject to the same terms of redemption before maturity, as the bonds converted. If the privilege of conversion so conferred under this act shall once arise, and shall not be exercised with respect to any convertible bonds within the period so prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, then such privilege shall terminate as to such bonds and shall not arise again though again thereafter bonds be issued bearing interest at a higher rate or rates.

Sec. 5. In addition to the bonds authorized by section 1 of this act the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness of the United States at not less than par; and each certificate so issued shall be payable at such time not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, and may be redeemable before maturity upon such terms and conditions, and the interest accruing thereon shall be payable at such time or times as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. The sum of such certificates outstanding hereunder and under section 6 of this act of April 24, 1917, shall not at any one time exceed in the aggregate \$4,000,000,000.

Sec. 6. In addition to the bonds authorized by section 1 of this act and the certificates of indebtedness authorized by section 5, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary, and to issue therefor, at such price or prices and upon such terms and conditions as he may determine, war-savings certificates of the United States on which interest to maturity may be computed in advance at such rate or rates as may be determined in such manner as he may prescribe. Each war-savings certificate so issued shall be payable at such time, not exceeding five years from the date of its issue, and may be redeemable before maturity, upon such terms and conditions as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe. The sum of such war-savings certificates outstanding shall not at any one time exceed in the aggregate \$2,000,000,000. The amount of war-savings certificates sold to any one person at any one time shall not exceed \$100, and it shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold more than \$1,000 in such certificates.

Section 7 provides that none of the bonds authorized by section 1 or certificates authorized by sections 5 and 6 shall bear the circulation privilege. All such bonds and certificates shall be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations. The interest on an amount of such bonds and certificates, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in subdivision (b) of this section.

Section 8 provides that the secretary may deposit in such incorporated bank and trust companies as he may designate, the proceeds arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates. He is also authorized to designate depositories in

foreign countries to provide for the current disbursements to the military and naval forces and diplomatic, consular and other representatives of the United States until six months after the close of the war.

Section 9 requires postoffice employees to render such services as may be necessary in connection with the sale and delivery of bonds and certificates. Section 10 appropriates a sum not exceeding one-fifth of 1 per cent of bonds and war-savings certificates and one-tenth of 1 per cent of certificates of indebtedness to pay all necessary expenses connected with operations under the act. Sections 11 and 12 relate to various matters connected with the administration of the act, and section 13 provides that for the purposes of the act the date of the termination of the war shall be fixed by the proclamation of the president of the United States. (Approved Sept. 24, 1917.)

MINORITY ENLISTMENTS.

Hereafter any enlistment for minority in the navy or marine corps may be extended as is provided by law for extending an enlistment for a term of four years, under similar conditions and with like rights, privileges, benefits and obligations. (Approved April 25, 1917.)

OFFICERS FOR HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to detail such naval officers as may be necessary to the hydrographic office during the continuance of the present war. (Approved April 25, 1917.)

AGE LIMIT FOR NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS.

The maximum limit of age for officers of the naval reserve force on first enlistment as such therein is increased from 35 to 50 years. (Approved April 25, 1917.)

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF MIDSHIPMEN.

In addition to the number of midshipmen now authorized by law, there shall be appointed during the period from the date of passage of this act until Sept. 1, 1918, one additional midshipman for each senator, representative and delegate in congress. Nominations shall be made for these vacancies by the senators, representatives and delegates concerned for any regular or special examination that may be ordered before that date. (Approved April 25, 1917.)

SEIZURE OF INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS.

The president is hereby authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States shipping board, or any department or agency of the government, to operate, lease, charter and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the president, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances and all property contained therein at the time of its taking and to make a written report of their findings to the secretary of the navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation. (Approved May 12, 1917.)

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Among the larger items in the army appropriation bill, approved May 12, 1917, were the following:

Office of chief signal officer for aviation, \$10,800,000.
Pay of officers of the line, \$12,500,000.
Pay of officers, national guard, \$3,000,000.
Pay of enlisted men of the line, \$29,000,000.
Pay of enlisted men, national guard, \$10,000,000.
Pay of officers, medical department, \$2,225,000.
Pay of retired officers, \$2,700,000.
Pay of retired enlisted men, \$3,100,000.
Subsistence of the army, \$18,500,000.
Regular supplies, quartermaster corps, \$13,450,000.
Incidental expenses, quartermaster corps, \$2,000,000.
Transportation, \$16,000,000.
Water and sewers at military posts, \$2,000,000.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$23,640,000.
Barracks and quarters, \$3,000,000.
Expenses medical department, \$1,000,000.
Ammunition for small arms, etc., \$12,000,000.
Small-arms target practice, \$2,000,000.
Manufacture of arms, \$6,000,000.
Ordnance stores and supplies, \$10,000,000.
Automatic machine rifles, \$5,000,000.
Armored motor cars, \$600,000.
Automatic rifles for national guard, \$2,500,000.
Field artillery and ammunition for national guard, \$20,000,000.
Arms, uniforms, etc., for national guard, \$7,000,000.
Civilian military training, \$3,281,000.
Supplies and equipment, reserve officers' training corps, \$5,385,000.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR EXPENSES.

In the following synopsis of the act "making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917," only the larger appropriations and more important legislative provisions are given:

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

For expenses of experimental work and investigations undertaken by the council of national defense, \$500,000.

EMERGENCY SHIPPING FUND.

The president is authorized and empowered, within the limits of the amounts herein authorized—

(a) To place an order with any person for such ships or material as the necessities of the government, to be determined by the president, may require during the period of the war and which are of the nature, kind and quality usually produced or capable of being produced by such person.

(b) To modify, suspend, cancel, or requisition any existing or future contract for the building, production or purchase of ships or material.

(c) To require the owner or occupier of any plant in which ships or materials are built or produced to place at the disposal of the United States the whole or any part of the output of such plant, to deliver such output or part thereof in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order.

(d) To requisition and take over for use or operation by the United States any plant, or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire plant, whether the United States has or has not any contract or agreement with the owner or occupier of such plant.

(e) To purchase, requisition, or take over the title to, or the possession of, for use or operation by the United States, any ship now constructed or in the process of construction or hereafter constructed, or any part thereof, or charter of such ship.

Compliance with all orders issued hereunder shall be obligatory on any person to whom such

order is given, and such order shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts placed with such person. If any person owning any ship, charter, or material, or owning, leasing, or operating any plant equipped for the building or production of ships or material shall refuse or fail to comply therewith or to give to the United States such preference in the execution of such order or shall refuse to build, supply, furnish or manufacture the kind, quantities or qualities of the ships or material so ordered, at such reasonable price as shall be determined by the president, the president may take immediate possession of any ship, charter, material or plant of such person, or any part thereof without taking possession of the entire plant, and may use the same at such times and in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient.

Whenever the United States shall cancel, modify, suspend or requisition any contract, make use of, assume, occupy, requisition, acquire or take over any plant or part thereof, or any ship, charter or material, in accordance with the provisions hereof, it shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the president; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the president, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the president and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the judicial code.

The president may exercise the power and authority hereby vested in him, and expend the money herein and hereafter appropriated through such agency or agencies as he shall determine from time to time: Provided, That all money turned over to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation may be expended as other moneys of said corporation are now expended. All ships constructed, purchased or requisitioned under authority herein, or heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States, shall be managed, operated and disposed of as the president may direct.

All authority granted to the president herein, or by him delegated, shall cease six months after a final treaty of peace is proclaimed between this government and the German empire.

The cost of purchasing, requisitioning or otherwise acquiring plants, material, charters or ships now constructed or in the course of construction and the expediting of construction of ships thus under construction shall not exceed the sum of \$250,000,000, exclusive of the cost of ships turned over to the army and navy, the expenditure of which is hereby authorized, and in executing the authority granted by this act for such purpose the president shall not expend or obligate the United States to expend more than said sum; and there is hereby appropriated for said purpose \$150,000,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be reimbursed from available funds under the war and navy departments for vessels turned over for the exclusive use of those departments or either of them.

The cost of construction of ships authorized herein shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000,000, the expenditure of which is hereby authorized, and in executing the authority granted herein for such purpose the president shall not expend or obligate the United States to expend more than said sum; and there is hereby appropriated for said purpose \$250,000,000.

For the operation of the ships herein authorized or in any way acquired by the United States, except those acquired for the army or navy, and for every expenditure incident thereto, \$5,000,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For extra clerks in war department, \$900,000.
Contingent expenses, \$415,000.
Stationery, \$230,000.

Printing and binding, \$630,000.
Repairs of arsenals, \$400,000.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Contingent expenses, \$50,000.
Registration and selection for military service, \$2,658,413.
Military information section, general staff corps, \$50,000.
Expenses of military observers abroad, \$85,000.
United States service schools, \$25,325.
Signal service of the army, \$47,267,766 (\$43,450,000 for aviation section, including \$9,000,000 for sites, buildings, equipment, etc.).
Pay of officers of the line, including staff corps of national guard, \$42,000,000.
Pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, and pay at \$100 per month for enlisted men in training for officers of the reserve corps, \$226,882,560.
Pay of enlisted men in ordnance department, \$696,240.
Pay of enlisted men in quartermaster corps, \$24,890,128.
Pay of enlisted men in signal corps, \$5,309,896.
Pay of enlisted men in medical department, \$18,748,960.
Clerks in office of the chief of staff, \$1,250,000.
Pay of officers of the general staff corps, \$214,350.
Pay of officers of the adjutant-general's department, \$231,450.
Pay of officers of inspector-general's department, \$121,450.
Pay of officers of corps of engineers, \$3,024,106.
Pay of officers of ordnance department, \$404,600.
Pay of officers of quartermaster corps, \$6,167,800.
Pay of officers of medical department, \$5,131,752.
Reserve veterinarians, \$632,000.
Contract surgeons, \$51,000.
Nurses (women), \$591,622.
Pay of officers in judge-advocate general's department, \$63,280.
Pay of officers of the signal corps, \$1,629,167.
Pay of officers on retired list, \$62,420.
Increased pay to retired officers on active duty, \$354,725.
Expenses of courts-martial, \$190,000.
Commutation of quarters, \$400,000.
Mileage to officers, \$510,000.
Subsistence of the army, \$123,000,000.
Regular supplies, quartermaster corps, \$101,800,114.23.
Incidental expenses, quartermaster corps, \$8,000,000.
Transportation of the army, and its supplies, \$221,963,745.42.
Water and sewers at military posts, \$10,546,169.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$231,538,548.64.
Horses for cavalry, artillery and engineers, \$25,000,000.
Barracks and quarters, \$47,603,314.20.
Military post exchanges, \$500,000.
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage, \$5,539,965.
Construction and repair of hospitals, \$2,115,267.
Medical and hospital department (miscellaneous), \$29,780,000.
Engineer equipment of troops, \$35,876,000.
Engineer operations in the field, \$94,500,000.
Current expenses ordnance department, \$2,650,000.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, \$131,048,000.
Small arms target practice, \$17,500,000.
Manufacture of arms, \$55,349,000.
Ordnance stores and supplies, \$106,550,000.
Automatic machine rifles, \$65,900,000.
Armored motor cars, \$3,900,000.
Antiaircraft guns, \$760,000.
Ammunition for antiaircraft guns, \$1,640,000.
Military training camps, \$3,750,000.
Civilian military training camps, \$3,440,000.
Ordnance stores and equipment for reserve officers' training corps, \$24,000.
Ordnance supplies for military equipment of schools and colleges, \$218,000.
Construction of gun and mortar batteries for fortifications, \$2,500,000.

Fire control stations and accessories, \$3,147,225.
Electric lights, power houses, searchlights (sea-coast defenses), \$7,600,000.
Mining casemates, cable galleries, torpedo store-houses, etc., \$500,000.
Construction land defenses, \$2,000,000.
Contingent expenses seacoast defenses, \$1,000,000.
Mountain, field and siege cannon for fortifications, \$155,000,000.
Ammunition for such guns, \$367,000,000.
Cannon for coast defense, \$7,350,000.
Ammunition for seacoast cannon, \$12,255,000.
Ammunition for artillery practice, \$2,000,000.
Alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery, \$25,000,000.
Accessories for mountain, field and siege guns, \$9,000,000.
Alteration and maintenance of seacoast artillery, \$3,000,000.
Proving grounds, \$600,000.
Submarine mines, nets, etc., \$2,926,330.
Submarine mine material, \$500,000.
Fortifications in insular possessions, \$7,933,000.
Panama canal fortifications, \$4,320,974.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Additional clerks, messengers, etc., \$499,038.
Printing and binding, \$100,000.
Hydrographic office, \$30,000.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay, miscellaneous, \$1,801,500.
Aviation, \$11,000,000.
Bureau of navigation—Transportation, \$1,659,324.
Recruiting, \$1,000,000.
Outfits on first enlistment, \$7,778,000.
Instruments and supplies, \$5,743,440.
Ship for Illinois naval militia, \$175,000.
Naval training station, California, \$100,000.
Naval training station, Rhode Island, \$100,000.
Naval training station, Great Lakes, \$100,000.
Naval training station, St. Helena, \$50,000.
Naval reserve force, \$200,000.
Schools or camps of instruction for recruits and naval reserve forces, \$2,655,360.
Bureau of ordnance—Ordnance and stores, \$16,905,366.
Ammunition for vessels, \$68,664,858.
New batteries for ships, \$22,333,000.
Batteries for auxiliaries and merchantmen, \$29,672,000.
Ammunition for auxiliaries and merchantmen, \$19,888,800.
Torpedoes and appliances, \$11,242,000.
Reserve and miscellaneous ordnance supplies, \$29,260,000.
Bureau of yards and docks—Maintenance, \$2,060,000.
Contingent expenses, \$750,000.
Submarine facilities, \$1,500,000.
Power plants and distributing stations, \$750,000.
Depots for coal and other fuel, \$1,500,000.
Ordnance storage, \$3,000,000.
Naval operating base, Hampton roads, \$2,800,000.
Hospital construction, \$1,350,000.
Repairs at navy yards and stations, \$900,000.
Bureau of medicine and surgery—Surgeons' necessities, \$3,000,000.
Contingent expenses, \$1,000,000.
Transportation of remains, \$300,000.
Hospital expenses, \$3,000,000.
Bureau of supplies and accounts—Pay of the navy, \$75,508,672.
Provisions, \$31,740,992.45.
Clothing and small stores fund, \$9,571,000.
Maintenance, \$3,000,000.
Freight and express charges, \$1,750,000.
Fuel and transportation, \$19,362,420.
Reserve material, \$2,000,000.
Bureau of construction and repair, \$57,327,340.
Bureau of steam engineering, \$34,960,500.

MARINE CORPS.

Pay of officers, \$1,771,934.
Pay of enlisted men, \$4,459,866.
Provisions, \$3,445,671.

Clothing, \$3,348,450.
Heat and light, \$402,400.
Military stores, \$7,373,408.
Transportation and recruiting, \$1,731,600.
Repairs of barracks, \$1,104,000.
Commutation of quarters, \$187,552.
Contingent, \$2,054,680.
Depot of supplies, \$200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Bureau of standards, \$435,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Detention of interned aliens, \$1,000,000.

ADDITIONAL WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

In addition to the appropriations made in the act to meet urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the military and naval expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the following are the chief appropriations of a like nature made in the urgent deficiency bill for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

EMERGENCY SHIPPING FUND.

The cost of purchasing, requisitioning, constructing and expediting the construction of ships authorized by the urgent deficiency appropriation act of June 15, 1917, is increased from \$250,000,000 to \$515,000,000, and there is appropriated for this purpose \$200,000,000.

The cost of construction of ships authorized by the urgent deficiency appropriation act of June 15, 1917, is increased from \$500,000,000 to \$1,234,000,000, and there is appropriated for this purpose \$250,000,000.

For the purchase of ships, other than those heretofore or herein authorized, \$150,000,000.

For the acquisition or establishment of ship-building plants and the enlargement of plants acquired or to be acquired, \$35,000,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Temporary employes in war department, \$4,261,232.

Armories and arsenals, \$5,605,200.
Proving ground, \$7,000,000.
Panama canal fortifications, \$902,625.
Registration and selection, \$4,000,000.
Military information section, \$489,000.
Signal service appliances, including war balloons and aeroplanes, \$40,000,000.
Pay of officers of the line, \$10,000,000.
Enlisted men of the line, \$250,000,000.
Ordnance department, pay of enlisted men, \$6,000,000.
Quartermaster corps, pay of enlisted men, \$12,000,000.
Medical corps, pay of enlisted men, \$25,000,000.
Territorial departments and districts, tactical divisions and brigades and service schools, \$1,626,000.
Pay of officers of corps of engineers, \$6,500,000.
Pay of officers of ordnance department, \$10,000,000.
Pay of officers of quartermaster corps, \$5,000,000.
Pay of signal corps officers, \$15,870,833.
Pay of officers of medical department, \$23,000,000.
Woman nurses, \$6,369,293.
For mileage, \$750,000.
Ten per cent increase in pay of officers on foreign service, \$4,500,000.
Twenty per cent increase in pay of enlisted men on foreign service, \$18,000,000.
For six months' pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die while on active service from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct, \$10,000,000.
For one year's pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die as result of aviation accidents, \$495,000.
Subsistence of the army, \$250,000,000.
Regular supplies of quartermaster corps, \$125,000,000.
Incidental expenses, quartermaster corps, \$9,000,000.
Transportation of army and its supplies, \$375,000,000.

Water and sewers at military posts, \$23,886,500.
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$350,000,000.
Horses for cavalry, artillery and engineers, \$40,000,000.

Barracks and quarters, \$49,155,000.
Shooting galleries and ranges, \$6,014,540.
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage, \$12,000,000.

Civilian military training, \$1,240,000.
Medical department supplies, \$100,000,000.
Surveys and maps, engineering department, \$500,000.

Engineers, equipment of troops, \$12,100,000.
Engineer operations in the field, \$186,000,000.
Ordnance service, current expenses, \$11,825,000.
Ordnance stores, ammunition, \$69,750,000.
Small arms target practice, \$89,676,000.
Manufacture of arms, \$16,690,000.

Care of ordnance supplies, overhauling, etc., and purchase and manufacture of ordnance supplies, \$113,520,000.

Automatic machine rifles, \$220,000,000; additional authorized, \$118,020,000.
Armored motor cars, \$36,750,000; additional authorized, \$75,550,000.

Further obligations authorized, \$100,000,000.
Machinery for rifles, \$9,500,000.
Mountain, field and siege cannon, \$695,100,000; additional obligations authorized, \$235,000,000.

Ammunition for mountain, field and siege cannon, \$663,000,000; additional obligations authorized, \$777,152,750.

Alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery, \$158,334,000; additional obligations authorized, \$50,000,000.

Submarine mines and nets, \$700,000.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

For aviation, \$45,000,000.

Naval emergency fund, \$100,000,000.

Transportation, \$700,000.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, \$12,446,480.

Ammunition for vessels, \$40,146,120; additional obligations authorized, \$15,146,120.

Batteries and outfits for vessels, \$50,059,523.50; additional obligations authorized, \$28,059,523.50.

Reserve ordnance supplies, \$47,500,000; additional obligations authorized, \$17,500,000.

Washington (D. C.) naval gun factory, tools, etc., \$2,500,000.

Washington (D. C.) navy yard improvements, \$5,000,000.

Training camps, \$6,000,000.

Ordnance stations, \$2,500,000.

Bureau of steam engineering, \$10,000,000.

Increase of the navy.—For acquiring and providing facilities for the expeditious construction of additional torpedo boat destroyers, and toward their construction, to cost in all not to exceed \$350,000,000, \$225,000,000. The president is authorized to acquire additional facilities for the construction of torpedo boat destroyers, including the taking over for the United States of land and appurtenances and improvements thereon necessary for this purpose. (Approved Oct. 6, 1917.)

TERMS OF DRAFTED SOLDIERS.

The service of all persons selected by draft and all enlistments under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 13, 1917, shall be for the period of the war, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. Whenever the war shall cease by the conclusion of peace between the United States and its enemies in the present war, the president shall so declare by a public proclamation, and within four months after the proclamation, or as soon thereafter as it may be practicable, to transport the forces then serving without the United States to their home station, the provisions of the act, in so far as they authorize compulsory service by selective draft or otherwise, shall cease to be of force and effect. (Approved June 15, 1917.)

INCREASE OF NAVAL PERSONNEL AND MARINE CORPS.

An act to increase temporarily the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the navy is hereby by temporarily increased from 87,000 to 150,000, including 4,000 additional apprentice seamen.

Sec. 2. That the authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the marine corps is hereby temporarily increased from 17,400 to 30,000, this authorized strength being distributed in the various grades of the enlisted force in the same proportion as those authorized at the date of the approval of this act.

Sec. 3. That enlistments in the navy and marine corps, during such time as the United States may be at war, shall be for four years or for such shorter period or periods as the president may prescribe, or for the period of the present war.

Sec. 4. Additional commissioned officers in the navy and marine corps, based upon the temporary increases herein authorized in the number of enlisted men, shall be temporarily appointed by the president, in his discretion, with the advice and consent of the senate, not above the grades and ranks of lieutenant in the line and staff of the navy and major in the marine corps, the distribution in said grades and ranks to be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 29, 1916: Provided, That all temporary original appointments shall be made in the lowest commissioned grades of the line and staff of the navy and marine corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, and that there shall be no permanent or temporary appointments in or permanent or temporary promotions to any grade or rank above that of lieutenant in the navy or major in the marine corps by reason of the temporary appointment of officers authorized by this act in excess of the total number of officers authorized by existing law or on account of the increase of enlisted men herein authorized: Provided further, That, during the period of the present war, the deficiency existing prior to the passage of this act in the total number of commissioned officers of the navy and marine corps authorized by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, may also be supplied by temporary appointments in the lowest grades and by temporary promotions to all other grades until a sufficient number of officers shall be available for regular appointment or promotion in accordance with existing law: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be held or construed to limit or abridge the use or service of the officers of the navy and marine corps on the retired list or of the officers of the naval militia and national naval volunteers, naval reserve force and marine corps reserve, as provided and authorized under existing law: Provided further, That temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains in the navy may be appointed for service during the period of the war in the proportion of the personnel of the navy as now prescribed by existing law.

Sec. 5. That the additional temporary officers authorized in the various grades and ranks of the navy and marine corps in accordance with the next preceding section may be temporarily appointed to serve in the grades or ranks to which appointed or promoted by the temporary advancement of officers holding permanent and probationary commissions, by temporary appointment of commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the navy, and warrant officers, noncommissioned officers and clerks to assistant paymasters of the marine corps, commissioned and warrant officers of the United States coast guard, citizens of the United States who have had previous naval or military service or training, and other citizens of the United States specially qualified: Provided, That in making appointments authorized herein the maximum age limit shall be 50 years for commissioned warrant officers, warrant officers and

enlisted men to ensign, enlisted men of the navy to warrant rank, candidates for assistant surgeon, noncommissioned officers of the marine corps to commissioned rank, members of the marine corps branch of the naval militia and national naval volunteers, marine corps reserve and civilians specially qualified to commissioned rank and warrant officers of the active list of the marine corps appointed to commissioned rank and temporary chaplains and temporary acting chaplains: Provided further, That graduates of the naval academy and warrant officers duly commissioned in the navy or marine corps in accordance with existing law shall not, by virtue of this act, be required to receive temporary appointments; and the class of midshipmen graduated from the naval academy on March 23, 1917, and the classes to be graduated hereafter, may be commissioned effective from date of graduation: Provided further, That temporary appointments as warrant officers of the navy may be made by the secretary of the navy: Provided further, That lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns may be considered eligible for temporary promotions to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade), respectively, without regard to length of service in grade.

Sec. 6. That during the period of the present war the computations to be made by the secretary of the navy as prescribed by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, shall be made semiannually as of July 1 and Jan. 1 of each year and at such other times as he may deem necessary; and the board of rear-admirals for selection for promotion prescribed in said act may be convened at such times as the exigencies of the service may require and shall recommend for promotion such number of officers as the secretary of the navy may prescribe to fill vacancies in the several grades as provided by existing law.

Sec. 7. That the permanent and probationary commissions, appointments and warrants of officers shall not be vacated by reason of their temporary advancement or appointment, nor shall said officers be prejudiced in their relative lineal rank in regard to promotion in accordance with the act of Aug. 29, 1916: Provided, That the rights, benefits, privileges and gratuities of all enlisted men of the navy and marine corps now authorized by law shall not be lost or abridged in any respect whatever by their acceptance of temporary commissions or warrants hereunder: Provided further, That no person who shall receive a temporary appointment shall be entitled to pay or allowances except under such temporary appointment: And provided further, That upon the termination of temporary appointments in a higher grade or rank as authorized by this act the officers so advanced, including probationary second lieutenants, warrant officers, clerks to assistant paymasters and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps, commissioned and warrant officers of the United States coast guard, shall revert to the grade, rank or rating from which temporarily advanced, unless such officers or enlisted men in the meantime, in accordance with law, become entitled to promotion to a higher grade or rank in the permanent navy or marine corps, in which case they shall revert to said higher grade or rank and shall, after passing the prescribed examinations, be commissioned accordingly.

Sec. 8. That all temporary appointments or advancements authorized by this act shall continue in force only until otherwise directed by the president or until congress shall amend or repeal the authorization for the increases herein provided and not later than six months after the termination of the present war.

Sec. 9. That any officer of the permanent navy or marine corps temporarily advanced in grade or rank in accordance with the provisions of this act, who shall be retired from active service under his permanent commission while holding such temporary rank, except for physical disability incurred in line of duty, shall be placed on the retired list with the grade or rank to which his position in the per-

manent navy or marine corps at the date of his retirement would entitle him, and any person originally appointed temporarily, as provided in this act, shall not be entitled to any rights of retirement except for physical disability incurred in line of duty.

Sec. 10. That, during the continuance of the present war, should any second lieutenant of the marine corps holding a probationary appointment for the period of two years become eligible for promotion to a higher grade and qualify therefor before the expiration of two years from the date of original appointment, he shall receive a probationary appointment in such higher grade, which appointment shall be made permanent or shall be vacated in the manner prescribed by the act of Aug. 29, 1916.

Sec. 11. That the appointment of thirty marine gunners, thirty quartermaster's clerks and nine clerks to assistant paymasters, additional to the number now prescribed by law, and the temporary appointment of eight clerks to assistant paymasters for the war, is hereby authorized, such appointments to be made in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 12. That the temporary appointments and promotions herein authorized shall be made by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate.

Sec. 13. Nothing contained in this act shall operate to reduce the rank pay or allowances that would have been received by any person in the navy, marine corps or coast guard except for the passage of this act.

Sec. 14. That the provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29, 1916, which read as follows: "Provided further, That the increase in the number of captains herein authorized shall be made at the rate of not more than ten captains in any one year," and "That officers of the marine corps that would have been received by any person faithfully for forty-five years on the active list shall, when retired, have the rank of brigadier-general; and such officers who shall hereafter be retired at the age of 64 years before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully on the active list until retired, shall, on the completion of forty years from their entry in the naval service, have the rank of brigadier-general," are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. That commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until not later than six months after the termination of the present war, all enlisted men of the navy of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed \$21 per month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; those whose base pay is over \$21 and does not exceed \$24 per month, an increase of \$12 per month; those whose base pay is over \$24 and less than \$45 per month, an increase of \$8 per month; and those whose base pay is \$45 or more per month, an increase of \$6 per month: Provided, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of continuous-service pay: Provided, That during the continuance of the present war warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the United States coast guard shall receive the same rates of pay as are or may hereafter be prescribed for corresponding grades or ratings and length of service in the navy.

Sec. 16. That the president is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the war department, or of the navy department, such vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the coast and geodetic survey as he may deem to be the best interest of the country, and after such transfer all expenses connected therewith shall be defrayed out of the appropriations for the department to which transfer is made: Provided, That such vessels, equipment, stations and personnel shall be returned to the coast and geodetic survey when such national emergency ceases, in the opinion of the president, and

nothing in this act shall be construed as transferring the coast and geodetic survey or any of its functions from the department of commerce except in time of national emergency and to the extent herein provided: Provided further, That any of the personnel of the coast and geodetic survey who may be transferred as herein provided shall, while under the jurisdiction of the war department or navy department, have proper military status and shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders for the government of the army or navy, as the case may be, in so far as the same may be applicable to persons whose retention permanently in the military service of the United States is not contemplated by law: And provided further, That the president is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the field officers of the coast and geodetic survey, who are now officially designated assistants and aids, as follows: Officers now designated assistants and receiving a salary of \$2,000 or more per annum shall be appointed hydrographic and geodetic engineers; officers now designated assistants and receiving a salary of \$1,200 or greater but less than \$2,000 per annum shall be appointed junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers; officers now designated aids shall be appointed aids: Provided, That no person shall be appointed aid or shall be promoted from aid to junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer or from junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer to hydrographic and geodetic engineer until after passing a satisfactory mental and physical examination conducted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the secretary of commerce, except that the president is authorized to nominate for confirmation the assistants and aids in the service on the date of the passage of this act.

Nothing in this act shall reduce the total amount of pay and allowances they were receiving at the time of transfer. While actually employed in active service under direct orders of the war department or of the navy department members of the coast and geodetic survey shall receive the benefit of all provisions of laws relating to disability incurred in line of duty or loss of life.

When serving with the army or navy the relative rank shall be as follows:

Hydrographic and geodetic engineers receiving \$4,000 or more shall rank with and after colonels in the army and captains in the navy.

Hydrographic and geodetic engineers receiving \$3,000 or more but less than \$4,000 shall rank with and after lieutenant-colonels in the army and commanders in the navy.

Hydrographic and geodetic engineers receiving \$2,500 or more but less than \$3,000 shall rank with and after majors in the army and lieutenant-commanders in the navy.

Hydrographic and geodetic engineers receiving \$2,000 or more but less than \$2,500 shall rank with and after captains in the army and lieutenants in the navy.

Junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers shall rank with and after first lieutenants in the army and lieutenants (junior grade) in the navy.

Aids shall rank with and after second lieutenants in the army and ensigns in the navy.

And nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or alter their rates of pay and allowances when not assigned to military duty as hereinbefore mentioned.

The secretary of war, the secretary of the navy and the secretary of commerce shall jointly prescribe regulations governing the duties to be performed by the coast and geodetic survey in time of war, and for the co-operation of that service with the war and navy departments in time of peace in preparation for its duties in war, which regulations shall not be effective unless approved by each of the said secretaries, and included therein may be rules and regulations for making reports and communications between the officers or bureaus of the war and

navy departments and the coast and geodetic survey.

Sec. 17. That nothing contained in the act of Aug. 23, 1916, shall operate to disturb the relative position of officers in the medical corps with reference to precedence or promotion, but all such officers otherwise qualified shall be advanced in rank with or ahead of officers in said corps who were their juniors on the date of said act.

Sec. 18. That the president be, and he is hereby, further authorized to designate six officers of the navy for the command of fleets or subdivisions thereof and, after being so designated from the date of assuming such command until relinquishing thereof, not more than three of such officers shall each have the rank and pay of an admiral, and the others shall each have the rank and pay of a vice-admiral; and the grades of admiral and vice-admiral are hereby authorized and continued for the purpose of this act: Provided, That in time of war the selections under the provisions of this section shall be made from the grades of rear-admiral or captain on the active list of the navy: Provided further, That the pay of an admiral shall be \$10,000 and the pay of a vice-admiral \$9,000 per annum: Provided further, That in time of peace officers for the command of fleets and subdivisions thereof, as herein authorized, shall be designated from among the rear-admirals on the active list of the navy: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall create any vacancy in any grade in the navy or increase the total number of officers authorized by law: Provided further, That when an officer with the rank of admiral or vice-admiral is detached from the command of a fleet or subdivision thereof, as herein authorized, he shall return to his regular rank in the list of officers of the navy and shall thereafter receive only the pay and allowances of such rank: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be held or construed as amending or repealing the provisions of sections 144, 143 and 146 of the revised statutes of the United States.

That the provision in the act approved March 3, 1915, for the designation of commanders in chief of certain fleets with the rank of admiral and for the designation of officers second in command of such fleets with the rank of vice-admiral, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 19. That section 44 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by an act entitled "An act making appropriation for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917, be, and is hereby, amended by adding the following to said section:

"Provided, That offenses hereunder committed within the Canal Zone or within any defensive sea areas which the president is authorized to establish by said section, shall be cognizable in the District court of the Canal Zone, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to hear and determine all such cases arising under said section and to impose the penalties therein provided for the violation of any of the provisions of said section."

Sec. 20. That hereafter all laws relating to the examination of officers of the navy for promotion shall be construed to apply to the regular advancement of staff officers to higher ranks on the active list the same as though such advancements in rank were promotions to higher grades: Provided, That examinations for such staff officers shall not be required except for such regular advancements in rank: Provided further, That the president be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the secretary of the navy to take such action on the records of proceedings of naval examining boards and boards of naval surgeons for the promotion of officers of the navy as is now required by law to be taken by the president.

Sec. 21. That during the continuance of the present war an extra allowance of one ounce

of coffee or cocoa, two ounces of sugar, four ounces of hard bread or its equivalent, and four ounces of preserved meat or its equivalent shall be allowed to enlisted men of the deck force when standing night watches between 8 o'clock postmeridian and 8 o'clock antemeridian. (Approved, May 22, 1917.)

PUNISHMENT OF ESPIONAGE.

An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, etc.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled:

TITLE I.—ESPIONAGE.

Section 1. That (a) whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation, goes upon, enters, flies over or otherwise obtains information concerning any vessel, aircraft, work of defense, navy yard, naval station, submarine base, coaling station, fort, battery, torpedo station, dockyard, canal, railroad, arsenal, camp, factory, mine, telegraph, telephone, wireless or signal station, building, office or other place connected with the national defense, owned or constructed, or in progress of construction, by the United States or under the control of the United States, or of any of its officers or agents, or within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or any place in which any vessel, aircraft, arms, munitions or other materials or instruments for use in time of war are being made, prepared, repaired or stored, under any contract or agreement with the United States or with any person on behalf of the United States, or otherwise on behalf of the United States, or any prohibited place within the meaning of section 6 of this title; or (b) whoever for the purpose aforesaid, and with like intent or reason to believe, copies, takes, makes or obtains, or attempts, or induces or aids another to copy, take, make or obtain, any sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, document, writing or note of anything connected with the national defense; or (c) whoever, for the purpose aforesaid, receives or obtains or agrees or attempts or induces or aids another to receive or obtain from any person, or from any source whatever, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance or note of anything connected with the national defense, knowing or having reason to believe, at the time he receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts or induces or aids another to receive or obtain it, that it has been or will be obtained, taken, made or disposed of by any person contrary to the provisions of this title; or (d) whoever, lawfully or unlawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being intrusted with, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance or note relating to the national defense, willfully communicates or transmits or attempts to communicate or transmit the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or willfully retains the same and fails to deliver it on demand to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive it; or (e) whoever, being intrusted with or having lawful possession or control of any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note or information, relating to the national defense, through gross negligence permits the same to be removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to any one in violation of his trust, or to be lost, stolen, abstracted or destroyed,

shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 2. (a) Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years: Provided, That whoever shall violate the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years; and (b) whoever, in time of war, with intent that the same shall be communicated to the enemy, shall collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft or war materials of the United States, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense which might be useful to the enemy, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years.

Sec. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

Sec. 4. If two or more persons conspire to violate the provisions of sections 2 or 3 of this title, and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished as in said sections provided in the case of the doing of the act the accomplishment of which is the object of such conspiracy. Except as above provided conspiracies to commit offenses under this title shall be punished as provided by section 37 of the act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States approved March 4, 1909.

Sec. 5. Whoever harbors or conceals any person who he knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect, has committed, or is about to commit, an offense under this title shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 6. The president in time of war or in case of national emergency may by proclamation designate any place other than those set forth in subsection (a) of section 1 hereof in which anything for the use of the army or navy is being prepared or constructed or stored as a prohibited place for the purposes of this title: Provided, That he shall determine that information with respect thereto would be prejudicial to the national defense.

Sec. 7. Nothing contained in this title shall be deemed to limit the jurisdiction of the gen-

eral courts-martial, military commissions or naval courts-martial under sections 1342, 1343 and 1624 of the revised statutes as amended.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this title shall extend to all territories, possessions and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States whether or not contiguous thereto, and offenses under this title when committed upon the high seas or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and outside the territorial limits thereof shall be punishable hereunder.

Sec. 9. The act entitled "An act to prevent the disclosure of national defense secrets," approved March 3, 1911, is hereby repealed.

TITLE II.—VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 1. Whenever the president by proclamation or executive order declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the secretary of the treasury may make, subject to the approval of the president, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, may inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon, and if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the president, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof.

Within the territory and waters of the Canal Zone the governor of the Panama canal, with the approval of the president, shall exercise all the powers conferred by this section on the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 2. If any owner, agent, master, officer or person in charge, or any member of the crew of any such vessel fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given by the secretary of the treasury or the governor of the Panama canal under the provisions of this title, or obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and the person guilty of such failure, obstruction or interference shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner or master or any other person in charge or command of any private vessel, or the owner or master or any member of the crew or other person, within the territorial waters of the United States, willfully to cause or permit the destruction or injury of such vessel or knowingly to permit said vessel to be used as a place of resort for any person conspiring with another or preparing to commit any offense against the United States, or in violation of the treaties of the United States or of the obligations of the United States under the law of nations, or to defraud the United States, or knowingly to permit such vessel to be used in violation of the rights and obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and in case such vessel shall be so used, with the knowledge of the owner or master or other person in charge or command thereof, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 4. The president may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title.

TITLE III.—INJURING VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Section 1. Whoever shall set fire to any vessel of foreign registry, or any vessel of American registry entitled to engage in commerce with foreign nations, or to any vessel of the United States as defined in section 310 of the act of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," or to the cargo of the same, or shall tamper with the motive power or mechanical facilities of navigation of such vessel, or shall place bombs or explosives in or upon such vessel, or shall do any other act to or upon such vessel while within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, if such vessel is of American registry, while she is on the high sea, with intent to injure or endanger the safety of the vessel or of her cargo, or of persons on board, whether the injury or danger is so intended to take place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or after the vessel shall have departed therefrom; or whoever shall attempt or conspire to do any such act with such intent, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

TITLE IV.—INTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGN COMMERCE BY VIOLENT MEANS.

Section 1. Whoever, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, interfere with or obstruct the exportation to foreign countries of articles from the United States shall injure or destroy, by fire or explosives, such articles or the places where they may be while in such foreign commerce, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

TITLE V.—ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

Section 1. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the president, or any person thereunto authorized by him, may withhold clearance from or to any vessel, domestic or foreign, which is required by law to secure clearance before departing from port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, or, by service of formal notice upon the owner, master or person in command or having charge of any domestic vessel not required by law to secure clearances before so departing, to forbid its departure from port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any such vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches or information to any warship, tender or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation in violation of the laws, treaties or obligations of the United States under the law of nations, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

Sec. 2. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the president, or any person thereunto authorized by him, may detain any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by American citizens, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the ports of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, until the owner, or master, or person having charge of such vessel, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the president, or to the person duly authorized by him, that the vessel will not be employed by the said owners or master, or person having charge thereof, to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with which the United States is at peace, and that the said vessel will not be sold or delivered to any belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer or citizen of such nation, by them or any of them,

within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, having left that jurisdiction, upon the high seas.

Sec. 3. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, it shall be unlawful to send out of the jurisdiction of the United States any vessel built, armed or equipped as a vessel of war, or converted from a private vessel into a vessel of war, with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer or citizen of such nation, or with reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of any such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 4. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, in addition to the facts required by sections 437, 4198 and 4200 of the revised statutes to be set out in the masters' and shipper's manifest before clearance will be issued to vessels bound to foreign ports, each of which sections of the revised statutes is hereby declared to be and is continued in full force and effect, every master or person having charge or command of any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, before departure of such vessel from port shall deliver to the collector of customs for the district wherein such vessel is then located a statement, duly verified by oath, that the cargo or any part of the cargo is or is not to be delivered to other vessels in port or to be transhipped on the high seas and if it is to be so delivered or transhipped, stating the kind and quantities and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article so to be delivered or transhipped, and the name of the person, corporation, vessel or government to whom the delivery or transshipment is to be made, and the owners, shippers or consignors of the cargo of such vessel shall in the same manner and under the same conditions deliver to the collector like statements under oath as to the cargo or the parts thereof laden or shipped by them, respectively.

Sec. 5. Whenever it appears that the vessel is not entitled to clearance, or whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the additional statements under oath required in the foregoing section are false, the collector of customs for the district in which the vessel is located may, subject to review by the secretary of commerce, refuse clearance to any vessel, domestic or foreign, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from the port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for the vessel to depart.

Sec. 6. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this title, shall take, or attempt or conspire to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 7. Whoever, being a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent nation or belligerent faction of any nation and being interned in the United States, in accordance with the law of nations, shall leave or attempt to leave said jurisdiction, or shall leave or attempt to leave the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or shall willfully overstay a leave of absence granted by such official, shall be subject to arrest by any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, or by the military or naval authorities thereof, and shall be returned to the place of internment and there confined and safely kept for such period of time as the official of the United States in charge shall direct, and whoever, within the

jurisdiction of the United States and subject thereto, shall aid or entice any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 8. Section 13 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or of any of its possessions, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or who takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

Sec. 9. That the president may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 10. Section fifteen of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 15. It shall be lawful for the president to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as he may deem necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart from the United States or any of its possessions in all cases in which, by the law of nations or the treaties of the United States, it ought not to remain, and to detain or prevent any foreign vessel from so departing in all cases in which, by the law of nations or the treaties of the United States, it is not entitled to depart."

Sec. 11. The joint resolution approved March 4, 1915, "To empower the president to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States," and any act or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this title are hereby repealed.

TITLE VI.—SEIZURE OF ARMS AND OTHER ARTICLES INTENDED FOR EXPORT.

Section 1. Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States any arms or munitions of war, or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or probable cause to believe that any such arms or munitions of war, or other articles, are being or are intended to be exported, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, the several collectors, naval officers, surveyors, inspectors of customs, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the president, may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed. If upon due inquiry, as hereinafter provided, the property seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, shipped from or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the person making any seizure under this title to apply, with due diligence, to the judge of the District court of the United States, or to the judge of the United States District court of the Canal Zone, or to the judge of a court of first instance in the Philippine islands having jurisdiction over the place within which the seizure is made, for a warrant to justify the further detention of the property so seized, which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation showing that there is known or probable cause to believe that the property seized is being or is intended to be exported or shipped from or taken out of the

United States in violation of law, and if the judge refuses to issue the warrant, or application therefor is not made by the person making the seizure within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days after the seizure, the property shall forthwith be restored to the owner or person from whom seized. If the judge is satisfied that the seizure was justified under the provisions of this title and issues his warrant accordingly, then the property shall be detained by the person seizing it until the president, who is hereby expressly authorized so to do, orders it to be restored to the owner or claimant, or until it is discharged in due course of law on petition of the claimant, or on trial of condemnation proceedings, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The owner or claimant of any property seized under this title may, at any time before condemnation proceedings have been instituted, as hereinafter provided, file his petition for its restoration in the District court of the United States, or the District court of the Canal Zone, or the court of first instance in the Philippine islands having jurisdiction over the place in which the seizure was made, whereupon the court shall advance the cause for hearing and determination with all possible dispatch, and, after causing notice to be given to the United States attorney for the district and to the person making the seizure, shall proceed to hear and decide whether the property seized shall be restored to the petitioner or forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 4. Whenever the person making any seizure under this title applies for and obtains a warrant for the detention of the property, and (a) upon the hearing and determination of the petition of the owner or claimant restoration is denied, or (b) the owner or claimant fails to file a petition for restoration within thirty days after the seizure, the United States attorney for the district wherein it was seized, upon direction of the attorney-general, shall institute libel proceedings in the United States District court or the District court of the Canal Zone or the court of first instance of the Philippine islands having jurisdiction over the place wherein the seizure was made, against the property for condemnation, and if, after trial and hearing of the issues involved, the property is condemned, it shall be disposed of by sale and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, paid into the treasury.

Sec. 5. The proceedings in such summary trials upon the petition of the owner or claimant of the property seized, as well as in the libel cases herein provided for, shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such libel cases, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States: Provided, That upon the payment of the costs and legal expenses of both the summary trials and the libel proceedings herein provided for, and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in an amount double the value of the property seized, conditioned that it will not be exported or used or employed contrary to the provisions of this title, the court, in its discretion, may direct that it be delivered to the owners thereof or to the claimants thereof.

Sec. 6. Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war or other articles is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the president, as provided in section 1 of this title, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried on before the passage of this title, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States, or under the laws thereof.

Sec. 7. Upon payment of the costs and legal expenses incurred in any such summary trial for possession, or libel proceedings, the president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to order

the release and restoration to the owner or claimant, as the case may be, of any property seized or condemned under the provisions of this title.

Sec. 8. The president may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

TITLE VII.—CERTAIN EXPORTS IN TIME OF WAR

UNLAWFUL

Section 1. Whenever during the present war the president shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the president shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the president or by congress: Provided, however, That no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall export, ship or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment or taking out any article, in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, and any officer, director or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 3. Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the secretary of commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall take or attempt to take or authorize the taking of any such vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both, and in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

TITLE VIII.—DISTURBANCE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Section 1. Whoever, in relation to any dispute or controversy between a foreign government and the United States, shall willfully and knowingly make any untrue statement, either orally or in writing, under oath before any person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will or may be used to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent of any foreign government, to the injury of the United States, or with a view or intent to influence any measure of or action by the government of the United States, or any branch thereof, to the injury of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 2. Whoever within the jurisdiction of the United States shall falsely assume or pretend to be a diplomatic or consular or other official of a foreign government duly accredited as such to the government of the United States with intent to defraud such foreign government or any person, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or in such pretended character shall demand or obtain, or attempt to obtain from

any person or from said foreign government, or from any officer thereof, any money, paper, document or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 3. Whoever, other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attache, shall act in the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the secretary of state shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 4. The words "foreign government," as used in this act and in sections 156, 157, 161, 170, 171, 172, 173 and 220 of the act of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," shall be deemed to include any government, faction or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, which government, faction or body of insurgents may or may not have been recognized by the United States as a government.

Sec. 5. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to injure or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country and belonging to a foreign government or to any political subdivision thereof with which the United States is at peace, or any railroad, canal, bridge or other public utility so situated, and if one or more of such persons commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect the object of the conspiracy each of the parties to the conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Any indictment or information under this section shall describe the specific property which it was the object of the conspiracy to injure or destroy.

TITLE IX.—PASSPORTS.

Section 1. Before a passport is issued to any person by or under authority of the United States such person shall subscribe to and submit a written application duly verified by his oath before a person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which said application shall contain a true recital of each and every matter of fact which may be required by law or by any rules authorized by the state to be stated as a prerequisite to the issuance of any such passport. Clerks of United States courts, agents of the department of state or other federal officials authorized, or who may be authorized, to take passport applications and administer oaths thereon, shall collect, for all services in connection therewith, a fee of \$1, and no more, in lieu of all fees prescribed by any statute of the United States, whether the application is executed singly, in duplicate or in triplicate.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly make any false statement in an application for passport with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for his own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use, any passport the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall willfully and knowingly use, or attempt to use, any passport issued or designed for the use of another than himself, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly use or attempt to use any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or of the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports, which said rules shall be printed on the passport, or whoever shall willfully and knowingly furnish, dispose of or deliver a passport to any person, for use by another than the person for whose use it was originally issued and designed, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 4. Whoever shall falsely make, forge,

counterfeit, mutilate or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated or altered any passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, with intent to use the same, or with intent that the same may be used by another, or whoever shall willfully or knowingly use or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use any such false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated or altered passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, or any passport validly issued which has become void by the occurrence of any condition thereon prescribed invalidating the same, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

TITLE X.—COUNTERFEITING GOVERNMENT SEAL.

Section 1. Whoever shall fraudulently or wrongfully affix or impress the seal of any executive department, or of any bureau, commission or office of the United States, to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document or paper of any description, or whoever, with knowledge of its fraudulent character, shall with wrongful or fraudulent intent use, buy, procure, sell or transfer to another any such certificate, instrument, commission, document or paper to which or upon which said seal has been so fraudulently affixed or impressed, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate or alter, or cause or procure to be made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated or altered, or shall willingly assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, mutilating or altering the seal of any executive department, or any bureau, commission or office of the United States, or whoever shall knowingly use, affix or impress any such fraudulently made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated or altered seal to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document or paper of any description, or whoever with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall have possession of any such falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated or altered seal, knowing the same to have been so falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated or altered, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, alter or tamper with any naval, military or official pass or permit, issued by or under the authority of the United States, or with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall use or have in his possession any such pass or permit, or shall personate or falsely represent himself to be or not to be a person to whom such pass or permit has been duly issued, or shall willfully allow any other person to have or use any such pass or permit, issued for his use alone, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

TITLE XI.—SEARCH WARRANTS.

Section 1. A search warrant authorized by this title may be issued by a judge of a United States District court, or by a judge of a state or territorial court of record, or by a United States commissioner for the district wherein the property sought is located.

Sec. 2. A search warrant may be issued under this title upon either of the following grounds:

1. When the property was stolen or embezzled in violation of a law of the United States; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

2. When the property was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

3. When the property, or any paper, is possessed, controlled or used in violation of section 22 of this title; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from the person violating

said section, or from any person in whose possession it may be, or from any house or other place in which it is concealed.

Sec. 3. A search warrant cannot be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person and particularly describing the property and the place to be searched.

Sec. 4. The judge or commissioner must, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the complainant and any witness he may produce, and require their affidavits or take their depositions in writing and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them.

Sec. 5. The affidavits or depositions must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application or probable cause for believing that they exist.

Sec. 6. If the judge or commissioner is thereupon satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, he must issue a search warrant, signed by him with his name of office, to a civil officer of the United States duly authorized to enforce or assist in enforcing any law thereof, or to a person so duly authorized by the president of the United States, stating the particular grounds or probable cause for its issue and the names of the persons whose affidavits have been taken in support thereof, and commanding him forthwith to search the person or place named, for the property specified, and to bring it before the judge or commissioner.

Sec. 7. A search warrant may in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other person, except in aid of the officer on his requiring it, he being present and acting in its execution.

Sec. 8. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

Sec. 9. He may also open any outer or inner door or window of a house for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

Sec. 10. The judge or commissioner must insert a direction in the warrant that it be served in the daytime, unless the affidavits are positive that the property is on the person or in the place to be searched, in which case he may insert a direction that it be served at any time of the day or night.

Sec. 11. A search warrant must be executed and returned to the judge or commissioner who issued it within ten days after its date; after the expiration of this time the warrant, unless executed, is void.

Sec. 12. When the officer takes property under the warrant he must give a copy of the warrant together with a receipt for the property taken (specifying it in detail) to the person from whom it was taken by him, or in whose possession it was found; or, in the absence of any person, he must leave it in the place where he found the property.

Sec. 13. The officer must forthwith return the warrant to the judge or commissioner and deliver to him a written inventory of the property taken, made publicly or in the presence of the person from whose possession it was taken, and of the applicant for the warrant, if they are present, verified by the affidavit of the officer at the foot of the inventory and taken before the judge or commissioner at the time, to the following effect: "I, R. S., the officer by whom this warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant."

Sec. 14. The judge or commissioner must thereupon, if required, deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

Sec. 15. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the judge or commissioner must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto, and the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing and subscribed by each witness.

Sec. 16. If it appears that the property or paper taken is not the same as that described in the warrant or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the judge or commissioner must cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken; but if it appears that the property or paper taken is the same as that described in the warrant and that there is probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, then the judge or commissioner shall order the same detained in the custody of the person seizing it or to be otherwise disposed of according to law.

Sec. 17. The judge or commissioner must annex the affidavits, search warrant, return, inventory and evidence, and if he has not power to inquire into the offense in respect to which the warrant was issued he must at once file the same together with a copy of the record of his proceedings, with the clerk of the court having power to so inquire.

Sec. 18. Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist or oppose any such officer or person in serving or attempting to serve or execute any such search warrant, or shall assault, beat or wound any such officer or person, knowing him to be an officer or person so authorized, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years.

Sec. 19. Sections 125 and 126 of the criminal code of the United States shall apply to and embrace all persons making oath or affirmation or procuring the same under the provisions of this title, and such persons shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of said sections.

Sec. 20. A person who maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 21. An officer who in executing a search warrant willfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 22. Whoever, in aid of any foreign government, shall knowingly and willfully have possession of or control over any property or papers designed or intended for use or which are used as the means of violating any penal statute, or any of the rights or obligations of the United States under any treaty or the law of nations, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 23. Nothing contained in this title shall be held to repeal or impair any existing provisions of law regulating search and the issue of search warrants.

TITLE XII.—USE OF MAILS.

Section 1. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book or other publication, matter or thing of any kind, in violation of any of the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or by any letter carrier: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any person other than an employee of the dead letter office, duly authorized thereto, or other person upon a search warrant authorized by law, to open any letter not addressed to himself.

Sec. 2. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book or other publication, matter or thing of any kind, containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the

United States, is hereby declared to be non-available.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or postal service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by this title to be nonavailable, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Any person violating any provision of this title may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

TITLE XIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section 1. The term "United States" as used in this act includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. The several courts of first instance in the Philippine Islands and the District court of the Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this act committed within their respective districts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District courts of the United States of offenses under this act committed upon the high seas, and of conspiracies to commit such offenses, as defined by section 37 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, and the provisions of said section, for the purpose of this act, are hereby extended to the Philippine Islands and to the Canal Zone. In such cases the district attorneys of the Philippine Islands and of the Canal Zone shall have the powers and perform the duties provided in this act for United States attorneys.

Sec. 3. Offenses committed and penalties, forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect hereof under any law embraced in or changed, modified or repealed by any chapter of this act may be prosecuted and punished, and suits and proceedings for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the taking effect hereof may be commenced and prosecuted, in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 4. If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. (Approved June 15, 1917.)

EQUIPMENT OF HOME GUARDS.

The secretary of war is authorized during this emergency to issue to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia for the equipment of such home guards having the character of state police or constabulary as may be organized, or other state troops or militia, such rifles and ammunition therefor, cartridge belts, haversacks and canteens as may be available, provided the property so issued shall remain the property of the United States and shall be receipted and accounted for. Such property when no longer needed for the purposes for which issued or if required by federal exigencies shall be returned. Home guards, state troops and militia receiving arms and equipment shall have the use of rifle ranges owned or controlled by the United States. (Approved June 14, 1917.)

FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS.

The act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States approved March 4, 1909, is amended so as to read:

"Sec. 10. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlists or enters himself, or hires or retains another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with

intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people as a soldier or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years: Provided, That this section shall not apply to citizens or subjects of any country engaged in war with a country with which the United States is at war, unless such citizen, or subject of such foreign country shall hire or solicit a citizen of the United States to enlist or go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist or enter the service of a foreign country. Enlistments under this proviso shall be under regulations prescribed by the secretary of war." (Approved May 7, 1917.)

LANDS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Hereafter the secretary of war may cause proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction of such proceedings, for the acquisition by condemnation of any land needed for the site, location, construction or prosecution of work, fortifications, coast defenses and military training camps, such proceedings to be prosecuted in accordance with the laws relating to suits for the condemnation of property of the states wherein the proceedings may be instituted. When the owner of such land thereto shall fix a price for the same which, in the opinion of the secretary of war, shall be reasonable, he may purchase or enter into a contract for the use of the same at such price without further delay. The secretary of war is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States donations of land for the above-mentioned purposes. When such property is acquired in time of war, upon the filing of the petition for condemnation, immediate possession may be taken to the extent of the interest to be acquired and the lands may be occupied and used for military purposes and the provision of section 355 of the revised statutes, providing that no public money shall be expended upon such land until the written opinion of the attorney-general shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, nor until the consent of the legislature of the state in which the land is located has been given, shall be suspended during the period of the existing emergency. (Approved July 2, 1917.)

MARINE WAR RISK INSURANCE.

The act of Sept. 2, 1914, providing for a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department, is amended so as to make the first section read:

"That there is established in the treasury department a bureau to be known as the bureau of war risk insurance, the director of which shall be entitled to a salary at the rate of \$5,000 per annum."

That section 2 is amended to read as follows: "Sec. 2. That the said bureau of war risk insurance, subject to the general direction of the secretary of the treasury, shall, as soon as practicable, make provisions for the insurance by the United States of American vessels, their freight and passage moneys, cargoes shipped or to be shipped therein, and personal effects of the masters, officers and crews thereof against loss or damage by the risks of war, whenever it shall appear to the secretary that American vessels, shippers or importers in American vessels, or the masters, officers or crews of such vessels, are unable in any trade to secure adequate war risk insurance on reasonable terms.

"The bureau of war risk insurance shall, as soon as practicable, make provisions for the insurance by the United States of masters, officers and crews of American merchant vessels against loss of life or personal injury by the risks of war, and for compensation during detention following capture by enemies of the United States whenever it shall appear to the secretary that in any trade the need for such insurance exists."

There is added a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 2a. That the bureau of war risk insurance is hereby authorized to make provisions for the reinsurance by the United States of vessels of foreign friendly flags or their cargoes, or both, when such vessels or their cargoes are insured by the government of any country which is at war with an enemy of the United States; and, further, to reinsure with the governments of any countries which are at war with an enemy of the United States American vessels and their cargoes."

Section 3 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. That the bureau of war risk insurance is hereby authorized to adopt and publish forms of war risk policies and to fix reasonable rates of premium for the policies which it is authorized to issue under this act, which rates shall be subject to such change to each port and for each class as the secretary shall find may be required by the circumstances. All proceeds of the premium and from salvage which have been or are hereafter received shall be covered into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the bureau of war risk insurance, and in addition to all other appropriations made under this act are hereby permanently appropriated for the purpose of paying losses and return premiums accruing under this act."

There is added a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 3a. That whenever it shall appear to the secretary of the treasury that the effecting of such insurance is desirable in the national interest in the case of vessels engaged in any trade, the owner of every American merchant vessel engaged in such trade shall insure the master, officers and crew of such vessel against loss of life or personal injury from war risks as well as for compensation during detention by an enemy of the United States following capture.

"Such insurance shall be effected either with the bureau of war risk insurance or in insurance companies and on terms satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury.

"Such insurance shall provide, and the bureau of war risk insurance is authorized to write policies so providing:

"(a) In case of death, permanent disability which prevents the person injured from performing any and every kind of duty pertaining to his occupation, or the loss of both hands, both arms, both feet, both legs or both eyes, or any two thereof, for the payment of an amount equivalent to one year's earnings, or to twelve times the monthly earnings of the insured, as fixed in the articles for the voyage (hereinafter referred to as the principal sum), but in no case shall such amount be more than \$5,000 or less than \$1,500.

"(b) In case of any of the following losses, for the payment of the percentage of the principal sum indicated in the following tables:

"One hand, 50 per centum;

"One arm, 65 per centum;

"One foot, 50 per centum;

"One leg, 65 per centum;

"One eye, 45 per centum;

"Total destruction of hearing, 50 per centum;

"That the bureau of war risk insurance may include in its policy undertakings to pay specified percentages of the principal sum for other losses or disabilities; and

"(c) In case of detention by an enemy of the United States, following capture, for the payment during the continuance of such detention of compensation at the same rate as the earnings of the insured immediately preceding such detention, to be determined in substantially the same manner as provided in subdivision (a) of this section.

"The aggregate payments under this section in respect to any one person shall not exceed the amount of the principal sum.

"Payments provided for in this section shall be made only to the master, officer or member of the crew concerned, except that a payment for loss of life shall be made to the estate of the

insured for distribution to his family free from liability of debt, and payment on account of detention by an enemy following capture shall be made to dependents of the person detained, if designated by him.

"No claim under this section shall be valid unless made by the master, officer or member of the crew concerned, or his estate, or a person designated under this section, within two years after the date on which the president suspends the operations of this act in so far as it authorizes insurance by the United States."

There is added a new section, to read as follows:

"Sec. 3b. That in the event of failure of the owner of any vessel to effect insurance of the master, officers and crew of such vessel prior to sailing, in accordance with section 3a of this act, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to effect such insurance with the bureau of war risk insurance at the expense of the owner of such vessel, and the latter shall be liable for such expense, and in addition to a penalty of not exceeding \$1,000. The amount of such premium, with interest, and of the penalty and of all costs shall be a lien on the vessel."

Section 5 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board, to consist of three members skilled in the practices of war risk insurance, for the purpose of assisting the bureau of war risk insurance in fixing rates of premium and in adjustment of claims for losses, and generally in carrying out the purposes of this act; the compensation of the members of said board to be determined by the secretary of the treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each, while actually employed. He is likewise authorized to appoint two persons skilled in the practices of accident insurance for the purpose of assisting the bureau of war risk insurance in the adjustment of claims for death, personal injury or detention; the compensation of the persons so appointed to be determined by the secretary of the treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each, while actually employed. In the event of disagreement as to the claim for losses or amount thereof, between the said bureau and the parties to such contract of insurance, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the District court of the United States, sitting in admiralty, in the district in which the claimant or his agent may reside."

There is added a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 5a. No claim agent or attorney shall be entitled to receive any compensation whatever for services in the collection of claims against the bureau of war risk insurance for death, personal injury or detention, except when proceedings are taken in accordance with section 5 in a District court of the United States, in which case the judge shall, as a part of his determination and order, settle and determine the amount of compensation, not to exceed 10 per centum of amount recovered, to be paid by the claimant on behalf of whom such proceedings are instituted to his legal adviser or advisers, and it shall be unlawful for any lawyer or other person acting in that behalf to ask for, contract for or receive any larger sum than the amount so fixed."

Section 7 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That for the purpose of paying losses and return premiums accruing under the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000,000."

Section 8 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That there is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the bureau of war risk insurance, including the payment of salaries herein authorized and other personal services, and for the purchase of necessary books

of reference, periodicals, etc., the sum of \$250,000."

Section 9 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. That the president is authorized whenever in his judgment the necessity of further war insurance by the United States shall have ceased to exist to suspend the operation of the act, in so far as it authorizes insurance by the United States against loss or damage by risks of war, which suspension shall be made, in any event, within four years after the passage of this act, but shall not affect any insurance outstanding at the time or any claims pending adjustment. For the purpose of the final adjustment of any such outstanding insurance or claims the bureau of war risk insurance may, in the discretion of the president, be continued in existence a further period not exceeding three years."

The amendments of Aug. 11, 1916, and March 3, 1917, are repealed. (Approved June 12, 1917.)

FOOD CONSERVATION LAW.

An act (H. R. 4961) to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

Be it enacted, etc., That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessities; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations and private controls affecting such supply, distribution and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed. The president is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That in carrying out the purposes of this act the president is authorized to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements, to create and use any agency or agencies, to accept the services of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the government and to co-ordinate their activities so as to avoid any preventable loss or duplication of effort or funds.

Sec. 3. That no person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employee of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce or attempt to induce any person or officer authorized to execute or to direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States to make any contract or give any order for the furnishing to the United States of work, labor or services, or of materials, supplies or other property of any kind or character, if such agent or employee has any pecuniary interest in such contract or order, or if he or any firm of which he is a member, or corporation, joint stock company, or association of which he is an officer or stockholder, or in the pecuniary profits of which he is directly or indirectly interested, shall be a party thereto. Nor shall any agent or employee make or permit any committee or other body of which he is a member to make, or participate in making, any recommendation concerning such contract or order to any council, board or commission of the United States, or any member or subordinate thereof, without making to the best of his knowledge and belief a full and complete

disclosure in writing to such council, board, commission or subordinate of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in such contract or order and of his interest in any firm, corporation, company or association being a party thereto. Nor shall he participate in the awarding of such contract or giving such order. Any willful violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not change, alter or repeal section 41 of chapter 321, 35th statutes at large.

WASTE PROHIBITED.

Sec. 4. That it is hereby made unlawful for any person willfully to destroy any necessities for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof; knowingly to commit waste or willfully to permit preventable deterioration of any necessities in or in connection with their production, manufacture or distribution; to board, as defined in section 6 of this act, any necessities; to monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessities; to engage in any discriminatory and unfair, or any deceptive or wasteful practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge, in handling or dealing in or with any necessities; to conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any necessities; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessities; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessities; (d) to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessities in order to enhance the price thereof; or (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessities or to aid or abet the doing of any act made unlawful by this section.

Sec. 5. That, from time to time, whenever the president shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of any necessities in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining or distribution of any necessities as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The president is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the president's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees. Whenever the president shall find that any storage charge, commission, profit or practice of any licensee is unjust or unreasonable, or discriminatory and unfair, or wasteful, and shall order such licensee, within a reasonable time fixed in the order, to discontinue the same, unless such order, which shall recite the facts found, is revoked or suspended, such licensee shall, within the time prescribed in the order, discontinue such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory and unfair storage charge, commission, profit or practice. The president may, in lieu of any such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory and unfair storage charge, commission, profit or practice, find what is a just, reasonable, nondiscriminatory and fair storage charge, commission, profit or practice, and in any proceeding brought in any court such order of the president shall be prima facie evidence. Any person who, without a license issued pursuant to this section, or whose license shall have been revoked, knowingly engages in or carries on any business for which a license is required under this section, or willfully fails or refuses to discontinue any unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory and unfair storage charge, commission, profit or practice, in accordance with the requirement of an order issued under

this section, or any regulation prescribed under this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both: Provided, That this section shall not apply to any farmer, gardener, co-operative association of farmers or gardeners, including live stock farmers, or other persons with respect to the products of any farm, garden or other land owned, leased or cultivated by him, nor to any retailer with respect to the retail business actually conducted by him, nor to any common carrier, nor shall anything in this section be construed to authorize the fixing or imposition of a duty or tax upon any article imported into or exported from the United States or any state, territory or the District of Columbia: Provided further, That for the purposes of this act a retailer shall be deemed to be a person, co-partnership, firm, corporation or association not engaging in the wholesale business whose gross sales do not exceed \$100,000 per annum.

RESTRICTIONS OF NECESSARIES.

Sec. 6. That any person who willfully hoards any necessities shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. Necessaries shall be deemed to be hoarded within the meaning of this act when either (a) held, contracted for or arranged for by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirement for use or consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time; (b) held, contracted for or arranged for by any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or other dealer in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessities produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production; or (c) withheld whether by possession or under any contract or arrangement, from the market by any person for the purpose of unreasonably increasing or diminishing the price: Provided, That this section shall not include or relate to transactions on any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business as described in section 13 of this act that may be permitted by the president under the authority conferred upon him by said section 13: Provided, however, That any accumulating or withholding by any farmer or gardener, co-operative association of farmers or gardeners, including live stock farmers, or any other person, of the products of any farm, garden or other land owned, leased or cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be hoarding within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 7. That whenever any necessities shall be hoarded as defined in section 6 they shall be liable to be proceeded against in any District court of the United States within the district where the same are found and seized by a process of libel for condemnation, and if such necessities shall be adjudged to be hoarded they shall be disposed of by sale in such manner as to provide the most equitable distribution thereof, as the court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid to the party entitled thereto. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform as near as may be to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States. It shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the proper district to institute and prosecute any such action upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence to sustain the same.

Sec. 8. That any person who willfully destroys any necessities for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

Sec. 9. That any person who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other per-

son (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any necessities; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessities; (c) to restrict the distribution of any necessities; (d) to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessities in order to enhance the price thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding \$10,000, or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

SUPPLIES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Sec. 10. That the president is authorized, from time to time, to requisition foods, feeds, fuels and other supplies necessary to the support of the army or the maintenance of the navy or any other public use connected with the common defense, and to requisition or otherwise provide, storage facilities for such supplies; and he shall ascertain and pay a just compensation therefor. If the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the president, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such necessities or storage space, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States District courts to hear and determine all such controversies: Provided, That nothing in this section, or in the section that follows, shall be construed to require any natural person to furnish to the government any necessities held by him and reasonably required for consumption or use by himself and dependents, nor shall any person, firm, corporation or association be required to furnish to the government any seed necessary for the seeding of land owned, leased or cultivated by them.

Sec. 11. That the president is authorized, from time to time, to purchase, to store, to provide storage facilities for, and to sell for cash at reasonable prices, wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes: Provided, That if any minimum price shall have been theretofore fixed, pursuant to the provisions of section 14 of this act, then the price paid for any such articles so purchased shall not be less than such minimum price. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the disposal by the United States of necessities under this section may, in the discretion of the president, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 12. That whenever the president shall find it necessary to secure an adequate supply of necessities for the support of the army or the maintenance of the navy, or for any other public use connected with the common defense, he is authorized to requisition and take over, for use or operation by the government, any factory, packing house, oil pipe line, mine or other plant, or any part thereof, or through which any necessities are or may be manufactured, produced, prepared or mined, and to operate the same. Whenever the president shall determine that the further use or operation by the government of any such factory, mine or plant, or part thereof, is not essential for the national security or defense, the same shall be restored to the person entitled to the possession thereof. The United States shall make just compensation, to be determined by the president, for the taking over, use, occupation and operation by the government of any such factory, mine or plant, or any part thereof. If the compensation so determined be unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the president, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation, in the manner provided by section 24,

paragraph 20 and section 145 of the judicial code. The president is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem essential for carrying out the purposes of this section, including the operation of any such factory, mine or plant, or part thereof, the purchase, sale or other disposition of articles used, manufactured, produced, prepared or mined therein, and the employment, control and compensation of employees. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the use or operation of any such factory, mine or plant, or part thereof, may in the discretion of the president, be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of the continued use or operation of any such factory, mine or plant, or part thereof, and the accounts of each such factory, mine, plant or part thereof shall be kept separate and distinct. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be paid into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

REGULATION OF EXCHANGES.

Sec. 13. That whenever the president finds it essential in order to prevent undue enhancement, depression or fluctuation of prices of, or in order to prevent injurious speculation in, or in order to prevent unjust market manipulation or unfair and misleading market quotations of the prices of necessities, hereafter in this section called evil practices, he is authorized to prescribe such regulations governing, or may either wholly or partly prohibit, operations, practices and transactions at, on, in, or under the rules of any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business as he may find essential in order to prevent, correct or remove such evil practices. Such regulations may require all persons coming within their provisions to keep such records and statements of account and may require such persons to make such returns, verified under oath or otherwise, as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business, including the making, execution, settlement and fulfillment thereof. He may also require all persons acting in the capacity of a clearing house, clearing association or similar institution for the purpose of clearing, settling or adjusting transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business, to keep such records and to make such returns as will fully and correctly disclose all facts in their possession relating to such transactions, and he may appoint agents to conduct the investigations necessary to enforce the provisions of this section and all rules and regulations made by him in pursuance thereof, and may fix and may the compensation of such agents. Any person who willfully violates any regulation made pursuant to this section, or who knowingly engages in any operation, practice or transaction prohibited pursuant to this section, or who willfully aids or abets any such violation or any such prohibited operation, practice or transaction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than four years, or both.

PRODUCTION AND PRICE OF WHEAT.

Sec. 14. That whenever the president shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat, produced within the United States, shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized, from time to time, seasonably and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable, to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under specified conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat, in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit. The president shall thereupon fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States grain standards act, approved Aug. 11, 1916.

The president shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and in particular governing conditions of delivery and payment, and differences in price for the several standard grades in the principal primary markets of the United States, adopting No. 1 northern spring or its equivalent at the principal interior primary markets as the basis. Thereupon the government of the United States hereby guarantees every producer of wheat produced within the United States that, upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guaranty within the period, not exceeding eighteen months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section. In such regulations the president shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such producer shall be entitled to the benefits of such guaranty. The guaranteed prices for the several standard grades of wheat for the crop of 1918 shall be based upon No. 1 northern spring or its equivalent at not less than \$2 per bushel at the principal interior primary markets. This guaranty shall not be dependent upon the action of the president under the first part of this section, but is hereby made absolute and shall be binding until May 1, 1919. When the president finds that the importation into the United States of any wheat produced outside of the United States materially enhances or is likely materially to enhance the liabilities of the United States under guaranties of prices thereof made pursuant to this section, and ascertains what rate of duty, added to the then existing rate of duty on wheat and to the value of wheat at the time of importation, would be sufficient to bring the price thereof at which imported up to the price fixed therefor pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section, he shall proclaim such facts, and thereafter there shall be levied, collected and paid upon wheat when imported, in addition to the then existing rate of duty, the rate of duty so ascertained; but in no case shall any such rate of duty be fixed at an amount which will effect a reduction of the rate of duty upon wheat under any then existing tariff law of the United States. For the purpose of making any guaranteed price effective under this section, or whenever he deems it essential in order to protect the government of the United States against material enhancement of its liabilities arising out of any guaranty under this section, the president is authorized also, in his discretion, to purchase any wheat for which a guaranteed price shall be fixed under this section, and to hold, transport or store it, or to sell, dispose of and deliver the same to any citizen of the United States or to any government engaged in war with any country with which the government of the United States is or may be at war or to use the same as supplies for any department or agency of the government of the United States. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the sale or disposal of wheat under this section may, in the discretion of the president, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Sec. 15. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes: Provided, That under such rules, regulations and bonds as the president may prescribe such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept.

8, 1916. Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits. Whenever the president shall find that limitation, regulation or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor, is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the president and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of this section or who shall use any foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or who shall import any such liquors, without first obtaining a license so to do when a license is required under this section, or who shall violate any rule or regulation made under this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both: Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such vinous or malt liquor is prohibited.

Sec. 16. That the president is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond or in stock at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. The president shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the president and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits, in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20 and section 145 of the judicial code.

Sec. 17. That every person who willfully assaults, resists, impedes or interferes with any officer, employee or agent of the United States in the execution of any duty authorized to be performed by or pursuant to this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding \$1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 18. That the sum of \$2,500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until June 30, 1918, for the payment of such rent, the expense, including postage, of such printing and publications, the purchase of such material and equipment, and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as the president may deem essential.

Sec. 19. That for the purposes of this act the sum of \$150,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise ap-

propriated, to be available during the time this act is in effect: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purposes described in the preceding section: Provided further, That itemized statements covering all purchases and disbursements under this and the preceding section shall be filed with the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives on or before the 25th day of each month after the taking effect of this act, covering the business of the preceding month, and said statements shall be subject to public inspection.

Sec. 20. That the employment of any person under the provisions of this act shall not exempt any such person from military service under the provisions of the selective draft law approved May 13, 1917.

Sec. 21. That the president shall cause a detailed report to be made to the congress on the 1st day of January each year of all proceedings had under this act during the year preceding. Such report shall, in addition to other matters, contain an account of all persons appointed or employed, the salary or compensation paid or allowed each, the aggregate amount of the different kinds of property purchased or requisitioned, the use and disposition made of such property, and a statement of all receipts, payments and expenditures, together with a statement showing the general character and estimated value of all property then on hand, and the aggregate amount and character of all claims against the United States growing out of this act.

Sec. 22. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 23. That words used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used in this act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act the act, omission or failure of any official, agent or other person acting for or employed by any partnership, association or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission or failure of such partnership, association or corporation as well as that of the person.

Sec. 24. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated, and the fact and date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the president; but the termination of this act shall not affect any act done, or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said termination pursuant to this act; but all rights and liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not terminated. Any offense committed and all penalties, forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated.

COAL AND COKE.

Sec. 25. That the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, whenever and wherever in his judgment necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, to fix the price of coal and coke, wherever and whenever sold, either by producer or dealer, to establish rules for the

regulation of and to regulate the method of production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment or storage thereof among dealers and consumers, domestic or foreign; said authority and power may be exercised by him in each case through the agency of the federal trade commission, during the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That if, in the opinion of the president, any such producer or dealer fails or neglects to conform to such prices or regulations, or to conduct his business efficiently under the regulations and control of the president as aforesaid, or conducts it in a manner prejudicial to the public interest, then the president is hereby authorized and empowered in every such case to requisition and take over the plant, business and all appurtenances thereof belonging to such producer or dealer as a going concern, and to operate or cause the same to be operated in such manner and through such agency as he may direct during the period of the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That any producer or dealer whose plant, business and appurtenances shall have been requisitioned or taken over by the president shall be paid a just compensation for the use thereof during the period that the same may be requisitioned or taken over as aforesaid, which compensation the president shall fix or cause to be fixed by the federal trade commission.

That if the prices so fixed, or if, in the case of the taking over or requisitioning of the mines or business of any such producer or dealer, the compensation therefor as determined by the provisions of this act be not satisfactory to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per cent, will make up such amount as will be just compensation in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the judicial code.

While operating or causing to be operated any such plants or business, the president is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem essential for the employment, control and compensation of the employees necessary to conduct the same.

Or if the president of the United States shall be of the opinion that he can thereby better provide for the common defense, and whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, then he is hereby authorized and empowered to require any or all producers of coal and coke, either in any special area or in any special coal fields, or in the entire United States, to sell their products only to the United States through an agency to be designated by the president, such agency to regulate the resale of such coal and coke, and the prices thereof, and to establish rules for the regulation of and to regulate the methods of production, shipment, distribution, apportionment or storage thereof among dealers, consumers, domestic or foreign, and to make payment of the purchase price thereof to the producers thereof, or to the person or persons legally entitled to said payment.

That within 15 days after notice from the agency so designated to any producer of coal and coke that his, or its, output is to be so purchased by the United States as hereinbefore described, such producer shall cause shipments of said product upon his own account and shall transmit to such agency all orders received and unfilled or partially unfilled, showing the exact extent to which shipments have been made thereon, and thereafter all shipments shall be made only on authority of the agency designated by the president, and thereafter no such producer shall sell any of said products except to the United States through such agency, and

the said agency alone is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase during the continuance of the requirement the output of such producers.

That the prices to be paid for such products so purchased shall be based upon a fair and just profit over and above the cost of production, including proper maintenance and depletion charges, the reasonableness of such profits and cost of production to be determined by the federal trade commission, and if the prices fixed by the said commission of any such product purchased by the United States as hereinbefore described be unsatisfactory to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, such person or persons shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to said 75 per cent will make up such amount as will be just compensation in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the judicial code. All such products so sold to the United States shall be sold by the United States at such uniform prices quality considered, as may be practicable and as may be determined by said agency to be just and fair.

Any moneys received by the United States for the sale of any such coal and coke may, in the discretion of the president, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any moneys not so used shall be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

That when directed by the president the federal trade commission is hereby required to proceed to make full inquiry, giving such notice as it may deem practicable, into the cost of producing and reasonably efficient management at the various places of production the following commodities, to-wit: Coal and coke.

The books, correspondence, records and papers in any way referring to transactions of any kind relating to the mining, production, sale or distribution of all mine operators or other persons whose coal and coke have or may become subject to this section, and the books, correspondence, records and papers of any person applying for the purchase of coal and coke from the United States shall at all times be subject to inspection by the said agency, and such person or persons shall promptly furnish said agency any data or information relating to the business of such person or persons which said agency may call for, and said agency is hereby authorized to procure the information in reference to the business of such coal-mine operators and producers of coke and customers therefor in the manner provided for in sections 6 and 9 of the act of congress approved Sept. 26, 1914, entitled "An act to create a federal trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," and said agency is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers granted to the federal trade commission by said act for the carrying out of the purposes of this section.

Having completed its inquiry respecting any commodity in any locality it shall, if the president has decided to fix the prices at which any such commodity shall be sold by producers and dealers generally, fix and publish maximum prices for both producers of and dealers in any such commodity, which maximum prices shall be observed by all producers and dealers until further action thereon is taken by the commission.

In fixing maximum prices for producers the commission shall allow the cost of production, including the expense of operation, maintenance, depreciation and depletion, and shall add thereto a just and reasonable profit.

In fixing such prices for dealers the commission shall allow the cost to the dealer and shall add thereto a just and reasonable sum for his profit in the transaction.

The maximum prices so fixed and published shall not be construed as invalidating any contract in which prices are fixed, made in good

faith, prior to the establishment and publication of maximum prices by the commission.

Whoever shall, with knowledge that the prices of any such commodity have been fixed as herein provided, ask, demand or receive a higher price, or whoever shall, with knowledge that the regulation have been prescribed as herein provided, violate or refuse to conform to any of the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Each independent transaction shall constitute a separate offense.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting or modifying in any manner the right the government of the United States may have in its own behalf or in behalf of any other government at war with Germany to purchase, requisition or take over any such commodities for the equipment, maintenance or support of armed forces at any price or upon any terms that may be agreed upon or otherwise lawfully determined.

PENALTIES.

Sec. 26. That any person carrying on or employed in commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations, or with or in the territories or other possessions of the United States in any article suitable for human food, fuel or other necessities of life, who, either in his individual capacity or as an officer, agent or employee of a corporation or member of a partnership carrying on or employed in such trade, shall store, acquire or hold, or who shall destroy or make away with any such article for the purpose of limiting the supply thereof to the public or affecting the market price thereof in such commerce, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Provided, That any storing or holding by any farmer, gardener or other person of the products of any farm, garden or other land cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be a storing or holding within the meaning of this act: Provided further, That farmers and fruit growers, co-operative and other exchanges, or societies of a similar character shall not be included within the provisions of this section: Provided further, That this section shall not be construed to prohibit the holding or accumulating of any such article by any such person in a quantity not in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for a reasonable time or in a quantity reasonably required to furnish said articles produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to repeal the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman Antitrust act.

USE OF NITRATE OF SODA.

Sec. 27. That the president is authorized to procure, or aid in procuring, such stock of nitrate of soda as he may determine to be necessary and find available for increasing agricultural production during the calendar years 1917-18, and to dispose of the same for cash at cost, including all expenses connected therewith. For carrying out the purposes of this section there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until expended, the sum of \$10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the president is authorized to make such regulations and to use such means and agencies of the government as, in his discretion, he may deem best. The proceeds arising from the disposition of the nitrate of soda shall go into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts. (Approved Aug. 10, 1917.)

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT AMENDED.

The federal reserve act of Dec. 23, 1913, as amended Aug. 3, 1914, Aug. 15, 1914, March 3,

1915, and Sept. 7, 1916, was further amended by an act approved June 21, 1917. Following is a synopsis prepared by the federal reserve board of the changes made in the law by the act of June 21, 1917:

Section 3 of the federal reserve act is amended so as to authorize the board to permit or require federal reserve banks to establish branch banks within its district and provides that the number of directors of such branches shall at the option of the board be not more than seven nor less than three.

Section 4 is amended so as to provide for the appointment of assistants to the federal reserve agent who shall have power to act in his name and stand during his absence or disability. The office of deputy federal reserve agent formerly held by one of the class C directors is abolished.

Section 9 relating to the admission of state banks and trust companies to the federal reserve system is amended so as to provide that, subject to the provisions of the federal reserve act and to the regulations of the board made pursuant thereto, any state bank or trust company which becomes a member of the federal reserve system shall retain its full charter and statutory rights and may continue to exercise all corporate powers granted to it by the state in which it was created and shall be entitled to all the privileges of member banks: Provided, however, That no federal reserve bank may discount for such a member bank any note, draft or bill of exchange of any one borrower who is liable to the member bank for more than 10 per cent of its capital and surplus.

State banks and trust companies which are member banks are made subject to examinations made by direction of the federal reserve board or of the federal reserve bank by examiners selected or approved by the federal reserve board. Examinations by state authorities when approved by the directors of the federal reserve bank may be accepted in lieu of examinations by examiners approved by the federal reserve board. Reports of condition and of payments of dividends must be made to the federal reserve bank instead of the comptroller of the currency as in the past. State banks and trust companies which have become member banks are authorized to withdraw from the federal reserve system after six months' written notice.

Section 13 is amended so as to authorize federal reserve banks, solely for purposes of exchange or of collection, to receive deposits of currency, checks, drafts and maturing notes or bills from any nonmember bank or trust company which maintains with the federal reserve bank a balance sufficient to offset the items in transit held for its account by the federal reserve bank. This section also authorizes any member bank to make reasonable charges to be determined and regulated by the federal reserve board, but in no case to exceed 10 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof, for the collection or payment of checks and drafts and remission therefor by exchange or otherwise. Federal reserve banks, however, are not subject to these charges.

Section 13 is further amended so as to authorize the federal reserve board to permit member banks to accept drafts and bills of exchange drawn against shipments of goods or against warehouse receipts covering readily marketable staples up to 100 per cent of the capital and surplus of the accepting bank.

Section 14, subsection (e), is amended so as to authorize the federal reserve board to give its consent to or require reserve banks to open and maintain accounts in foreign countries, etc., and also to provide for participation accounts.

Section 16 is amended so as to authorize the issue of federal reserve notes upon the security of gold or gold certificates and so as to provide that gold or gold certificates held by the federal reserve agent as collateral security shall be counted as part of the gold reserve which the federal reserve bank is required to maintain against its notes in actual circulation. This section is amended also to authorize the issue

of federal reserve notes on the security of the fifteen day notes of member banks secured by eligible commercial paper or by bonds or notes of the United States.

Section 16 is amended so as to authorize the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States to receive deposits of gold or gold certificates when tendered by any federal reserve bank or federal reserve agent for credit to its or his account with the federal reserve board.

Section 17 is amended so as to repeal any provision of law requiring any national bank to maintain a minimum deposit of bonds with the treasurer of the United States.

Section 19 is amended so as to provide for an immediate transfer of all reserves to federal reserve banks. Under this section, as amended, the total amount of reserves to be maintained by a member bank must be carried with the federal reserve bank of its district. The amount of these reserves is as follows:

	Demand deposits, Per cent.	Time deposits, Per cent.
Country banks.....	7	3
Reserve city banks.....	10	3
Central reserve city banks.....	13	3

Member banks are no longer required to maintain any reserves in their own vaults.

Section 22, relating to the salaries or fees paid to officers, directors or employees of member banks, is amended by the addition of provisos to the effect that directors, officers, employees or attorneys shall not be prohibited from receiving the same rates of interest paid to other depositors of the bank, and that notes, drafts, bills or other evidences of debt executed or indorsed by directors or attorneys of the bank may be discounted with such bank on the same terms and conditions as other notes, drafts or bills, or other evidences of debt, upon the affirmative vote or written assent of a majority of the members of the board of directors of such member bank.

AVIATION SERVICE.

An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the signal corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair and operate airships, and to make appropriations therefor, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That for and during the existing emergency the president be and is hereby authorized to increase the present authorized commissioned and enlisted strength of the signal corps of the army, including the aviation section thereof.

Sec. 2. That to provide the additional commissioned personnel required by this act the president is authorized to promote, appoint, detail or attach as temporary officers in the signal corps, including the aviation section thereof, officers of the regular army, national army or national guard, or the officers' reserve corps, or to the men of the enlisted reserve corps or persons from civil life: Provided, That no person shall be so promoted, appointed, detailed or attached until he shall have been found physically, mentally and morally qualified under regulations prescribed by the secretary of war: Provided further, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed and commissioned by the president alone, irrespective of the rank or grade held by them on the date of the passage of this act, and that officers above the grade of colonel shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, irrespective of the grade or rank held by them on the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. That to provide the additional men required by this act the president is authorized to raise and maintain, by voluntary enlistment or draft, such number of enlisted men as he may deem necessary and to embody them into organizations hereinafter provided for in section 4: Provided, That the draft herein provided for shall not apply to any person under the age of 21 years or to any person above the age of 31

years: Provided further, That the grades of chauffeur, first class, and chauffeur are hereby created in the signal corps. The pay and allowances of a chauffeur, first class, shall be the same as a sergeant, first class, in the signal corps. Pay and allowances of a chauffeur shall be the same as a sergeant in the signal corps. All chauffeurs while serving as such shall rank with corporals of the signal corps and shall be subject to promotion and reduction to any other grade now authorized in the signal corps.

Sec. 4. That the president is hereby authorized to appropriately officer and organize the personnel of the signal corps into such number of divisions, brigades, regiments, wings, squadrons, battalions, companies and flights as may be necessary, and to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the divisions, brigades, regiments, wings, squadrons, battalions, companies and flights, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for divisions, brigades, regiments, wings, squadrons, battalions, companies and flights as the efficiency of the service may require.

The president is further authorized to organize such headquarters and headquarters detachments for divisions, brigades, regiments, wings, squadrons, battalions, companies and flights as may be necessary, and to prescribe new and different organizations for such headquarters and headquarters detachments whenever the efficiency of the service may require.

Sec. 5. That the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for staff duty and for duty with such brigades and divisions of the troops of the signal corps, including the aviation section thereof, as may be organized by the president.

Vacancies in all grades of the regular army, national army or national guard resulting from the temporary appointment of officers thereof to higher grades shall be filled or vacated as provided for in sections 8 and 9 of the act authorizing the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States and approved May 18, 1917.

Sec. 6. That officers detailed in or attached to the aviation section of the signal corps may, when qualified therefor, be rated as junior military aviators, military aviators, junior military aeronauts and military aeronauts, but no person shall be so rated until there shall have been issued to him a certificate to the effect that he is qualified for the rating, and no certificate shall be issued to any person until an examining board, which shall be composed of two officers of experience of the aviation section of the signal corps and one medical officer, shall have examined him under general regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war and published to the army by the war department, and shall have reported him to be qualified for the rating. No person shall receive the rating of military aviator or military aeronaut until he shall have served creditably for three years as an aviation officer with the rating of a junior military aviator or the rating of a junior military aeronaut, except that in time of war any officer or enlisted man who specially distinguishes himself in active service may, upon recommendation of the chief signal officer of the army, be rated as a junior military aviator, military aviator, junior military aeronaut or military aeronaut without regard to examination or to length of service: Provided, That junior military aeronauts and military aeronauts shall be entitled to the same increase in rank and pay as are now authorized by law for junior military aviators and military aviators, respectively: Provided further, That any officer attached to the aviation section of the signal corps for any military duty requiring him to make regular and frequent flights shall receive an increase of 25 per centum of the pay of his grade and length of service under his commission.

Sec. 7. That the secretary of war is authorized from time to time to cause such number of the enlisted men of the aviation section of the signal corps above the grade of corporal as he may deem necessary to be rated as aviation mechanics or as balloon mechanics in the manner now prescribed by law; Provided, That balloon mechanics shall receive the same increase of pay as now prescribed by law for aviation mechanics.

Sec. 8. That all officers and enlisted men of the temporary forces of the signal corps, including the aviation section thereof provided for herein, shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as permanent officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army; Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to decrease the present authorized strength of the regular army or national army heretofore authorized by law.

Sec. 9. That during the existing emergency authority is hereby given to the president, through the war department, for the purchase, manufacture, maintenance, repair and operation of airships or other aerial machines, including instruments and appliances of every sort and description necessary for the operation, construction or equipment of all types of aircraft, including guns, armament, ammunition and all necessary spare parts and equipment connected therewith, and all necessary buildings for equipment and personnel in the aviation section and for the purchase, maintenance, repair and operation, through the chief signal officer of the army, of all motor propelled passenger and equipment carrying vehicles which may be necessary for the aviation section of the signal corps.

And during the existing emergency authority is hereby further given for the establishment, equipment, maintenance and operation of aviation stations, including (a) the acquisition of land, or any interest in land, with any buildings and improvements thereon, by purchase, lease, donation, condemnation or otherwise; Provided, That by order of the president any unappropriated or reserved public lands may be reserved from entry, designated and used for such aviation stations; (b) the improvement of such land by clearing, grading, draining, seeding and otherwise making the same suitable for the purpose intended; (c) the construction, maintenance and repair of permanent or temporary barracks, quarters, hospitals, messhouses, administration, instructional and recreational buildings, hangars, magazines, storehouses, sheds, shops, garages, bombhouses, docks, radio stations, laboratories, observation stations and all other buildings and structures necessary or advisable; (d) procuring and introducing water, electric light and power, telephones, telegraph and sewerage to aviation stations and buildings and structures thereon by the extension of existing systems or the creation of new systems and their maintenance, operation and repair, installation of plumbing, electric fixtures and telephones, fire apparatus and alarm systems and the maintenance, operation and repair of all such systems, fixtures and apparatus; (e) construction and repair of roads, walks, sea walls, breakwaters, bridges and wharves, dredging, filling and otherwise improving land and water sites; (f) purchase of stoves and other cooking and heating apparatus, kitchen and tableware, and furniture and equipment for kitchens, mess halls, officers' quarters, barracks, hospitals and other buildings, screens, lockers, refrigerators and all other necessary equipment; (g) purchase of gasoline, oil, fuel and all supplies of every kind and character necessary or advisable for maintenance and operation of aviation stations, including electric light and power, telephones, water supply and sewerage service; (h) purchase and manufacture and installation of all kinds of machinery, tools, material, supplies and equipment for construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft, buildings and improvements at aviation stations, or property or appliances used in connection with aviation.

And also for the purchase or manufacture and

issue of special clothing, wearing apparel and similar equipment for aviation purposes.

And also for the actual and necessary expenses of officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of the army and authorized agents sent on special duty at home and abroad for aviation purposes, including observation and investigation of foreign military operations and organization, manufacture of aircraft and engines, also special courses in foreign aviation schools and manufacturing establishments, to be paid upon certificates of the secretary of war certifying that the expenditures were necessary for military purposes.

And also for vocational training, including employment of necessary civilian instructors in important trades related to aviation, purchase of tools, equipment, materials and machines required for such training, purchase of text books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, periodicals and magazines, and instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction at aviation schools and stations, and all other means to carry out the provisions of section 27 of the act approved June 3, 1916, authorizing, in addition to the military training of soldiers while in active service, means for securing educational and vocational training of a character to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial and general business occupations.

And also to pay and otherwise provide for such officers of the officers' reserve corps of the aviation section of the signal corps and such enlisted men of the enlisted reserve corps of the aviation section of the signal corps as may be called into active service and such enlisted men as may be enlisted in the aviation section of the signal corps under the provisions of section 2 of the act to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 13, 1917, or any subsequent act temporarily increasing the commissioned or enlisted personnel of the aviation section of the signal corps and such civilian employees as may be necessary, for the payment of their traveling and other necessary expenses when not traveling with troops; Provided, That hereafter all reserve officers and enlisted men of the aviation section of the signal corps shall be paid by quartermaster corps disbursing officers from funds transferred to their credit from signal corps appropriations.

And also for the payment of all expenses in connection with the development of suitable types of aviation engines, airplanes and other aircraft appurtenances, including the cost of sample engines, airplanes and appurtenances, cost of any patents and other rights therein, and costs of investigation, experimentation and research in respect thereto.

And also for the payment of all expenses in connection with the creation, expansion, acquisition and development of plants, factories and establishments for the manufacture of airplanes, aircraft, engines and appurtenances, including provision for the purchase or lease of land with the buildings thereon, construction of permanent or temporary buildings for all purposes, purchase of machinery, tools and employment of operatives, together with all administrative expenses necessary, the purchase and supply of raw and semifinished materials and of fuel and all other things necessary for creating and extending the production of airplanes, aircraft, engines and all appurtenances.

And also for creating, maintaining and operating at technical schools and colleges courses of instruction for aviation students, including cost of instruction, equipment and supplies necessary for instruction and subsistence of students while receiving such instruction.

Provided, That, subject to the approval of the secretary of war, motor propelled vehicles, airplanes, engines, parts thereof and appurtenances may be exchanged in part payment for new equipment of the same or similar character to be used for the same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged.

Provided further, That during the present

emergency, officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the aviation section of the signal corps as instructors or inspectors when traveling in the United States on official business pertaining to the aviation section of the signal corps shall be authorized from funds appropriated by this act, the same mileage and transportation allowances as are authorized for officers or enlisted men of the regular army.

Sec. 10. That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of \$640,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until June 30, 1918. (Approved July 24, 1917.)

AIRCRAFT BOARD.

For the purpose of expanding and co-ordinating the industrial activities relating to aircraft, or parts of aircraft, produced for any purpose in the United States, and to facilitate generally the development of air service a board is created to be known as the aircraft board. The board shall number not more than nine in all and shall include a civilian chairman, the chief signal officer of the army and two other officers of the army to be appointed by the secretary of war; the chief constructor of the navy and two other officers of the navy to be appointed by the secretary of the navy; and two additional civilian members. The chairman and civilian members shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

The board and tenure of office of the members thereof shall continue during the pleasure of the president, but not longer than six months after the present war. The civilian members of the board shall serve without compensation.

The board is empowered, under the direction and control of and as authorized by the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, respectively, on behalf of the departments of war and navy, to supervise and direct, in accordance with the requirements prescribed or approved by the respective departments, the purchase, production and manufacture of aircraft, engines, and all ordnance and instruments used in connection therewith, and accessories and materials therefor, including the purchase, lease, acquisition, or construction of plants for the manufacture of aircraft, engines, and accessories: Provided, That the board may make recommendations as to contracts and their distribution in connection with the foregoing, but every contract shall be made by the already constituted authorities of the respective departments.

The board is also empowered to employ, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, such clerks and other employees as may be necessary to the conduct of its business, including such technical experts and advisers as may be found necessary, and to fix their salaries. Such salaries shall conform to those usually paid by the government for similar service: Provided, That by unanimous approval of the board higher compensation may be paid to technical experts and advisers. The board may rent suitable offices in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, purchase necessary office equipment and supplies, including scientific publications and printing, and may incur necessary administrative and contingent expenses, and for all of the expenses enumerated in this paragraph there shall be allotted by the chief signal officer of the army for the fiscal year 1917 and 1918 the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, from any appropriation now existing for or hereinafter made to the signal corps of the army, and such appropriation is hereby made available for these purposes: Provided further, That except upon the joint and concurrent approval of the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy there shall not be established or maintained under the board any office or organization duplicating or replacing, in whole or in part, any office or organization now existing that can be properly established or maintained by appropriations made for or available for the military or naval services:

Provided further, That a report shall be made to congress on the first day of each regular session of the salaries paid from this appropriation to clerks and employees by grades, and the number in each such grade. (Approved Oct. 1, 1917.)

CAPE MAY AIR STATION.

The secretary of the navy is authorized to acquire at a cost not exceeding \$150,000 a tract of land at Cape May, N. J., with an area of approximately fifty-seven acres, to be used as the site of an aviation station for the United States navy. (Approved Oct. 6, 1917.)

ISLAND FOR AVIATION STATIONS.

The president of the United States is authorized to take possession of the whole of North island in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., for use for national defense and in connection therewith as sites for permanent aviation stations for the army and navy and for aviation school purposes. The rights of private parties in the island are to be determined by the federal District court for the southern district of California. (Approved July 27, 1917.)

PREFERENCE IN TRANSPORTATION.

An act to amend the act to regulate commerce, as amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, be further amended by adding thereto the following:

"That on and after the approval of this act any person or persons who shall, during the war in which the United States is now engaged, knowingly and willfully, by physical force or intimidation by threats of physical force, obstruct or retard, or aid in obstructing or retarding, the orderly conduct or movement in the United States of interstate or foreign commerce, or the orderly makeup or movement or disposition of any train, or the movement or disposition of any locomotive, car or other vehicle on any railroad or elsewhere in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall be punishable by a fine of not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the president of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest requires, to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any such obstruction or retardation of the passage of the mail or of the orderly conduct or movement of interstate or foreign commerce in any part of the United States, or of any train, locomotive, car or other vehicle upon any railroad or elsewhere in the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal, modify or affect either section 6 or section 20 of an act entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved Feb. 15, 1914."

"That during the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged the president is authorized, if he finds it necessary for the national defense and security, to direct that such traffic or such shipments of commodities as, in his judgment, may be essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority in transportation by any common carrier by railroad, water or otherwise. He may give these directions at and for such times as he may determine, and may modify, change, suspend or annul them, and for any such purpose he is hereby authorized to issue orders direct or through such person or persons as he may designate for the purpose or through the interstate commerce commission. Officials of the United States, when so designated, shall receive no compensation for their services rendered hereunder. Persons not in the employ of the United States so designated shall receive such compensation as the president may

fix. Suitable offices may be rented and all necessary expenses, including compensation of persons so designated, shall be paid as directed by the president out of funds which may have been or may be provided to meet expenditures for the national security and defense. The common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce or as many of them as desire so to do are hereby authorized without responsibility or liability on the part of the United States, financial or otherwise, to establish and maintain in the city of Washington during the period of the war an agency empowered by such carriers as join in the arrangement to receive on behalf of them all notice and service of such orders and directions as may be issued in accordance with this act, and service upon such agency shall be good service as to all the carriers joining in the establishment thereof. And it shall be the duty of any and all the officers, agents and employees of such carriers by railroad, or water or otherwise, to obey strictly and conform promptly to such orders, and failure knowingly and willfully to comply therewith, or to do or perform whatever is necessary to the prompt execution of such order, shall render such officers, agents and employees guilty of a misdemeanor, and any such officer, agent or employee shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. For the transportation of persons or property in carrying out the orders and directions of the president just and reasonable rates shall be fixed by the interstate commerce commission; and if the transportation be for the government of the United States, it shall be paid for currently or monthly by the secretary of the treasury out of any funds not otherwise appropriated. Any carrier complying with such order or direction for preference or priority herein authorized shall be exempt from any and all provisions in existing law imposing civil or criminal pains and penalties, obligations or liabilities upon carriers by reason of giving preference or priority in compliance with such order or direction." (Approved Aug. 10, 1917.)

WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Section 18 of the rivers and harbors appropriation act approved Aug. 8, 1917, provides: A commission to be known as the waterways commission, consisting of seven members to be appointed by the president of the United States, at least one of whom shall be chosen from the active or retired list of the engineer corps of the army, at least one of whom shall be an expert hydraulic engineer from civil life, and the remaining five of whom may each be selected either from civil life or the public service, is hereby created and authorized, under such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, to bring into co-ordination and co-operation the engineering, scientific and constructive services, bureaus, boards, and commissions of the several governmental departments of the United States and commissions created by congress that relate to the study, development or control of waterways and water resources and subjects related thereto, or to the development and regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, with a view to uplifting such services in investigating, with respect to all watersheds in the United States, questions relating to the development, improvement, regulation and control of navigation as a part of interstate and foreign commerce, including therein the related questions of irrigation, drainage, forestry, arid and swamp land reclamation, clarification of streams, regulation of flow, control of floods, utilization of water power, prevention of soil erosion and waste, storage and conservation of water for agricultural, industrial, municipal and domestic uses, co-operation of railways and waterways, and promotion of terminal and transfer facilities, to secure the necessary data and to formulate and report to congress, as early as practicable, a comprehensive plan or plans for the

development of waterways and the water resources of the United States for the purposes of navigation and for every useful purpose, and recommendations for the modification or discontinuance of any project herein or heretofore adopted. Any member appointed from the retired list shall receive the same pay and allowances as he would if on the active list, and no member selected from the public service shall receive additional compensation for services on said commission, and members selected from civil life shall receive compensation of \$7,500 per annum.

PROTECTION OF DESERT LAND ENTRYMEN.

No desert land entry made by an officer or enlisted man in the army, navy, marine corps or organized militia of the United States shall be subject to contest or cancellation for failure to expend \$1 per acre per year in improvements upon such claim during the period he or his successor has interest in the military service of the United States during the present war with Germany. (Approved Aug. 7, 1917.)

RELIEF OF HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN.

Any settler upon the public lands of the United States; or any entryman whose application has been allowed; or any person who has made application for public lands which thereafter may be allowed under the homestead laws, who, after such settlement, entry or application, enlists or is actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, marine, national guardsman or member of any other organization for offense or defense authorized by congress during any war in which the United States may be engaged, shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, have his services therein construed to be equivalent to all intents and purposes to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered or settled upon; and hereafter no contest shall be initiated on the ground of abandonment, nor allegation of abandonment sustained against any such settler, entryman or person unless it shall be alleged in the preliminary affidavit or affidavits of contest and proved at the hearing in cases hereinafter initiated that the alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in such military or naval service; that if he shall be discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the required length of residence, without reference to the time of actual service; Provided, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year.

Any settler upon the public lands of the United States; or any entryman whose application has been allowed; or any person who has made application for public lands which thereafter may be allowed under the homestead laws, who dies while actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, marine, national guardsman or member of any other organization for offense or defense authorized by congress during any war in which the United States may be engaged, then his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his minor orphan children or his or their legal representatives may proceed forthwith to make final proof upon such entry or application thereafter allowed, and shall be entitled to receive government patent for such land; and that the death of such soldier while so engaged in the service of the United States shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation upon such homestead. (Approved July 28, 1917.)

ASSESSMENT WORK SUSPENDED.

The law requiring not less than \$100 worth of labor on each mining claim annually shall

not apply to claims or parts of claims owned by officers or enlisted men in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Germany provided notice is given by them. (Approved July 17, 1917.)

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ENLARGED.

The act to regulate commerce is so amended as to enlarge the interstate commerce commission to nine members by the addition of two members, one for a term expiring Dec. 31, 1921, and one for a term expiring Dec. 31, 1922. The terms of the present commissioners are unchanged. Not more than five commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. (Approved Aug. 9, 1917.)

STIMULATION OF AGRICULTURE.

An act (H. R. 4183) to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and carrying on the war with Germany by gathering authoritative information concerning the food supply, by increasing production, by preventing waste of the food supply, by regulating the distribution thereof, and by such other means and methods as are hereinafter provided, the powers, authorities, duties, obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are conferred and prescribed.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of agriculture, with the approval of the president, is authorized to investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs and prices of, and the basic facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage and distribution of foods, food materials, feeds, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements and machinery, and any article required in connection with the production, distribution or utilization of food. It shall be the duty of any person, when requested by the secretary of agriculture, or any agent acting under his instructions, to answer correctly, to the best of his knowledge, under oath or otherwise, all questions touching his knowledge of any matter authorized to be investigated under this section, or to produce all books, letters, papers or documents in his possession, or under his control, relating to such matter. Any person who shall, within a reasonable time to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, not exceeding thirty days from the date of the receipt of the request, willfully fail or refuse to answer such questions or to produce such books, letters, papers or documents, or who shall willfully give an answer that is false or misleading, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Sec. 3. That whenever the secretary of agriculture shall find that there is or may be a special need in any restricted area for seeds suitable for the production of food or feed crops, he is authorized to purchase, or contract with persons to grow such seeds, to store them and to furnish them to farmers for cash, at cost, including the expense of packing and transportation.

Sec. 4. That the secretary of agriculture is authorized to co-operate with such state and local officials, and with such public and private agencies, or persons, as he finds necessary, and to make such rules and regulations as are necessary effectively to carry out the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 5. That the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint two additional assistant secretaries of agriculture, who shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, and who shall each be paid a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

Sec. 6. That the president is authorized to direct any agency or organization of the government to co-operate with the secretary of agriculture in carrying out the purposes of this act and to co-ordinate their activities so as to avoid any preventable loss or duplication of work.

Sec. 7. That words used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or the singular as the case demands, and the word "person," wherever used in this act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations.

Sec. 8. That for the purposes of this act, the following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until June 30, 1918: For the prevention, control and eradication of the diseases and pests of live stock; the enlargement of live stock production, and the conservation and utilization of meat, poultry, dairy and other animal products, \$885,000.

For procuring, storing and furnishing seeds, as authorized by section 3 of this act, \$2,500,000, and this fund may be used as a revolving fund until June 30, 1918.

For the prevention, control and eradication of insects and plant diseases injurious to agriculture, and the conservation and utilization of plant products, \$441,000.

For increasing food production and eliminating waste and promoting conservation of food by educational and demonstrational methods, through county, district and urban agents and others, \$4,348,400.

For gathering authoritative information in connection with the demand for and the production, supply, distribution and utilization of food, and otherwise carrying out the purpose of section 2 of this act; extending and enlarging the market news service and preventing waste of food in storage, in transit or held for sale; advise concerning the market movement or distribution of perishable products; for enabling the secretary of agriculture to investigate and certify to shippers the condition as to soundness of fruits, vegetables and other food products, when received at such important central markets as the secretary of agriculture may from time to time designate and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: Provided, That certificates issued by the authorized agents of the department shall be received in all courts as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained, and otherwise carrying out the purposes of this act, \$2,522,000: Provided further, That the secretary of agriculture shall, so far as practicable, engage the services of women for the work herein provided for.

For miscellaneous items, including the salaries of assistant secretaries appointed under this act; special work in crop estimating; aiding agencies in the various states in supplying farm labor; enlarging the informational and printing and distributing emergency leaflets, posters and other publications requiring quick issue or large editions, \$650,000.

Provided, That the employment of any person under the provisions of this act shall not exempt any such person from military service under the provisions of the selective draft law approved May 18, 1917.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of agriculture to submit to congress at its regular session in December of each year a detailed report of the expenditure of all moneys herein appropriated.

Sec. 9. That the act of Aug. 30, 1890, entitled "An act providing for an inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink, and authorizing the president to make proclamation in certain cases, and for other purposes" (26th Statutes at Large, page 414), is hereby amended so as to authorize the secretary of agriculture, within his discretion and under such joint regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture and the secretary of the treasury, to permit the admission for immediate slaughter at ports of entry of tick-infested cattle which are

otherwise free from disease and which have not been exposed to the infection of any other disease within sixty days next before their exportation from Mexico, South and Central America, the islands of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea into those parts of the United States below the southern cattle quarantine line at such ports of entry as may be designated by said joint regulations and also subject to the provisions of sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of said act of Aug. 30, 1890: Provided, That the importation of tick-infested cattle from any country referred to in this section in which foot and mouth disease exists, which existence shall be determined by the secretary of agriculture, is prohibited: Provided, further, That all cattle imported under the provisions of this section shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 30, 1906 (34th Statutes at Large, page 674), commonly called the meat inspection amendment, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder by the secretary of agriculture, and that their hides shall be disposed of under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture.

Sec. 10. That section 6 of the act of congress approved June 17, 1910, "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That whenever the secretary of the interior shall find any tracts of land in the state of Idaho, subject to entry under this act, do not have upon them such a sufficient supply of water suitable for domestic purposes as would make continuous residence upon the lands possible he may, in his discretion, designate such tracts of land, not to exceed in the aggregate 1,000,000 acres, and thereafter they shall be subject to entry under this act without the necessity of residence upon the land entered: Provided, That the entryman shall in good faith cultivate not less than one-sixteenth of the entire area of the entry which is susceptible of cultivation during the first year of the entry, not less than one-eighth during the second year, and not less than one-fourth during the third year of the entry and until final proof: Provided further, That after six months from the date of entry and until final proof the entryman shall be a resident of the state of Idaho."

Sec. 11. That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to suspend during the continuance of this act that provision of the act known as the "reclamation act" requiring residence upon lands in private ownership or within the neighborhood for securing water for the irrigation of the same, and he is authorized to permit the use of the available water thereon upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

Sec. 12. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the national emergency resulting from the existing state of war shall have passed, the date of which shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the president; but the date when this act shall cease to be in effect shall not be later than the beginning of the next fiscal year after the termination as ascertained by the president, of the present war between the United States and Germany. (Approved Aug. 10, 1917.)

WAR REVENUE ACT.

Following is the full text of the "Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes":

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

TITLE I.—WAR INCOME TAX.

Section 1. That in addition to the normal tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a like normal tax of 2 per centum upon the income of every individual, a citizen or resident of the United States, received in the

calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter.

Sec. 2. That in addition to the additional tax imposed by subdivision (b) of section 1 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a like additional tax upon the income of every individual received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter, as follows:

One per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$5,000 and does not exceed \$7,500.

Two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$7,500 and does not exceed \$10,000.

Three per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$10,000 and does not exceed \$12,500.

Four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$12,500 and does not exceed \$15,000.

Five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$15,000 and does not exceed \$20,000.

Seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$40,000.

Ten per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$40,000 and does not exceed \$60,000.

Fourteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$60,000 and does not exceed \$80,000.

Eighteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$80,000 and does not exceed \$100,000.

Twenty-two per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$100,000 and does not exceed \$150,000.

Twenty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$200,000.

Thirty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$200,000 and does not exceed \$250,000.

Thirty-four per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$300,000.

Thirty-seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$300,000 and does not exceed \$500,000.

Forty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$500,000 and does not exceed \$750,000.

Forty-five per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$750,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000.

Fifty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$1,000,000.

Sec. 3. That the taxes imposed by sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner as the similar taxes imposed by section 1 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, except that in the case of the tax imposed by section 1 of this act (a) the exemptions of \$3,000 and \$4,000 provided in section 7 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, shall be, respectively, \$1,000 and \$2,000, and (b) the returns required under subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 8 of such act as amended by this act shall be required in the cases of net incomes of \$1,000 or over in the case of unmarried persons, and \$2,000 or over in the case of married persons, instead of \$3,000 or over, as therein provided, and (c) the provisions of subdivision (c) of section 9 of such act, as amended by this act, requiring the normal tax of individuals on income derived from interest to be deducted and withheld at the source of the income shall not apply to the new 2 per centum normal tax prescribed in section 1 of this act until on and after Jan. 1, 1918, and thereafter only one 2 per centum normal tax shall be deducted and withheld at the source under the provisions of such subdivision (c), and any further normal tax for which the recipient of such income is liable under this act or such

act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, shall be paid by this recipient.

Sec. 4. That in addition to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a like tax of 4 per centum upon the income received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter, by every corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company, subject to the tax imposed by that subdivision of that section, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year the tax imposed by this section for the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917 shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid only on that proportion of its income for such fiscal year which the period between Jan. 1, 1917, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year.

The tax imposed by this section shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the same incomes and in the same manner as the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, except that for the purpose of the tax imposed by this section the income embraced in a return of a corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company shall be credited with the amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any other corporation, joint stock company, or association or insurance company which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this title shall not extend to Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, and the Porto Rican or Philippine legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify or repeal the income tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, respectively.

TITLE II.—WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Sec. 200. That when used in this title—
The term "corporation" includes joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies;

The term "domestic" means created under the law of the United States or of any state, territory or district thereof, and the term "foreign" means created under the law of any other possession of the United States or of any foreign country or government;

The term "United States" means only the states, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the District of Columbia;

The term "taxable year" means the twelve months ending Dec. 31, excepting in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. The first taxable year shall be the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, except that in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, it shall be the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917. If a corporation or partnership, prior to March 1, 1918, makes a return covering its own fiscal year, and includes therein the income received during that part of the fiscal year falling within the calendar year 1916, the tax for such taxable year shall be that proportion of the tax computed upon the net income during such fiscal year which the time from Jan. 1, 1917, to the end of such fiscal year bears to the full fiscal year; and

The term "prewar period" means the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or, if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period, then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business.

The terms "trade" and "business" include professions and occupations.

The term "net income" means in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual the net income received from sources within the United States.

Sec. 201. That in addition to the taxes under

existing law and under this act there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the income of every corporation, partnership or individual a tax (hereinafter in this title referred to as the tax) equal to the following percentages of the net income:

Twenty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the deduction (determined as hereinafter provided) and not in excess of 15 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year;

Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 15 per centum and not in excess of 20 per centum of such capital;

Thirty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 20 per centum and not in excess of 25 per centum of such capital;

Forty-five per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 25 per centum and not in excess of 33 per centum of such capital; and

Sixty per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of 33 per centum of such capital.

For the purpose of this title every corporation or partnership not exempt under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be engaged in business, and all the trades and businesses in which it is engaged shall be treated as a single trade or business, and all its income from whatever source derived shall be deemed to be received from such trade or business.

This title shall apply to all trades or businesses of whatever description, whether continuously carried on or not, except—

(a) In the case of officers and employees under the United States, or any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any local subdivision thereof, the compensation or fees received by them as such officers or employees;

(b) Corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of section 11 of title I, of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, and partnerships and individuals carrying on or doing the same business, or coming within the same description; and

(c) Incomes derived from the business of life, health and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan.

Sec. 202. That the tax shall not be imposed in the case of the trade or business of a foreign corporation or partnership or a nonresident alien individual, the net income of which trade or business during the taxable year is less than \$3,000.

Sec. 203. That for the purposes of this title the deduction shall be as follows, except as otherwise in this title provided—

(a) In the case of a domestic corporation, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than 7 or more than 9 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) \$3,000;

(b) In the case of a domestic partnership of a citizen or resident of the United States, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period was of the invested capital for the prewar period (but not less than 7 or more than 9 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year), and (2) \$6,000;

(c) In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual, an amount ascertained in the same manner as provided in subdivisions (a) and (b), without any exemption of \$3,000 or \$6,000.

(3) If the secretary of the treasury is unable satisfactorily to determine the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the prewar period, the deduction shall be determined in the same manner as provided in section 205.

Sec. 204. That if a corporation or partnership was not in existence, or an individual was not engaged in the trade or business during the whole

of any one calendar year during the prewar period, the deduction shall be an amount equal to 8 per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year, plus in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States, \$6,000.

A trade or business carried on by a corporation, partnership or individual, although formally organized or reorganized on or after Jan. 2, 1913, which is substantially a continuation of a trade or business carried on prior to that date, shall, for the purpose of this title, be deemed to have been in existence prior to that date, and the net income and invested capital of its predecessor prior to that date shall be deemed to have been its net income and invested capital.

Sec. 205. (a) That if the secretary of the treasury, upon complaint, finds either (1) that during the prewar period a domestic corporation or partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States, had no net income from the trade or business, or (2) that during the prewar period the percentage which the net income was of the invested capital, was low as compared with the percentage which the net income during such period of representative corporations, partnerships and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, was of their invested capital then the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of its invested capital for the taxable year which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in section 203, without including the \$3,000 or \$6,000 therein referred to) for such year, of representative corporations, partnerships or individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, is of their average invested capital for such year, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000.

The percentage which the net income was of the invested capital in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the percentage determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

(b) The tax shall be assessed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in section 203, but the taxpayer claiming the benefit of this section may at the time of making the returns file a claim for abatement of the amount by which the tax so assessed exceeds a tax computed upon the basis of the deduction determined as provided in this section. In such event, collection of the part of the tax covered by such claim for abatement shall not be made until the claim is decided, but if in the judgment of the commissioner of internal revenue the interests of the United States would be jeopardized thereby he may require the claimant to give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as the commissioner may think wise to safeguard such interests, conditioned for the payment of any tax found to be due, with the interest thereon, and if such bond, satisfactory to the commissioner, is not given within such time as he prescribes the full amount of tax assessed shall be collected and the amount overpaid, if any, shall upon final decision of the application be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Sec. 206. That for the purposes of this title the net income of a corporation shall be ascertained and returned (a) for the calendar years 1911 and 1912 upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in section 38 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 5, 1909, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included; (b) for the calendar year 1913 upon the same

basis and in the same manner as provided in section 2 of the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, except that income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States shall be included, and except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, subject to the tax imposed by section 2 of such act of Oct. 3, 1913, shall be deducted; and (c) for the taxable year upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in title I. of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, except that the amounts received by it as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of other corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, or insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, shall be deducted.

The net income of a partnership or individual shall be ascertained and returned for the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, and for the taxable year, upon the same basis and in the same manner as provided in the same act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, except that the credit allowed by subdivision (b) of section 5 of such act shall be deducted. There shall be allowed (a) in the case of a domestic partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of section 5 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act; and (b) in the case of a foreign partnership the same deductions as allowed to individuals in subdivision (a) of section 6 of such act as amended by this act.

Sec. 207. That as used in this title the term "invested capital" for any year means the average invested capital for the year, as defined and limited in this title, averaged monthly.

As used in this title "invested capital" does not include stocks, bonds (other than obligations of the United States), or other assets, the income from which is not subject to the tax imposed by this title, nor money or other property borrowed, and means, subject to the above limitations:

(a) In the case of a corporation or partnership: (1) actual cash paid in; (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid in other than cash, for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to Jan. 1, 1914, the actual cash value of such property as of Jan. 1, 1914, but in no case to exceed the par value of the original stock or shares specifically issued therefor); and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business, exclusive of undivided profits earned during the taxable year; provided, that (a) the actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment, shall be included as invested capital, but not to exceed the par value of such stock or shares at the time of such payment, and (b) the good will, trade-marks, trade brands, the franchise of a corporation or partnership, or other intangible property, shall be included as invested capital if the corporation or partnership made payment bona fide therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, the value of such good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchise or intangible property not to exceed the actual cash, or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment; but good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchise of a corporation or partnership, or other intangible property, bona fide purchased, prior to March 3, 1917, for and with interests or shares in a partnership or for and with shares in the capital stock of a corporation (issued prior to March 3, 1917), in an amount not to exceed, on March 3, 1917, 20 per centum of the total interests or shares in the partnership or of the total shares of the

capital stock of the corporation, shall be included in invested capital at a value not to exceed the actual cash value at the time of such purchase, and in case of issue of stock therefor not to exceed the par value of such stock;

(b) In the case of an individual, (1) actual cash paid into the trade or business, and (2) the actual cash value of tangible property paid into the trade or business, other than cash, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to Jan. 1, 1914, the actual cash value of such property as of Jan. 1, 1914), and (3) the actual cash value of patents, copyrights, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises or other intangible property, paid into the trade or business, at the time of such payment, if payment was made therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property bona fide paid therefor at the time of such payment.

In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or of a nonresident alien individual the term "invested capital" means that proportion of the entire invested capital, as defined and limited in this title, which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Sec. 208. That in case of the reorganization, consolidation or change of ownership of a trade or business after March 3, 1917, if an interest or control in such trade or business of 50 per centum or more remains in control of the same persons, corporations, associations, partnerships or any of them, then in ascertaining the invested capital of the trade or business no asset transferred or received from the prior trade or business shall be allowed a greater value than would have been allowed under this title in computing the invested capital of such prior trade or business if such asset had not been so transferred or received, unless such asset was paid for specifically as such, in cash or tangible property, and then not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payment.

Sec. 209. That in the case of a trade or business having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this act, in lieu of the tax imposed by section 201, a tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the net income of such trade or business in excess of the following deductions: In the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000; in the case of all other trades or business, no deduction.

Sec. 210. That if the secretary of the treasury is unable in any case satisfactorily to determine the invested capital, the amount of the deduction shall be the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same proportion of the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year as the proportion which the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in section 203, without including the \$3,000 or \$6,000 therein referred to) for the same calendar year of representative corporations, partnerships and individuals, engaged in a like or similar trade or business, bears to the total net income of the trade or business received by such corporations, partnerships and individuals, plus (2) in the case of a domestic corporation \$3,000, and in the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States \$6,000.

For the purpose of this section the proportion between the deduction and the net income in each trade or business shall be determined by the commissioner of internal revenue in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the proportion determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used.

Sec. 211. That every foreign partnership hav-

ing a net income of \$3,000 or more for the taxable year, and every domestic partnership having a net income of \$6,000 or more for the taxable year, shall render a correct return of the income of the trade or business for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the gross income for such year, and the deductions allowed in this title. Such returns shall be rendered at the same time and in the same manner as is prescribed for income tax returns under title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act.

Sec. 212. That all administrative, special and general provisions of law, including the laws in relation to the assessment, remission, collection and refund of internal revenue taxes not heretofore specifically repealed, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this title, are hereby extended and made applicable to all the provisions of this title and to the tax herein imposed, and all provisions of title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by this act, relating to returns and payment of the tax therein imposed, including penalties, are hereby made applicable to the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 213. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall make all necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title, and may require any corporation, partnership or individual, subject to the provisions of this title, to furnish him with such facts, data and information as in his judgment are necessary to collect the tax imposed by this title.

Sec. 214. That title II. (sections 200 to 207 inclusive) of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy, and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, is hereby repealed.

Any amount heretofore or hereafter paid on account of the tax imposed by such title II. shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed by this title, and if the amount so paid exceeds the amount of such tax the excess shall be refunded as a tax erroneously or illegally collected.

Subdivision (1) of section 301 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended so that the rate of tax for the taxable year 1917 shall be 10 per centum instead of 12½ per centum, as therein provided.

Subdivision (2) of such section is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) This section shall cease to be of effect on and after Jan. 1, 1918."

TITLE III.—WAR TAX ON BEVERAGES.

Sec. 300. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in and out of the United States, whether produced or then or thereafter produced or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in section 303, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of \$1.10 (or, if withdrawn for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$2.10) on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon to be paid by the distiller or importer when drawn, and collected under the provisions of existing law.

That in addition to the tax under existing law there shall be levied and collected upon all perfumes hereafter imported into the United States containing distilled spirits, a tax of \$1.10 per wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon. Such tax shall be collected by the collector of customs and deposited as internal revenue collections, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 301. That no distilled spirits produced after the passage of this act shall be imported into

the United States from any foreign country, or from the West Indian islands recently acquired from Denmark (unless produced from products the growth of such islands, and not then into any state or territory or district of the United States in which the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor is prohibited), or from Porto Rico, or the Philippine islands. Under such rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, the provisions of this section shall not apply to distilled spirits imported for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage.

Sec. 302. That at registered distilleries producing alcohol or other high proof spirits packages may be filled with such spirits reduced to not less than one hundred or proof from the receiving cisterns and tax paid without being entered into bonded warehouse. Such spirits may be also transferred from the receiving cisterns at such distilleries, by means of pipe lines, direct to storage tanks in the bonded warehouse and may be warehoused in such storage tanks. Such spirits may be also transferred in tanks or tank cars to general bonded warehouses for storage therein, either in storage tanks in such warehouses or in the tanks in which they were transferred. Such spirits may also be transferred after tax payment from receiving cisterns or warehouse storage tanks to tanks or tank cars and may be transported in such tanks or tank cars to the premises of rectifiers of spirits. The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby empowered to prescribe all necessary regulations relating to the drawing off, transferring, gauging, storing and transporting such spirits; the records to be kept and returns to be made; the size and kind of packages and tanks to be used; the marking, branding, numbering and stamping of such packages and tanks; the kinds of stamps, if any, to be used; and the time and manner of paying the tax; the kind of bond and the penal sum of same. The tax prescribed by law must be paid before such spirits are removed from the distillery premises or from general bonded warehouse in the case of spirits transferred thereto, except as otherwise provided by law.

Under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, distilled spirits may hereafter be drawn from receiving cisterns and deposited in distillery warehouses without having affixed to the packages containing the same distillery warehouse stamps, and such packages, when so deposited in warehouse, may be withdrawn therefrom on the original gauge where the same have remained in such warehouse for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of deposit.

Under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, the manufacture, warehousing, withdrawal and shipment, under the provisions of existing law, of ethyl alcohol for other than (1) beverage purposes or (2) use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, and denatured alcohol, may be exempted from the provisions of section 3253, revised statutes of the United States.

Under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, manufacturers of ethyl alcohol for other than beverage purposes may be granted permission under the provisions of section 3255, revised statutes of the United States, to fill fermenting tub in a sweet-mash distillery not oftener than once in forty-eight hours.

Sec. 303. That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which, on the day this act is passed, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate, or by any other person, corporation, partnership or association in any

quantity, and which are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of \$1.10 (or, if intended for sale for beverage purposes or for use in the manufacture or production of any article used or intended for use as a beverage, a tax of \$2.10) on each proof gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon: Provided, That the tax on such distilled spirits in the custody of a court of bankruptcy in insolvency proceedings on June 1, 1917, shall be paid by the person to whom the court delivers such distilled spirits at the time of such delivery, to the extent that the amount thus delivered exceeds the fifty gallons hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 304. That in addition to the tax now imposed or imposed by this act on distilled spirits there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of 15 cents on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon on all distilled spirits or wines hereafter rectified, purified or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures hereafter produced in such manner by the person so rectifying, purifying, refining or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of section 3244, revised statutes, as amended, and on all such articles in the possession of the rectifier on the day this act is passed: Provided, That this tax shall not apply to gin produced by the redistillation of a pure spirit over juniper berries and other aromatics.

When the process of rectification is completed and the tax prescribed by this section has been paid, it shall be unlawful for the rectifier or other dealer to reduce in proof or increase in volume such spirits or wine by the addition of water or other substance; nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent a rectifier from using again in the process of rectification spirits already rectified and upon which the tax has theretofore been paid.

The tax imposed by this section shall not attach to cordials or liquors on which a tax is imposed and paid under the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, nor to the mixing and blending of wines, where such blending is for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards, nor to blends made exclusively of two or more pure straight whiskies aged in wood for a period not less than four years and without the addition of coloring or flavoring matter or any other substance than pure water and if not reduced below ninety proof: Provided, That such blended whiskies shall be exempt from tax under this section only when compounded under the immediate supervision of a revenue officer, in such tanks and under such conditions and supervision as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe.

All distilled spirits taxable under this section shall be subject to uniform regulations concerning the use thereof in the manufacture, blending, compounding, mixing, marking, branding and sale of whisky and rectified spirits, and no discrimination whatsoever shall be made by reason of a difference in the character of the material from which same may have been produced.

The business of a rectifier of spirits shall be carried on, and the tax on rectified spirits shall be paid, under such rules, regulations and bonds as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years. He shall, in addition, be liable to double the tax evaded together with the tax, to be collected by assessment or on any bond given.

Sec. 305. That hereafter collectors of internal revenue shall not furnish wholesale liquor dealer's stamps in lieu of and in exchange for stamps for rectified spirits unless the package covered by stamp for rectified spirits is to be broken into smaller packages.

The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is authorized to discontinue the use of the following stamps whenever in his judgment the interests of the government will be subserved thereby:

Distillery warehouse, special bonded warehouse, special bonded rewarehouse, general bonded warehouse, general bonded retransfer, transfer brandy, export tobacco, export cigars, export cream-margarine and export fermented liquor stamps.

Sec. 305. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized to require at distilleries, breweries, rectifying houses and wherever else in his judgment such action may be deemed advisable, the installation of meters, tanks, pipes or any other apparatus for the purpose of protecting the revenue, and such meters, tanks and pipes and all necessary labor incident thereto shall be at the expense of the person, corporation, partnership or association on whose premises the installation is required. Any such person, corporation, partnership or association refusing or neglecting to install such apparatus when so required by the commissioner shall not be permitted to conduct business on such premises.

Sec. 307. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and sold or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of \$1.50 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law.

Sec. 308. That from and after the passage of this act taxable fermented liquors may be conveyed without payment of tax from the brewery premises where produced to a contiguous industrial distillery of either class established under the act of Oct. 3, 1913, to be used as distilling material, and the residue from such distillation, containing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, which is to be used in making beverages, may be manipulated by cooling, flavoring, carbonating, settling and filtering on the distillery premises or elsewhere.

The removal of the taxable fermented liquor from the brewery to the distillery and the operation of the distillery and removal of the residue therefrom shall be under the supervision of such officer or officers as the commissioner of internal revenue shall deem proper, and the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized to make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary to give force and effect to this section and to safeguard the revenue.

Sec. 309. That upon all still wines, including vermouth, and upon all champagne and other sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as wine, produced in or imported into the United States, and hereafter removed from the custom house, place of manufacture or from bonded premises for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equal to such tax, to be levied, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Sec. 310. That upon all articles specified in section 309 upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day this act is passed held in excess of twenty-five gallons in the aggregate of such articles and intended for sale, there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax equal to the tax imposed by such section.

Sec. 311. That upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of wines from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse under subdivision (c) of section 402 of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in

addition to the tax therein imposed, a tax equal to double such tax, to be assessed, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Sec. 312. That upon all sweet wines held, for sale by the producer thereof upon the day this act is passed there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid an additional tax equivalent to 10 cents per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine, and an additional tax of 20 cents per proof gallon shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of sweet wines for the purpose of fortifying such wines and not so used prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 313. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid—

(a) Upon all prepared sirups or extracts (intended for use in the manufacture or production of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, by soda fountains, bottling establishments and other similar places) sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, if so sold for not more than \$1.30 per gallon, a tax of 5 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$1.30 and not more than \$2 per gallon, a tax of 8 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$2 and not more than \$3 per gallon, a tax of 10 cents per gallon; if so sold for more than \$3 and not more than \$4 per gallon, a tax of 15 cents per gallon; and if so sold for more than \$4 per gallon, a tax of 20 cents per gallon; and

(b) Upon all unfermented grape juice, soft drinks or artificial mineral waters (not carbonated), and fermented liquors containing less than one-half per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop and other carbonated waters or beverages, manufactured and sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer of the carbonic acid gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 1 cent per gallon; and

(c) Upon all natural mineral waters or table waters, sold by the producer, bottler or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon.

Sec. 314. That each such manufacturer, producer, bottler or importer shall make monthly returns under oath to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner, as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 315. That upon all carbonic acid gas in drums or other containers (intended for use in the manufacture or production of carbonated water or other drinks) sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax of 5 cents per pound. Such tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the vender thereof, and shall be collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vender in the same manner as provided in section 503.

TITLE IV.—WAR TAX ON CIGARS, TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Sec. 400. That upon cigars and cigarettes, which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the taxes now imposed by existing law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof: (a) on cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 25 cents per thousand; (b) on cigars made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at 4 cents or more each, and not more than 7 cents each, \$1 per thousand; (c) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 7 cents each and not more than 15 cents each, \$3 per thousand;

(d) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents each, 5 cents per thousand; (e) if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents each, 7 cents per thousand; Provided, that the word "retail" as used in this section shall mean the ordinary retail price of a single cigar, and that the commissioner of internal revenue may, by regulation, require the manufacturer or importer to affix to each box or container a conspicuous label indicating by letter the clause of this section under which the cigars therein contained have been tax-paid, which must correspond with the tax-paid stamp on said box or container; (f) on cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, made in or imported into the United States, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 80 cents per thousand; weighing more than three pounds per thousand, \$1.20 per thousand.

Every manufacturer of cigarettes (including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand) shall put up all the cigarettes and such small cigars that he manufactures or has manufactured for him, and sells or removes for consumption or use in packages or parcels containing five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, forty, fifty, eighty or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of said packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or use under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped and the stamps canceled in a like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the custom-house, before they are withdrawn therefrom.

Sec. 401. That upon all tobacco and snuff hereafter manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax of 5 cents per pound, to be levied, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law.

In addition to the packages provided for under existing law, manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description: Packages containing one-eighth, three-eighths, five-eighths, seven-eighths, one and one-eighth, one and three-eighths, one and five-eighths, one and seven-eighths and five ounces.

Sec. 402. That sections 400, 401 and 404, shall take effect thirty days after the passage of this act: Provided, That after the passage of this act and before the expiration of the said thirty days cigarettes and manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up in the packages now provided for by law or in the packages provided for in sections 400 and 401.

Sec. 403. That there shall also be levied and collected, upon all manufactured tobacco and snuff in excess of one hundred pounds or upon cigars or cigarettes in excess of one thousand, which were manufactured or imported, and removed from factory or custom house prior to the passage of this act, bearing tax-paid stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and which are, on the day after this act is passed, held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership or association, and upon all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, removed from factory or custom house after the passage of this act but prior to the time when the tax imposed by section 400 or section 401 upon such articles takes effect, an additional tax equal to one-half the tax imposed by such sections upon such articles.

Sec. 404. That there shall be levied, assessed and collected upon cigarette paper made up into packages, books, sets or tubes, made up in or imported into the United States and intended for use by the smoker in making cigarettes, the fol-

lowing taxes: On each package, book or set containing more than twenty-five but not more than fifty papers, one-half of 1 cent; containing more than fifty but not more than one hundred papers, 1 cent; containing more than one hundred papers, 1 cent for each one hundred papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 2 cents for each one hundred tubes or fractional part thereof.

TITLE V.—WAR TAX ON FACILITIES FURNISHED BY PUBLIC UTILITIES AND INSURANCE.

Sec. 500. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (a) a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power when in competition with carriers by rail or water of property by freight consigned from one point in the United States to another; (b) a tax of 1 cent for each 20 cents, or fraction thereof, paid to any person, corporation, partnership or association, engaged in the business of transporting parcels or packages by express over regular routes and over fixed terminals, for the transportation of any package, parcel or shipment by express from one point in the United States to another: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the carrier collecting such tax to list separately in any bill of lading, freight receipt or other similar document the amount of the tax herein levied if the total amount of the freight and tax be therein stated; (c) a tax equivalent to 8 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water, or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line when in competition with carriers by rail or water, from one point in the United States to another or to any point in Canada or Mexico, where the ticket therefor is sold or issued in the United States, not including the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or for transportation the fare for which does not exceed 35 cents, and a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid for seats, berths and staterooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars or on vessels, if a mileage book used for such transportation or accommodation has been purchased before this section takes effect, or if cash fare be paid, the tax imposed by this section shall be collected from the person presenting the mileage book or paying the cash fare, by the conductor or other agent, when presented for such transportation or accommodation, and the amount so collected shall be paid to the United States in such manner and at such times as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe; if a ticket (other than a mileage book) is bought and partially used before this section goes into effect it shall not be taxed, but if bought but not so used before this section takes effect, it shall not be valid for passage until the tax has been paid and such payment evidenced on the ticket in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe; (d) a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of property by pipe line; (e) a tax of 5 cents upon each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch, message or conversation, which originates within the United States, and for the transmission of which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed: Provided, That only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines or stations of one or more persons, corporations, partnerships or associations shall be used for the transmission of such dispatch, message or conversation.

Sec. 501. That the taxes imposed by section 500 shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association paying for the service or facilities rendered.

In case such carrier does not, because of its ownership of the commodity transported, or for any other reason, receive the amount which as

a carrier it would otherwise charge, such carrier shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which would be imposed upon the transportation of such commodity if the carrier received payment for such transportation: Provided, That in case of a carrier which on May 1, 1917, had no rates or tariffs on file with the proper federal or state authority, the tax shall be computed on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other carriers for like services as ascertained and determined by the commissioner of internal revenue: Provided further, That nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed as imposing a tax (a) upon the transportation of any commodity which is necessary for the use of the carrier in the conduct of its business as such and is intended to be so used or has been so used; or (b) upon the transportation of company material transported by one carrier, which constitutes a part of a railroad system, for another carrier which is also a part of the same system.

Sec. 502. That no tax shall be imposed under section 500 upon any payment received for services rendered to the United States, or any state, territory or the District of Columbia. The right to exemption under this section shall be evidenced in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 503. That each person, corporation, partnership or association receiving any payments referred to in section 500 shall collect the amount of the tax, if any, imposed by such section from the person, corporation, partnership or association making such payments, and shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected and the taxes imposed upon it under paragraph two of section 501 to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located. Such returns shall contain such information, and be made in such manner, as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 504. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid the following taxes on the issuance of insurance policies:

(a) Life insurance: A tax equivalent to 8 cents on each \$100 or fractional part thereof of the amount for which any life is insured under any policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same is called: Provided, That on all policies for life insurance only by which a life is insured not in excess of \$500, issued on the industrial or weekly payment plan of insurance, the tax shall be 40 per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium: Provided further, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision:

(b) Marine, inland and fire insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or other instrument by whatever name the same is called whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits), whether against peril by sea or inland waters, or by fire or lightning, or other peril: Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision:

(c) Casualty insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage or liability (except bonds taxable under subdivision two of schedule A of title VIII.) issued or executed or renewed by any person, corporation, partnership or association, transacting the business of employer's liability, workmen's compensation, accident, health, tornado, plate glass, steam boiler, elevator, burglary, automatic sprinkler, automobile or other branch of insurance (except life insurance and insurance described and taxed in the preceding subdivision): Provided, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision:

insurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision:

(d) Policies issued by any person, corporation, partnership or association whose income is exempt from taxation under title 1. of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by this section.

Sec. 505. That every person, corporation, partnership or association issuing policies of insurance upon the issuance of which a tax is imposed by section 504, shall, within the first fifteen days of each month, make a return under oath, in duplicate, and pay such tax to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business of such person, corporation, partnership or association is located. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

TITLE VI.—WAR EXCISE TAXES.

Sec. 600. That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid—

(a) Upon all automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons and motorcycles, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(b) Upon all piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines and records used in connection with any musical instrument, piano player, graphophone, phonograph or talking machine, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(c) Upon all moving picture films (which have not been exposed) sold by the manufacturer or importer, a tax equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent per linear foot; and

(d) Upon all positive moving picture films (containing a picture ready for projection) sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per linear foot; and

(e) Upon any article commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(f) Upon all tennis rackets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods and reels, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games, except playing cards and children's toys and games, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(g) Upon all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatics, cachous, toilet soaps and powders or any similar substance, article or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, upon all of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes, and which are sold by the manufacturer, importer or producer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(h) Upon all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches, lozenges, syrups, medicinal cereals or bitters, aodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except those taxed under section 313 of this act), essences, spirits, oils and all medicinal preparations, compounds or compositions whatsoever, the manufacturer or producer of which claims to have any private formula, secret or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade-mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published

or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(i) Upon all chewing gum or substitute therefor sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 2 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(j) Upon all cameras sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the price for which so sold.

Sec. 601. That each manufacturer, producer or importer of any of the articles enumerated in section 600 shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed on such articles by this title to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such returns shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

Sec. 602. That upon all articles enumerated in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j) of section 600, which on the day this act is passed are held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership or association, other than (1) a retailer who is not also a wholesaler, or (2) the manufacturer, producer or importer thereof, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent one-half the tax imposed by each such subdivision upon the sale of the articles therein enumerated. This tax shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership or association so holding such articles.

The taxes imposed by this section shall be assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as provided in section 1002 in the case of additional taxes upon articles upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose a tax upon articles sold and delivered prior to May 2, 1917, where the title is reserved in the vendor as security for the payment of the purchase money.

Sec. 603. That on the day this act takes effect, and thereafter on July 1 in each year, and also at the time of the original purchase of a new boat by a user, if on any other date than July 1, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the use of yachts, pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats, of over five net tons, and motor boats with fixed engines, not used exclusively for trade or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the navy department, an excise tax to be based on each yacht or boat, at rates as follows: Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over five net tons, length not over fifty feet, 50 cents for each foot; length over fifty feet, and not over one hundred feet, \$1 for each foot; length over one hundred feet, \$2 for each foot; motor boats of not over five net tons with fixed engines, \$5.

In determining the length of such yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, the measurement of overall length shall govern.

In the case of a tax imposed at the time of the original purchase of a new boat on any other date than July 1, the amount to be paid shall be the same number of twelfths of the amount of the tax as the number of calendar months, including the month of sale, remaining prior to the following July 1.

TITLE VII.—WAR TAX ON ADMISSIONS AND DUES.
Sec. 700. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid (a) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the

amount paid for admission to any place, including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission. Provided, That the tax on admission of children under 12 years of age where an admission charge for such children is made shall in every case be 1 cent; and (b) in the case of persons (except bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business and children under 12 years of age) admitted free to any place at a time when and under circumstances under which an admission charge is made to other persons of the same class, a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the price so charged to such other persons for the same or similar accommodations, to be paid by the person so admitted; and (c) a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any public performance for profit at any cabaret or other similar entertainment to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise; the amount paid for such admission to be computed under rules prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, such tax to be paid by the person paying for such refreshment, service or merchandise. In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats in an opera house or any place of amusement or a lease for the use of such box or seat in such opera house or place of amusement, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder. These taxes shall not be imposed in the case of a place the maximum charge for admission to which is 5 cents, or in the case of shows, rides and other amusements (the maximum charge for admission to which is 10 cents) within outdoor general amusement parks or in the case of admissions to such parks.

No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable institutions, societies or organizations, or admissions to agricultural fairs none of the profits of which are distributed to stockholders or members of the association conducting the same.

The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations, and the charges made therefor.

Sec. 701. That from and after the first day of November, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a tax equivalent to ten per centum of any amount paid as dues or membership fees (including initiation fees) to any social, athletic or sporting club or organization, where such dues or fees are in excess of \$12 per year; such taxes to be paid by the person paying such dues or fees: Provided, That there shall be exempted from the provisions of this section all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal beneficiary society, order or association, operating under the lodge system or for the exclusive benefit of the members of a fraternity itself operating under the lodge system, and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident or other benefits to the members of such society, order or association or their dependents.

Sec. 702. That every person, corporation, partnership or association (a) receiving any payments for such admission, dues or fees shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 700 or 701 from the person making such payments, or (b) admitting any person free to any place for admission to which a charge is made shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 700 from the person so admitted, and (c) in either case shall make returns and payments of the amount so collected, at the same time and in the same manner as provided in section 523 of this act.

TITLE VIII.—WAR STAMP TAXES.

Sec. 800. That on and after the first day of December, 1917, there shall be levied, collected and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures or certificates of stock and of indebtedness, and other documents, instruments, matters and things mentioned and described in schedule A of this title, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment or paper upon which such instruments, matters or things, or any of them, are written or printed, by any person, corporation, partnership or association who makes, signs, issues, sells, removes, consigns or ships the same, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, issued, sold, removed, consigned or shipped, the several taxes specified in such schedule.

Sec. 801. That there shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note or other instrument, issued by the United States, or by any foreign government, or by any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or local subdivision thereof, or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power, when issued in the exercise of a strictly governmental, taxing or municipal function: or stocks and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations which are organized and operated exclusively for the benefit of their members and make loans only to their shareholders, or by mutual ditch or irrigating companies.

Sec. 802. That whoever—

(a) Makes, signs, issues or accepts, or causes to be made, signed, issued or accepted, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever without the full amount of tax thereon being duly paid;

(b) Consigns or ships, or causes to be consigned or shipped, by parcel post any parcel, package or article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(c) Manufactures or imports and sells, or offers for sale, or causes to be manufactured or imported and sold, or offered for sale, any playing cards, package or other article without the full amount of tax being duly paid;

(d) Makes use of any adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without canceling or obliterating such stamp as prescribed in section 804;

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 803. That whoever—

(a) Fraudulently cuts, tears or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article provided, made or used in pursuance of this title;

(b) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes or places to, with or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title, (1) any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article, which has been cut, torn or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, upon which any tax is imposed by this title; or (2) any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article of insufficient value; or (3) any forged or counterfeit stamp, or the impression of any forged or counterfeit stamp, die, plate or other article;

(c) Willfully removes, or alters the cancellation, or defacing marks of, or otherwise prepares, any adhesive stamp, with intent to use or cause the same to be used, after it has been already used, or knowingly or willfully buys, sells, offers for sale, or gives away, any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use, or knowingly uses the same;

(d) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused) has in possession any washed, restored or altered stamp, which has been removed from

any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, writing, package or article, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and any such reused, canceled or counterfeit stamp and the vellum, parchment, document, paper, package or article upon which it is placed or impressed shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 804. That whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person, corporation, partnership or association using or affixing the same shall write or stamp or cause to be written or stamped thereupon the initials of his or its name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not again be used: Provided, That the commissioner of internal revenue may prescribe any other method for the cancellation of such stamps as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 805. (a) That the commissioner of internal revenue shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps denoting the tax on the document, article or thing to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this title, as he may deem expedient.

(b) The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this title by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the bureau of engraving and printing; but this authority shall expire on the first day of January, 1918, except as to imprinted stamps furnished under contract, authorized by the commissioner of internal revenue.

(c) All internal revenue laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes are hereby extended to and made a part of this title, so far as applicable, for the purpose of collecting stamp taxes omitted through mistake or fraud from any instrument, document, paper, writing, parcel, package or article named herein.

Sec. 806. That the commissioner of internal revenue shall furnish to the postmaster-general without prepayment a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be distributed to and kept on sale by the various postmasters in the United States. The postmaster-general may require each such postmaster to give additional or increased bond as postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and each such postmaster shall deposit the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the postmaster-general at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The postmaster-general shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the treasury as internal revenue collections.

Sec. 807. That the collectors of the several districts shall furnish without prepayment to any assistant treasurer or designated depository of the United States located in their respective collection districts a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps for sale. In such cases the collector may require a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps so furnished, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. The secretary of the treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safekeeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

SCHEDULE A.—STAMP TAXES.

1. Bonds of indebtedness: Bonds, debentures or certificates of indebtedness issued on and after the first day of December, 1917, by any person, corporation, partnership or association, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That every renewal of the foregoing

shall be taxed as a new issue: Provided further, That when a bond conditioned for the repayment or payment of money is given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

2. Bonds, indemnity and surety: Bonds for indemnifying any person, corporation, partnership or corporation who shall have become bound or engaged as surety, and all bonds for the due execution or performance of any contract, obligation or requirement, or the duties of any office or position, and to account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 50 cents: Provided, That where a premium is charged for the execution of such bond the tax shall be paid at the rate of one per centum on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged: Provided further, That policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax imposed by this subdivision.

3. Capital stock, issues: On each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents: Provided, That where capital stock is issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share, unless the actual value is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each \$100 of actual value or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the tax imposed by this subdivision shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

4. Capital stock, sales or transfers: On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales or deliveries of, or transfers of legal title to shares or certificates of stock in any association, company or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company or corporation, or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memorandum or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock, or not, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents, and where such shares of stock are without par value, the tax shall be 2 cents on the transfer or sale or agreement to sell on each share, unless the actual value thereof is in excess of \$100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 2 cents on each \$100 of actual value or fraction thereof: Provided, That it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon an agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited: Provided further, That the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfers to a broker for sale, nor upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts: Provided further, That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company a stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every bill or memorandum of sale or agreement to sell before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale and the matter or thing to which it refers, or any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons who shall make any such sale, or who shall in pursuance of any such sale deliver any stock or evidence of the sale of any stock or bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto with

intent to evade the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

5. Produce, sales of, on exchange: Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, including so-called transferred or scratch sales, any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each \$100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, 2 cents: Provided, That on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale or agreement to sell, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale: Provided further, That sellers of commodities described herein, having paid the tax provided by this subdivision, may transfer such contracts to a clearing house corporation or association, and such transfer shall not be deemed to be a sale, or agreement of sale, or an agreement to sell within the provisions of this act, provided that such transfer shall not vest any beneficial interest in such clearing house association but shall be made for the sole purpose of enabling such clearing house association to adjust and balance the accounts of the members of said clearing house association on their several contracts. And every such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale or agreement to sell shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers; and any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or anyone who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, or who shall, in pursuance of any such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, deliver any such products or merchandise without a bill, memorandum, or other evidence thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver such bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale, or agreement to sell, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

That no bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products or merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith are actually intended to be delivered shall be subject to this tax.

6. Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for a sum not exceeding \$100, 2 cents; and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

7. Conveyance: Deed, instrument, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or incumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents, and for each additional \$500 or fractional part thereof 50 cents: Provided, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

8. Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise

at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.

9. Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

10. Passage ticket, one way or round trip, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a port or place not in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, if costing not exceeding \$30, \$1; costing more than \$30 and not exceeding \$60, \$3; costing more than \$60, \$5: Provided, That such passage tickets costing \$10 or less, shall be exempt from taxation.

11. Proxy for voting at any election for officers, or meeting for the transaction of business, of any incorporated company or association, except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

12. Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor, which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents: Provided, That no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any state for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service or upon powers of attorney required in bankruptcy cases.

13. Playing cards: Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold or removed for consumption or sale, after the passage of this act, a tax of 5 cents per pack in addition to the tax imposed under existing law.

14. Parcel post packages: Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of 1 cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignee.

On each parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto.

TITLE IX.—WAR ESTATE TAX.

Sec. 900. That in addition to the tax imposed by section 201 of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, as amended—

(a) A tax equal to the following percentages of its value is hereby imposed upon the transfer of each net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of this act, the transfer of which is taxable under such section (the value of such net estate to be determined as provided in title II. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916):

One-half of one per centum of the amount of such net estate not in excess of \$50,000;

One per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$150,000;

One and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$150,000 and does not exceed \$250,000;

Two per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$250,000 and does not exceed \$450,000.

Two and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$450,000 and does not exceed \$1,000,000;

Three per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$1,000,000 and does not exceed \$2,000,000;

Three and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$2,000,000 and does not exceed \$3,000,000;

Four per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$3,000,000 and does not exceed \$4,000,000;

Four and one-half per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$4,000,000 and does not exceed \$5,000,000;

Five per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$5,000,000 and does not exceed \$8,000,000;

Seven per centum of the amount by which

such net estate exceeds \$8,000,000 and does not exceed \$10,000,000; and

Ten per centum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds \$10,000,000.

Sec. 901. That the tax imposed by this title shall not apply to the transfer of the net estate of any decedent dying while serving in the military or naval forces of the United States, during the continuance of the war in which the United States is now engaged, or if death results from injuries received or disease contracted in such service, within one year after the termination of such war. For the purposes of this section the termination of the war shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the president.

TITLE X.—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1000. That there shall be levied, collected and paid in the United States, upon articles coming into the United States from the West Indian Islands acquired from Denmark, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon like articles of domestic manufacture; such articles shipped from said islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of said islands: Provided, That there shall be levied, collected and paid in said islands, upon articles imported from the United States, a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in said islands upon like articles there manufactured; and such articles going into said islands from the United States shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 1001. That all administrative, special or stamp provisions of law, including the law relating to the assessment of taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to and made a part of this act, and every person, corporation, partnership or association liable to any tax imposed by this act, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records and render, under oath, such statements and returns, and shall comply with such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 1002. That where additional taxes are imposed by this act upon articles or commodities, upon which the tax imposed by existing law has been paid, the person, corporation, partnership or association required by this act to pay the tax shall, within thirty days after its passage, make return under oath in such form and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe. Payment of the tax shown to be due may be extended to a date not exceeding seven months from the passage of this act, upon the filing of a bond for payment in such form and amount and with such sureties as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe.

Sec. 1003. That in all cases where the method of collecting the tax imposed by this act is not specially provided, the tax shall be collected in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe. All administrative and penalty provisions of title VIII. of this act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to the collection of any tax which the commissioner of internal revenue determines or prescribes shall be paid by stamp.

Sec. 1004. That whoever fails to make any return required by this act or the regulations made under authority thereof within the time prescribed or who makes any false or fraudulent return, and whoever evades or attempts to evade any tax imposed by this act or fails to collect or truly to account for and pay over any such tax, shall be subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and in addition thereto a penalty of double the tax evaded, or not collected, or ac-

counted for and paid over, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as taxes are assessed and collected, in any case in which the punishment is not otherwise specifically provided.

Sec. 1005. That the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 1006. That where the rate of tax imposed by this act, payable by stamps, is an increase over previously existing rates, stamps on hand in the collectors' offices and in the bureau of internal revenue may continue to be used until the supply on hand is exhausted, but shall be sold and accounted for at the rates provided by this act, and assessment shall be made against manufacturers and other taxpayers having such stamps on hand on the day this act takes effect for the difference between the amount paid for such stamps and the tax due at the rates provided by this act.

Sec. 1007. That (a) if any person, corporation, partnership or association has prior to May 9, 1917, made a bona fide contract with a dealer for the sale, after the tax takes effect, of any article (or, in the case of moving picture films, such a contract with a dealer, exchange or exhibitor, for the sale or lease thereof) upon which a tax is imposed under title III., IV., or VI., or under subdivision 13 of schedule A of title VIII., or under this section; and (b) if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole of such tax to the amount to be paid under such contract, then the vendee or lessee shall, in lieu of the vendor or lessor, pay so much of such tax as is not so permitted to be added to the contract price.

The taxes payable by the vendee or lessee under this section shall be paid to the vendor or lessor at the time the sale or lease is consummated, and collected, returned and paid to the United States by such vendor or lessor in the same manner as provided in section 503.

The term "dealer" as used in this section includes a vendee who purchases any article with intent to use it in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale.

Sec. 1008. That in the payment of any tax under this act not payable by stamp a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to 1 cent.

Sec. 1009. That the secretary of the treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, shall permit taxpayers liable to income and excess profits taxes to make payments in advance in installments or in whole of an amount not in excess of the estimated taxes which will be due from them, and upon determination of the taxes actually due, an amount paid in excess shall be refunded as taxes erroneously collected: Provided, That when payment is made in installments at least one-fourth of such estimated tax shall be paid before the expiration of thirty days after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within two months after the close of the taxable year, at least an additional one-fourth within four months after the close of the taxable year, and the remainder of the tax due on or before the time now fixed by law for such payment: Provided further, That the secretary of the treasury, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, may allow credit against such taxes so paid in advance of an amount not exceeding 3 per centum per annum calculated upon the amount so paid from the date of such payment to the date now fixed by law for such payment; but no such credit shall be allowed on payments in excess of taxes determined to be due, nor on payments made after the expiration of four and one-half months after the close of the taxable year. All penalties provided by existing law for failure to pay tax when due are hereby made applicable to any failure to pay the tax at the time or times required in this section.

Sec. 1010. That under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, collectors of internal revenue may receive, at par and accrued interest, certificates of indebtedness issued under section 6 of the act entitled "An act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes," approved April 24, 1917, and any subsequent act or acts, and uncertified checks in payment of income and excess profits taxes, during such time and under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; but if a check so received is not paid by the bank on which it is drawn the person by whom such check has been tendered shall remain liable for the payment of the tax and for all legal penalties and additions the same as if such check had not been tendered.

TITLE XI.—POSTAL RATES.

Sec. 1100. That the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class, except postal cards, shall thirty days after the passage of this act be, in addition to the existing rate, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof: Provided, That the rate of postage on drop letters of the first class shall be 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards and private mailing or post cards, when complying with the requirements of existing law, shall be transmitted through the mails at 1 cent each in addition to the existing rate.

That letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the postmaster-general.

Sec. 1101. That on and after July 1, 1918, the rates of postage on publications entered as second-class matter (including sample copies to the extent of ten per centum of the weight of copies mailed to subscribers during the calendar year) when sent by the publisher thereof from the postoffice of publication or other postoffice, or when sent by a news agent to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents for the purpose of sale:

(a) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to matter other than advertisements, shall be as follows: (1) On and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof; (2) on and after July 1, 1919, 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof.

(b) In the case of the portion of such publication devoted to advertisements the rates per pound or fraction thereof for delivery within the several zones provided to fourth-class matter shall be as follows (but where the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed five per centum of the total space, the rate of postage shall be the same as if the whole of such publication was devoted to matter other than advertisements): (1) On and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, for the first and second zones, 1½ cents; for the third zone, 1½ cents; for the fourth zone, 2 cents; for the fifth zone, 2½ cents; for the sixth zone, 2½ cents; for the seventh zone, 3 cents; for the eighth zone, 3½ cents; (2) on and after July 1, 1919, and until July 1, 1920, for the first and second zones, 1½ cents; for the third zone, 2 cents; for the fourth zone, 3 cents; for the fifth zone, 3½ cents; for the sixth zone, 4 cents; for the seventh zone, 5 cents; for the eighth zone, 5½ cents; (3) on and after July 1, 1920, and until July 1, 1921, for the first and second zones, 1½ cents; for the third zone, 2½ cents; for the fourth zone, 4 cents; for the fifth zone, 4½ cents; for the sixth zone, 5½ cents; for the seventh zone, 7 cents; for the eighth zone, 7½ cents; (4) on and after July 1, 1921, for the first and second zones, 2 cents; for the third zone, 3 cents; for the fourth zone, 5 cents; for the fifth zone, 6 cents; for the

sixth zone, 7 cents; for the seventh zone, 9 cents; for the eighth zone, 10 cents;

(c) With the first mailing of each issue of each such publication, the publisher shall file with the postmaster a copy of such issue, together with a statement containing such information as the postmaster-general may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon.

Sec. 1102. That the rate of postage on daily newspapers, when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law; and nothing in this title shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second class mail matter within the county of publication. Provided, That the postmaster-general may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones in such a manner as he may direct all mail matter of the second class when offered for mailing.

Sec. 1103. That in the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which accrues to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second class postage rates shall be, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rates shall be the same as now provided by law), $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound or fraction thereof on and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919, and on and after July 1, 1919, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound or fraction thereof. The publishers of such newspapers or periodicals before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the postmaster-general, at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Sec. 1104. That where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

Sec. 1105. The zone rates provided by this title shall relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Sec. 1106. That where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as now provided by law.

Sec. 1107. That the postmaster-general, on or before the tenth day of each month, shall pay into the general fund of the treasury an amount equal to the difference between the estimated amount received during the preceding month for the transportation of first class matter through the mails and the estimated amount which would have been received under the provisions of the law in force at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 1108. That the salaries of postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes shall not be increased after July 1, 1917, during the existence of the present war. The compensation of postmasters at offices of the fourth class shall continue to be computed on the basis of the present rates of postage.

Sec. 1109. That where postmasters at offices of the third class have been since May 1, 1917, or hereafter are granted leave without pay for military purposes, the postmaster-general may allow, in addition to the maximum amounts which may now be allowed such offices for clerk hire, in accordance with law, an amount not to exceed fifty per centum of the salary of the postmaster.

Sec. 1110. That section 5 of the act approved March 3, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriations for the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1918," shall not be construed to apply to ethyl alcohol for govern-

mental, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, manufacturing, and industrial purposes, and the postmaster-general shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry into effect this section in connection with the act of which it is amendatory, nor shall said section be held to prohibit the use of the mails by regularly ordained ministers of religion, or by officers of regularly established churches, for ordering wines for sacramental uses, or by manufacturers and dealers for quoting and billing such wines for such purposes only.

TITLE XII.—INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 1200. That subdivision (a) of section 2 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) That, subject only to such exemptions and deductions as are hereinafter allowed, the net income of a taxable person shall include gains, profits, and income, derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever."

Section 4 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The following income shall be exempt from the provisions of this title:

"The proceeds of life insurance policies paid to individual beneficiaries upon the death of the insured; the amount received by the insured, as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract; the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent (but the income from such property shall be included as income); interest upon the obligations of a state or any political subdivision thereof or upon the obligations of the United States (but, in the case of obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917, only if and to the extent provided in the act authorizing the issue thereof) or its possessions, or securities issued under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916; the compensation of the present president of the United States during the term for which he has been elected and the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office, and the compensation of all officers and employees of a state, or any political subdivision thereof, except when such compensation is paid by the United States government."

Sec. 1201. (1) That paragraphs second and third of subdivision (a) of section 5 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Second. All interest paid within the year on his indebtedness except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes) or of its territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any state, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any state, not including those assessed against local benefits."

(2) That section 5 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended by adding at the end of subdivision (a) a further paragraph, numbered 9, to read as follows:

"Ninth. Contributions or gifts actually made within the year to corporations or associations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or to societies for the prevention of cruelty to

children or animals, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, to an amount not in excess of fifteen per centum of the taxpayer's taxable net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph. Such contributions or gifts shall be allowable as deductions only if verified under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury."

Sec. 1202. That (1) paragraphs second and third of subdivision (a) of section 6 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Second. The proportion of all interest paid within the year by such person on his indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) which the gross amount of his income for the year derived from sources within the United States bears to the gross amount of his income for the year derived from all sources within and without the United States, but this deduction shall be allowed only if such person includes in the return required by section 8 all the information necessary for its calculation;

"Third. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any state, county, school district, or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any state, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits."

(2) Section 6 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is also further amended by adding a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(c) A nonresident alien individual shall receive the benefit of the deductions and credits provided for in this section only by filing or causing to be filed with the collector of internal revenue a true and accurate return of his total income, received from all sources, corporate or otherwise, in the United States, in the manner prescribed by this title; and in case of his failure to file such return the collector shall collect the tax on such income, and all property belonging to such nonresident alien individual shall be liable to distraint for the tax."

Sec. 1203. (1) That section 7 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That for the purpose of the normal tax only, there shall be allowed as an exemption in the nature of a deduction from the amount of the net income of each citizen or resident of the United States, ascertained as provided herein, the sum of \$3,000, plus \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a head of a family or a married man with a wife living with him, or plus the sum of \$1,000 additional if the person making the return be a married woman with a husband living with her; but in no event shall this additional exemption of \$1,000 be deducted by both a husband and a wife: Provided, That only one deduction of \$3,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of both husband and wife when living together: Provided further, That if the person making the return is the head of a family there shall be an additional exemption of \$200 for each child dependent upon such person, if under 18 years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, but this provision shall operate only in the case of one parent in the same family: Provided further, That guardians or trustees shall be allowed to make this personal exemption as to income derived from the property of which such guardian or trustee has charge in favor of each ward or cestui que trust: Provided further, That in no event shall a ward or cestui que trust be allowed a greater personal exemption than as provided in this section, from the amount of net income received from all sources. There shall also be allowed an exemption from the amount of the net in-

come of estates of deceased citizens or residents of the United States during the period of administration or settlement, and of trust or other estates of citizens or residents of the United States the income of which is not distributed annually or regularly under the provisions of subdivision (b) of section 2, the sum of \$3,000, such such deductions as are allowed under section 5."

(2) Subdivision (b) of section 7 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1204. (1) That subdivisions (c) and (e) of section 8 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) Guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators and all persons, corporations or associations, acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a return of the income of the person, trust or estate for whom or which they act, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals. Such fiduciary shall make oath that he has sufficient knowledge of the affairs of such person, trust or estate to enable him to make such return and that the same is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, true and correct, and be subject to all the provisions of this title which apply to individuals: Provided, That a return made by one of two or more joint fiduciaries filed in the district where such fiduciary resides, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, shall be a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this paragraph: Provided further, That no return of income not exceeding \$3,000 shall be required except as in this title otherwise provided.

"(e) Persons carrying on business in partnership shall be liable for income tax only in their individual capacity, and the share of the profits of the partnership to which any taxable partner would be entitled if the same were divided, whether divided or otherwise, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the provisions of this title: Provided, That from the net distributive interests on which the individual members shall be liable for tax, normal and additional, there shall be excluded their proportionate shares received from interests on the obligations of a state or any political or taxing subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States (if and to the extent that it is provided in the act authorizing the issue of such obligations of the United States that they are exempt from taxation), and its possessions, and that for the purpose of computing the normal tax there shall be allowed a credit, as provided by section 6, subdivision (b), for their proportionate share of the profits derived from dividends. Such partnership, when requested by the commissioner of internal revenue or any district collector, shall render a correct return of the earnings, profits and income of the partnership, except income exempt under section 4 of this act, setting forth the item of the gross income and the deductions and credits allowed by this title, and the names and addresses of the individuals who would be entitled to the net earnings, profits and income, if distributed. A partnership shall have the same privilege of fixing and making returns upon the basis of its own fiscal year as is accorded to corporations under this title. If a fiscal year ends during 1916 or a subsequent calendar year for which there is a rate of tax different from the rate for the preceding calendar year, then (1) the rate for such preceding calendar year shall apply to an amount of each partner's share of such partnership profits equal to the proportion which the part of such fiscal year falling within such calendar year bears to the full fiscal year, and (2) the rate for the calendar year during which such fiscal year ends shall apply to the remainder."

(2) Subdivision (d) of section 8 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1205. (1) That subdivisions (b), (c), (f) and (g) of section 9 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) All persons, corporations, partnerships,

associations and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators, employers and all officers and employees of the United States, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal or payment of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income of any nonresident alien individual, other than income derived from dividends on capital stock, or from the net earnings of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, which is taxable upon its net income as provided in this title, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits and income such sum as will be sufficient to pay the normal tax imposed thereon by this title, and shall make return thereon on or before March 1 of each year and, on or before the time fixed by law for the payment of the tax, shall pay the amount withheld to the officer of the United States government authorized to receive the same; and they are each hereby made personally liable for such tax, and they are each hereby indemnified against every person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, or demand whatsoever for all payments which they shall make in pursuance and by virtue of this title.

"(c) The amount of the normal tax hereinbefore imposed shall also be deducted and withheld from fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages, or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies, associations, and insurance companies (if such bonds, mortgages, or other obligations contain a contract or provision by which the obligor agrees to pay any portion of the tax imposed by this title upon the obligee or to reimburse the obligee for any portion of the tax or to pay the interest without deduction for any tax which the obligor may be required or permitted to pay thereon or to retain therefrom under any law of the United States), whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods and whether such interest is payable to a nonresident alien individual or to an individual citizen or resident of the United States, subject to the provisions of the foregoing subdivision (b) of this section requiring the tax to be withheld at the source and deducted from annual income and returned and paid to the government, unless the person entitled to receive such interest shall file with the withholding agent, on or before Feb. 1, a signed notice in writing claiming the benefit of an exemption under section 7 of this title.

"(f) All persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange shall obtain a license from the commissioner of internal revenue, and shall be subject to such regulations enabling the government to obtain the information required under this title as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe; and whoever knowingly undertakes to collect such payments as aforesaid without having obtained a license therefor, or without complying with such regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each offense be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"(g) The tax herein imposed upon gains, profits, and incomes not falling under the foregoing and not returned and paid by virtue of the foregoing or as otherwise provided by law shall be assessed by personal return under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue and approved by the secretary of the treasury. The intent and purpose of this title is that all gains, profits, and

income of a taxable class, as defined by this title, shall be charged and assessed with the corresponding tax, normal and additional, prescribed by this title, and said tax shall be paid by the owner of such income, or the proper representative having the receipt, custody, control, or disposal of the same. For the purpose of this title ownership or liability shall be determined as of the year for which a return is required to be rendered.

"The provisions of this section, except subdivision (b), relating to the deduction and payment of the tax at the source of income shall only apply to the normal tax hereinbefore imposed upon nonresident alien individuals."

(2) Subdivisions (d) and (e) of section 9 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 1206. (1) That the first paragraph of section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. (a) That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources by every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized in the United States, no matter how created or organized, but not including partnerships, a tax of two per centum upon such income, and a like tax shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually upon the total net income received in the preceding calendar year from all sources within the United States by every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, organized, authorized, or existing under the laws of any foreign country, including interest on bonds, notes, or other interest bearing obligations of residents, corporate or otherwise, and including the income derived from dividends on capital stock or from net earnings of resident corporations, joint stock companies or associations, or insurance companies, whose net income is taxable under this title."

(2) Section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby further amended by adding a new subdivision as follows:

"(b) In addition to the income tax imposed by subdivision (a) of this section there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid annually an additional tax of 10 per centum upon the amount remaining undistributed six months after the end of each calendar or fiscal year, of the total net income of every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, received during the year, as determined for the purposes of the tax imposed by such subdivision (a), but not including the amount of any income taxes paid by it within the year imposed by the authority of the United States.

"The tax imposed by this subdivision shall not apply to that portion of such undistributed net income which is actually invested and employed in the business or is retained for employment in the reasonable requirements of the business or is invested in obligations of the United States issued after Sept. 1, 1917: Provided, That if the secretary of the treasury ascertains and finds that any portion of such amount so retained at any time for employment in the business is not so employed or is not reasonably required in the business a tax of 15 per centum shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid thereon.

"The foregoing tax rates shall apply to the undistributed net income received by every taxable corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company in the calendar year 1917 and in each year thereafter, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year under the provisions of existing law, the foregoing rates shall apply to the proportion of the taxable undistributed net income returned for the fiscal year ending prior to Dec. 31, 1917, which the period between Jan. 1, 1917, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year."

Sec. 1207. (1) That paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (a) of section 12 of such act of

Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of capital employed in the business at the close of the year; and (b) one-half of its interest bearing indebtedness then outstanding: Provided, That for the purpose of this title preferred capital stock shall not be considered interest bearing indebtedness, and interest or dividends paid upon this stock shall not be deductible from gross income: Provided further, That in cases wherein shares of capital stock are issued without par or nominal value, the amount of paid-up capital stock, within the meaning of this section, as represented by such shares, will be the amount of cash, or its equivalent, not transferred to the corporation as a consideration for such shares: Provided further, That in the case of indebtedness wholly secured by property collateral, tangible or intangible, the subject of sale or hypothecation in the ordinary business of such corporation, joint stock company or association as a dealer only in the property constituting such collateral, or in loaning the funds thereby procured, the total interest paid by such corporation, company or association within the year on any such indebtedness may be deducted as a part of its expenses of doing business, but interest on such indebtedness shall only be deductible on an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the actual value of such property collateral: Provided further, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness, which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed, or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty, shall be allowed; and in the case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, interest paid within the year on deposits or on moneys received for investment and secured by interest bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company shall be deducted;

"Fourth. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its territories, or possessions, or any foreign country, or by the authority of any state, county, school district or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any state, not including those assessed against local benefits."

(2) Paragraphs third and fourth of subdivision (b) of section 13 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Third. The amount of interest paid within the year on its indebtedness (except on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income under this title) to an amount of such indebtedness not in excess of the proportion of the sum of (a) the entire amount of the paid-up capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, or, if no capital stock, the entire amount of the capital employed in the business at the close of the year; and (b) one-half of its interest bearing indebtedness then outstanding, which the gross amount of its income for the year from business transacted and capital invested within the United States bears to the gross amount of its income derived from all sources within and without the United States: Provided, That in the case of bonds or other indebtedness which have been issued with a guaranty that the interest payable thereon shall be free from taxation, no deduction for the payment of the tax herein imposed or any other tax paid pursuant to such guaranty shall be allowed; and in case of a bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof, interest

paid within the year on deposits by or on moneys received for investment from either citizens or residents of the United States and secured by interest bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by such bank, banking association, loan or trust company, or branch thereof;

"Fourth. Taxes paid within the year imposed by the authority of the United States (except income and excess profits taxes), or of its territories, or possessions, or by the authority of any state, county, school district or municipality, or other taxing subdivision of any state, paid within the United States, not including those assessed against local benefits."

Sec. 1208. That subdivision (c) of section 13 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(c) All the provisions of this title relating to the tax authorized and required to be deducted and withheld and paid to the officer of the United States government authorized to receive the same from the income of nonresident alien individuals from sources within the United States shall be made applicable to the tax imposed by subdivision (a) of section 10 upon incomes derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or similar obligations of domestic or other resident corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies by nonresident alien firms, partnerships, companies, corporations, joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies, not engaged in business or trade within the United States and not having any office or place of business therein."

Sec. 1209. That section 13 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. That any person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, liable to pay the tax, to make a return or to supply information required under this title, who refuses or neglects to pay such tax, to make such return or to supply such information at the time or times herein specified in each year, shall be liable, except as otherwise specially provided in this title, to a penalty of not less than \$30 nor more than \$1,000. Any individual or any officer of any corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, required by law to make, render, sign or verify any return or to supply any information, who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment required by this title to be made, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of prosecution: Provided, That where any tax heretofore due and payable has been duly paid by the taxpayer, it shall not be re-collected from any withholding agent required to retain it at its source, nor shall any penalty be imposed or collected in such cases from the taxpayer, or such withholding agent, whose duty it was to retain it, for failure to return or pay the same, unless such failure was fraudulent and for the purpose of evading payment."

Sec. 1210. That section 26 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extensions of fortifications and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 26. Every corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company subject to the tax herein imposed, when required by the commissioner of internal revenue, shall render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, whether made in cash or its equivalent or in stock, including the names and addresses of stockholders and the number of shares owned by each, and the tax years and the applicable amounts in which such dividends were earned, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury."

Sec. 1211. That title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, is hereby amended by adding to part III. six new sections, as follows:

"Sec. 27. That every person, corporation, partnership or association doing business as a broker on any exchange or board of trade or other similar place of business shall, when required by the commissioner of internal revenue, render a correct return duly verified under oath, under such rules and regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe, showing the names of customers for whom such person, corporation, partnership or association has transacted any business, with such details as to the profit, losses or other information which the commissioner may require, as to each of such customers, as will enable the commissioner of internal revenue to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

"Sec. 28. That all persons, corporations, partnerships, associations and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators and employers, making payment to another person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company, of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments or other fixed or determinable gains, profits and income (other than payments described in sections 26 and 27), of \$300 or more in any taxable year, or, in the case of such payments made by the United States, the officers or employees of the United States having information as to such payments and required to make returns in regard thereto by the regulations hereinafter provided for, are hereby authorized and required to render a true and accurate return to the commissioner of internal revenue, under such rules and regulations and in such form and manner as may be prescribed by him, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, setting forth the amount of such gains, profits and income, and the name and address of the recipient of such payment: Provided, That such returns shall be required, regardless of amounts, in the case of payments of interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies, and in the case of collections of items (not payable in the United States) of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest from the bonds and dividends from the stock of foreign corporations by persons, corporations, partnerships or associations undertaking as a matter of business or for profit the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange.

"When necessary to make effective the provisions of this section the name and address of the recipient of income shall be furnished upon demand of the person, corporation, partnership, association or insurance company paying the income.

"The provisions of this section shall apply to the calendar year 1917 and each year thereafter, but shall not apply to the payment of interest on obligations of the United States.

"Sec. 29. That in assessing income tax the net income embraced in the return shall also be credited with the amount of any excess profits tax imposed by act of congress and assessed for the same calendar or fiscal year upon the taxpayer, and, in the case of a member of a partnership, with his proportionate share of such excess profits tax imposed upon the partnership.

"Sec. 30. That nothing in section II. of the act approved Oct. 3, 1913, entitled 'An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government, and for other purposes,' or in

this title, shall be construed as taxing the income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities owned by such foreign governments, or from interest on deposits in banks in the United States of moneys belonging to foreign governments.

"Sec. 31. (a) That the term 'dividends' as used in this title shall be held to mean any distribution made or ordered to be made by a corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company out of its earnings or profits accrued since March 1, 1913, and payable to its shareholders, whether in cash or in stock of the corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company, which stock dividend shall be considered income, to the amount of the earnings or profits so distributed.

"(b) Any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, in the year 1917, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation, joint stock company, association or insurance company, but nothing herein shall be construed as taxing any earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913, but such earnings or profits may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the distribution of earnings and profits accrued since March 1, 1913, has been made. This subdivision shall not apply to any distribution made prior to Aug. 6, 1917, out of earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913.

"Sec. 32. That premiums paid on life insurance policies covering the lives of officers, employees, or those financially interested in any trade or business conducted by an individual, partnership, corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, shall not be deducted in computing the net income of such individual, corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company, or in computing the profits of such partnership for the purposes of subdivision (c) of section 9."

Sec. 1212. That any amount heretofore withheld by any withholding agent as required by title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, on account of the tax imposed upon the income of any individual a citizen or resident of the United States, for the calendar year 1917, except in the cases covered by subdivision (c) of section 9 of such act, as amended by this act, shall be released and paid over to such individual, and the entire tax upon the income of such individual for such year shall be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed by such act as amended by this act.

TITLE XIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1300. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of said act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Sec. 1301. That title I. of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and the extension of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 1302. That unless otherwise herein specially provided, this act shall take effect on the day following its passage.

(Approved Oct. 3, 1917.)

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

An act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., that this act shall be known as the "Trading with the enemy act."

Sec. 2. That the word "enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean, for the purposes of such trading and of this act—

(a) Any individual, partnership or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of any nation with which the United States is at war or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

(b) The government of any nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or any officer, official, agent or agency thereof.

(c) Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the president, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term "enemy."

The words "ally of enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—

(a) Any individual, partnership or other body of individuals, of any nationality, resident within the territory (including that occupied by the military and naval forces) of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or resident outside the United States and doing business within such territory, and any corporation incorporated within such territory of such ally nation, or incorporated within any country other than the United States and doing business within such territory.

(b) The government of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, or any political or municipal subdivision of such ally nation, or any officer, official, agent or agency thereof.

(c) Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens or subjects of any nation which is an ally of a nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the president, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term "ally of enemy."

The word "person," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean an individual, partnership, association, company or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic.

The words "United States," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States or occupied by the military or naval forces thereof.

The words "the beginning of the war," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean midnight ending the day on which congress has declared or shall declare war or the existence of a state of war.

The words "end of the war," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean the date of proclamation of exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, unless the president shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date, in which case the date so proclaimed shall be deemed to be the "end of the war" within the meaning of this act.

The words "bank or banks," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean and include national banks, state banks, trust companies or other

banks or banking associations doing business under the laws of the United States, or of any state of the United States.

The words "to trade," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean—

(a) Pay, satisfy, compromise or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.

(b) Draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action.

(c) Enter into, carry on, complete or perform any contract, agreement or obligation.

(d) Buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property.

(e) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful—

(a) For any person in the United States, except with the license of the president, granted to such person, or to the enemy, or ally of enemy, as provided in this act, to trade or attempt to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade, directly or indirectly, for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

(b) For any person, except with the license of the president, to transport or attempt to transport into or from the United States, or for any owner, master or other person in charge of a vessel of American registry to transport or attempt to transport from any place to any other place, any subject or citizen of any enemy or ally of enemy nation, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person transported or attempted to be transported is such subject or citizen.

(c) For any person (other than a person in the service of the United States government or of the government of any nation, except that of an enemy or ally of enemy nation, and other than such persons or classes of persons as may be exempted hereunder by the president or by such person as he may direct), to send, or take out of, or bring into, or attempt to send, or take out of, or bring into the United States, any letter or other writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail; and it shall be unlawful for any person to send, take or transmit, or attempt to send, take or transmit out of the United States, any letter or other writing, book, map, plan or other paper, picture or any telegram, cablegram or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy: Provided, however, That any person may send, take or transmit out of the United States any writing herein forbidden if he shall first submit the same to the president, or to such officer as the president may direct, and shall obtain the license or consent of the president, under such rules and regulations, and with such exemptions, as shall be prescribed by the president.

(d) Whenever, during the present war, the president shall deem that the public safety demands it, he may cause to be censored under such rules and regulations as he may from time to time establish, communications by mail, cable, radio or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country he may from time to time specify, which may be carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port, place or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country. Any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication to such censorship or willfully uses or attempts to use any code or

other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication shall be punished as provided in section 16 of this act.

Sec. 4. (a) Every enemy or ally of enemy insurance and reinsurance company, and every enemy or ally of enemy, doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office or otherwise, may, within thirty days after the passage of this act, apply to the president for a license to continue to do business; and, within thirty days after such application, the president may enter an order either granting or refusing to grant such license. The license, if granted, may be temporary or otherwise, and for such period of time, and may contain such provisions and conditions regulating the business, agencies, managers and trustees and the control and disposition of the funds of the company, or of such enemy or ally of enemy as the president shall deem necessary for the safety of the United States; and any license granted hereunder may be revoked or regran- t- ed at any time in such manner and at such times as the president shall determine: Provided, however, That reasonable notice of his intent to refuse to grant a license or to revoke a license granted to any reinsurance company shall be given by him to all insurance companies incorporated within the United States and known to the president to be doing business with such reinsurance company: Provided further, That no insurance company, organized within the United States, shall be obligated to continue any existing contract, entered into prior to the beginning of the war, with any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, but any such company may abrogate and cancel any such contract by serving thirty days' notice in writing upon the president of its election to abrogate such contract.

For a period of thirty days after the passage of this act, and further pending the entry of such order by the president, after application made by any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, within such thirty days as above provided, the provisions of the president's proclamation of April 6, 1917, relative to agencies in the United States of certain insurance companies, as modified by the provisions of the president's proclamation of July 13, 1917, relative to marine and war risk insurance, shall remain in full force and effect so far as it applies to such German insurance companies, and the conditions of said proclamation of April 6, 1917, as modified by said proclamation of July 13, 1917, shall also during said period of thirty days after the passage of this act, and pending the order of the president as herein provided, apply to any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. It shall be unlawful for any enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, to whom license is granted, to transmit out of the United States any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such company or to use any such funds as the basis for the establishment directly or indirectly of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit of, or on behalf of, or on account of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

For a period of thirty days after the passage of this act, and further pending the entry of such order by the president, after application made within such thirty days by any enemy or ally of enemy, other than an insurance or reinsurance company as above provided, it shall be lawful for such enemy or ally of enemy to continue to do business in this country and for any person to trade with, to, from, for, on account of, on behalf of or for the benefit of such enemy or ally of enemy, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, however, That the provisions of sections 3 and 16 hereof shall apply to any act or attempted act of transmission or transfer of money or other property out of the United States and to the use or attempted use of such money or property as the basis for the establishment of any credit within or outside of the

United States to, or for the benefit of, or on behalf of, or on account of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

If no license is applied for within thirty days after the passage of this act, or if a license shall be refused to any enemy or ally of enemy, whether insurance or reinsurance company or other person, making application, or if any license granted shall be revoked by the president, the provisions of sections 3 and 16 hereof shall forthwith apply to all trade or to any attempt to trade with, to, from, for, by on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of such company or other person: Provided, however, That after such refusal or revocation, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for a policyholder or for an insurance company, not an enemy or ally of enemy, holding insurance or having effected reinsurance in or with such enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company, to receive payment of, and for such enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company to pay any premium, return premium, claim, money, security or other property due or which may become due on or in respect to such insurance or reinsurance in force at the date of such refusal or revocation of license; and nothing in this act shall vitiate or nullify then existing policies or contracts of insurance or reinsurance or the conditions thereof; and any such policyholder or insurance company, not an enemy or ally of enemy, having any claim to or upon money or other property of the enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance company in the custody or control of the alien property custodian, hereinafter provided for, or of the treasurer of the United States, may make application for the payment thereof and may institute suit as provided in section 9 hereof.

(b) That, during the present war, no enemy or ally of enemy, and no partnership of which he is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, shall for any purpose assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war, except under license from the president.

Whenever, during the present war, in the opinion of the president the public safety or public interest requires, the president may prohibit any or all foreign insurance companies from doing business in the United States, or the president may license such company or companies to do business upon such terms as he may deem proper.

Sec. 5. (a) That the president, if he shall find it compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war, may, by proclamation, suspend the provisions of this act so far as they apply to an ally of enemy, and he may revoke or renew such suspension from time to time; and the president may grant licenses, special or general, temporary or otherwise, and for such period of time and containing such provisions and conditions as he shall prescribe, to any person or class of persons to do business as provided in subsection (a) of section 4 hereof, and to perform any act made unlawful without such license in section 3 hereof, and to file and prosecute applications under subsection (b) of section 10 hereof, and he may revoke or renew such licenses from time to time, if he shall be of opinion that such grant or revocation or renewal shall be compatible with the safety of the United States and with the successful prosecution of the war; and he may make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act; and the president may exercise any power or authority conferred by this act through such officer or officers as he shall direct.

If the president shall have reasonable cause to believe that any act is about to be performed in violation of section 3 hereof he shall have authority to order the postponement of the performance of such act for a period not exceeding ninety days, pending investigation of the facts by him.

(b) That the president may investigate, regulate or prohibit, under such rules and regulations

as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, any transactions in foreign exchange, export or import of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States), and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country, whether enemy, ally of enemy or otherwise, or between residents of one or more foreign countries, by any person within the United States; and he may require any such person engaged in any such transaction to furnish, under oath, complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed.

Sec. 6. That the president is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties of and fix the salary (not to exceed \$5,000 per annum) of an official to be known as the alien property custodian, who shall be empowered to receive all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy or ally of enemy, which may be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned or delivered to said custodian under the provisions of this act; and to hold, administer and account for the same under the general direction of the president and as provided in this act. The alien property custodian shall give such bond or bonds, and in such form and amount, and with such security as the president shall prescribe. The president may further employ in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and fix the compensation of such clerks, attorneys, investigators, accountants and other employees as he may find necessary for the due administration of the provisions of this act. Provided, That such clerks, investigators, accountants and other employees shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the civil service commission and in accordance with the civil service law. Provided further, That the president shall cause a detailed report to be made to congress on the first day of January of each year of all proceedings had under this act during the year preceding. Such report shall contain a list of all persons appointed or employed, with the salary or compensation paid to each, and a statement of the different kinds of property taken into custody and the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 7. (a) That every corporation incorporated within the United States, and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee, or trustees within the United States, issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests, shall, under such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe and within sixty days after the passage of this act, and at such other times thereafter as the president may require, transmit to the alien property custodian a full list, duly sworn to, of every officer, director or stockholder known to be, or whom the representative of such corporation, association, company or trustee has reasonable cause to believe to be, an enemy or ally of enemy resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen, residing outside of the United States, of any nation with which the United States is at war, or resident within the territory, or a subject or citizen, residing outside of the United States, of any ally of any nation with which the United States is at war, together with the amount of stock or shares owned by each such officer, director or stockholder, or in which he has any interest.

The president may also require a similar list to be transmitted of all stock or shares owned on Feb. 3, 1917, by any person now defined as an enemy or ally of enemy, or in which any such person had any interest, and he may also require a list to be transmitted of all cases in which said corporation, association, company or trustee has reasonable cause to believe that the stock or shares on Feb. 3, 1917, were owned or are owned by such enemy or ally of enemy, though standing on the books in the name of another: Provided, however, That the name of any such officer, direc-

tor or stockholder shall be stricken permanently or temporarily from such list by the alien property custodian when he shall be satisfied that he is not such enemy or ally of enemy.

Any person in the United States who holds or has or shall hold or have custody or control of any property beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy, or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, shall, with such exceptions and under such rules and regulations as the president shall prescribe, and within thirty days after the passage of this act, or within thirty days after such property shall come within his custody or control, or after such debt shall become due, report the fact to the alien property custodian by written statement under oath containing such particulars as said custodian shall require. The president may also require a similar report of all property so held, of, for or on behalf of, and of all debts so owed to, any person now defined as an enemy or ally of enemy, on Feb. 3, 1917: Provided, That the name of any person shall be stricken from the said report by the alien property custodian, either temporarily or permanently, when he shall be satisfied that such person is not an enemy or ally of enemy. The president may extend the time for filing the lists or reports required by this section for an additional period not exceeding ninety days.

(b) Nothing in this act contained shall render valid or legal, or be construed to recognize as valid or legal, any act or transaction constituting trade with, to, from, for or on account of, or on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy performed or engaged in since the beginning of the war and prior to the passage of this act, or any such act or transaction hereafter performed or engaged in except as authorized hereunder, which would otherwise have been or be void, illegal or invalid at law. No conveyance, transfer, assignment, payment or loan of money or other property, in violation of section 8 hereof, made after the passage of this act, and not under license as herein provided, shall confer or create any right or remedy in respect thereof; and no person shall by virtue of any assignment, indorsement or delivery to him of any debt, bill, note or other obligation or chose in action by, from or on behalf of, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy have any right or remedy against the debtor, obligor or other person liable to pay, fulfill or perform the same unless said assignment, indorsement or delivery was made prior to the beginning of the war or shall be made under license as herein provided, or unless, if made after the beginning of the war and prior to the date of passage of this act, the person to whom the same was made shall prove lack of knowledge and of reasonable cause to believe on his part that the same was made by, from or on behalf of, or on account of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy; and any person who knowingly pays, discharges or satisfies any such debt, note, bill or other obligation or chose in action shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed to violate section 3 hereof: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the carrying out, completion or performance of any contract, agreement or obligation originally made with or entered into by an enemy or ally of enemy where, prior to the beginning of the war and not in contemplation thereof, the interest of such enemy or ally of enemy devolved by assignment or otherwise upon a person not an enemy or ally of enemy, and such enemy or ally of enemy will be benefited by such carrying out, completion or performance otherwise than by release from obligation thereunder.

Nothing in this act shall be deemed to prevent payment of money belonging or owing to an enemy or ally of enemy to a person within the United States not an enemy or ally of enemy, for

the benefit of such person or of any other person within the United States, not an enemy or ally of enemy, if the funds so paid shall have been received prior to the beginning of the war and such payments arise out of transactions entered into prior to the beginning of the war, and not in contemplation thereof. Provided, That such payment shall not be made without the license of the president, general or special, as provided in this act.

Nothing in this act shall be deemed to authorize the prosecution of any suit or action at law or in equity in any court within the United States by an enemy or ally of enemy prior to the end of the war, except as provided in section 10 hereof: Provided, however, That an enemy or ally of enemy licensed to do business under this act may prosecute and maintain any such suit or action so far as the same arises solely out of the business transacted within the United States under such license and so long as such license remains in full force and effect: And provided further, That an enemy or ally of enemy may defend by counsel any suit in equity or action at law which may be brought against him.

Receipt of notice from the president to the effect that he has reasonable ground to believe that any person is an enemy or ally of enemy shall be prima facie defense to any one receiving the same, in any suit or action at law or in equity brought or maintained, or to any right or set-off or recoupment asserted by such person and based on failure to complete or perform since the beginning of the war any contract or other obligation. In any prosecution under section 16 hereof, proof of receipt of notice from the president to the effect that he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is an enemy or ally of enemy shall be prima facie evidence that the person receiving such notice has reasonable cause to believe such other person to be an enemy or ally of enemy within the meaning of section 3 hereof.

(c) If the president shall so require, any money or other property owing or belonging to or held for, by, on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy not holding a license granted by the president hereunder, which the president after investigation shall determine is so owing or so belongs or is so held, shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to the alien property custodian.

(d) If not required to pay, convey, transfer, assign or deliver under the provisions of subsection (c) hereof, any person not an enemy or ally of enemy who owes to, or holds for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or of an ally of enemy not holding a license granted by the president hereunder, any money or other property, or to whom any obligation or form of liability to such enemy or ally of enemy is presented for payment, may, at his option, with the consent of the president, pay, convey, transfer, assign or deliver to the alien property custodian said money or other property under such rules and regulations as the president shall prescribe.

(e) No person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect to anything done or omitted in pursuance of any order, rule or regulation made by the president under the authority of this act.

Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment or delivery of money or property made to the alien property custodian hereunder shall be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same to the extent of same. The alien property custodian and such other persons as the president may appoint shall have power to execute, acknowledge and deliver any such instrument or instruments as may be necessary or proper to evidence and support the record or otherwise such acquittance and discharge, and shall, in case of payment to the alien property custodian of any debt or obligation owed to an enemy or ally of enemy, deliver up any notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness or obligation, or any security therefor in which such enemy or ally of enemy had any right or interest

that may have come into the possession of the alien property custodian, with like effect as if he or they, respectively, were duly appointed by the enemy or ally of enemy, creditor or obligee. The president shall issue to every person so appointed a certificate of the appointment and authority of such person, and such certificate shall be received in evidence in all courts within the United States. Whenever any such certificate of authority shall be offered to any registrar, clerk or other recording officer, federal or otherwise, within the United States, such officer shall record the same in like manner as a power of attorney, and such record or a duly certified copy thereof shall be received in evidence in all courts of the United States or other courts within the United States.

Sec. 8. (a) That any person not an enemy or ally of enemy holding a lawful mortgage, pledge or lien, or other right in the nature of security in property of an enemy or ally of enemy which, by law or by the terms of the instrument creating such mortgage, pledge, or lien, or right, may be disposed of on notice or presentation or demand, and any person not an enemy or ally of enemy who is a party to any lawful contract with an enemy or ally of enemy, the terms of which provide for a termination thereof upon notice or for acceleration of maturity on presentation or demand, may continue to hold said property, and, after default, may dispose of the property in accordance with law or may terminate or mature such contract by notice or presentation or demand served or made on the alien property custodian in accordance with the law and the terms of such instrument or contract and under such rules and regulations as the president shall prescribe, and such notice and such presentation and demand shall have, in all respects, the same force and effect as if duly served or made upon the enemy or ally of enemy personally: Provided, That no such rule or regulation shall require that notice or presentation or demand shall be served or made in any case in which, by law or by the terms of said instrument or contract, no notice, presentation or demand was, prior to the passage of this act, required; and that in case where, by law or by the terms of such instrument or contract, notice is required, no longer period of notice shall be required: Provided further, That if, on any such disposition of property, a surplus shall remain after the satisfaction of the mortgage, pledge, lien or other right in the nature of security, notice of that fact shall be given to the president pursuant to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and such surplus shall be held subject to his further order.

(b) That any contract entered into prior to the beginning of the war between any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States, and an enemy or ally of an enemy, the terms of which provide for the delivery, during or after any war in which a present enemy or ally of enemy nation has been or is now engaged, of anything produced, mined or manufactured in the United States, may be abrogated by such citizen or corporation, by serving thirty days' notice in writing upon the alien property custodian of his or its election to abrogate such contract.

(c) The running of any statute of limitations shall be suspended with reference to the rights or remedies on any contract or obligation entered into prior to the beginning of the war between parties neither of whom is an enemy or ally of enemy, and containing any promise to pay or liability for payment which is evidenced by drafts or other commercial paper drawn against or secured by funds or other property situated in an enemy or ally of enemy country, and no suit shall be maintained on any such contract or obligation in any court within the United States until after the end of the war, or until the said funds or property shall be released for the payment or satisfaction of such contract or obligation: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the suspension of the running of the statute of limi-

tations in all other cases where such suspension would occur under existing law.

Sec. 9. That any person, not an enemy or ally of enemy, claiming any interest, right or title in any money or other property which may have been conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder, and held by him or by the treasurer of the United States, or to whom any debt may be owing from an enemy or ally of enemy, whose property or any part thereof shall have been conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder, and held by him or by the treasurer of the United States, may file with the said custodian a notice of his claim under oath and in such form and containing such particulars as the said custodian shall require; and the president, if application is made therefor by the claimant, may, with the assent of the owner of said property and of all persons claiming any right, title or interest therein, order the payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment or delivery to said claimant of the money or other property so held by the alien property custodian or by the treasurer of the United States or of the interest therein to which the president shall determine said claimant is entitled: Provided, That no such order by the president shall bar any person from the prosecution of any suit at law or in equity against the claimant to establish any right, title or interest which he may have in such money or other property. If the president shall not so order within sixty days after the filing of such application, or if the claimant shall have filed the notice as above required and shall have made no application to the president, said claimant may, at any time before the expiration of six months after the end of the war, institute a suit in equity in the District court of the United States for the district in which such claimant resides, or, if a corporation, where it has its principal place of business (to which suit the alien property custodian or the treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made a party defendant), to establish the interest, right, title or debt so claimed; and if suit shall be so instituted then the money or other property of the enemy or ally of enemy, against whom such interest, right or title is asserted, or debt claimed, shall be retained in the custody of the alien property custodian, or in the treasury of the United States, as provided in this act, and until any final judgment or decree which shall be entered in favor of the claimant shall be fully satisfied by payment or conveyance, transfer, assignment or delivery by the defendant or by the alien property custodian or treasurer of the United States on order of the court, or until final judgment or decree shall be entered against the claimant, or suit otherwise terminated.

Except as herein provided, the money or other property conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid to the alien property custodian shall not be liable to lien, attachment, garnishment, trustee process or execution, or subject to any order or decree of any court.

This section shall not apply, however, to money paid to the alien property custodian under section 10 hereof.

Sec. 10. That nothing contained in this act shall be held to make unlawful any of the following acts:

(a) An enemy or ally of enemy may file and prosecute in the United States an application for letters patent, or for registration of trade-mark, print, label or copyright, and may pay any fees therefor in accordance with and as required by the provisions of existing law and fees for attorneys or agents for filing and prosecuting such applications. Any such enemy or ally of enemy who is unable during war, or within six months thereafter, on account of conditions arising out of war, to file any such application, or to pay any official fee, or to take any action required by law within the period prescribed by law, may be granted an extension of nine months beyond the expiration of said period, provided the nation of which the said

applicant is a citizen, subject or corporation shall extend substantially similar privileges to citizens and corporations of the United States.

(b) Any citizen of the United States, or any corporation organized within the United States, may, when duly authorized by the president, pay to an enemy or ally of enemy any tax, annuity or fee which may be required by the laws of such enemy or ally of enemy nation in relation to patents and trade-marks, prints, labels and copyrights; and any such citizen or corporation may file and prosecute an application for letters patent or for registration of trade-mark, print, label or copyright in the country of an enemy or of an ally of enemy after first submitting such application to the president and receiving license so to file and prosecute, and to pay the fees required by law and customary agents' fees, the maximum amount of which in each case shall be subject to the control of the president.

(c) Any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States desiring to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, a machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on, or to use any trade-mark, print, label, or cause to be carried on a process under any patent or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy at any time during the existence of a state of war may apply to the president for a license; and the president is hereby authorized to grant such a license, nonexclusive or exclusive as he shall deem best, provided he shall be of the opinion that such grant is for the public welfare, and that the applicant is able and intends in good faith to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the process or to use the trade-mark, print, label or copyrighted matter. The president may prescribe the conditions of this license, including the fixing of prices of articles and products necessary to the health of the military and naval forces of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war, and the rules and regulations under which such license may be granted and the fee which shall be charged therefor, not exceeding \$100, and not exceeding 1 per centum of the fund deposited as hereinafter provided. Such license shall be a complete defense to any suit at law or in equity instituted by the enemy or ally of enemy owners of the letters patent, trade-mark, print, label or copyright, or otherwise, against the licensee for infringement or for damages, royalty or other money award on account of anything done by the licensee under such license, except as provided in subsection (f) hereof.

(d) The licensee shall file with the president a full statement of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license and of the prices received in such form and at such stated periods (at least annually) as the president may prescribe; and the licensee shall pay at such times as may be required to the alien property custodian not to exceed 5 per centum of the gross sums received by the licensee from the sale of said inventions or use of the trade-mark, print, label or copyrighted matter. If the president shall so order 5 per centum of the value of the use of such inventions, trade-marks, prints, labels or copyrighted matter to the licensee as established by the president; and sums so paid shall be deposited by said alien property custodian forthwith in the treasury of the United States as a trust fund for the said licensee and for the owner of the said patent, trade-mark, print, label or copyright registration as hereinafter provided, to be paid from the treasury upon order of the court, as provided in subdivision (f) of this section, or upon the direction of the alien property custodian.

(e) Unless surrendered or terminated as provided in this act, any license granted hereunder shall continue during the term fixed in the license or in the absence of any such limitation during the term of the patent, trade-mark, print, label or copyright registration under which it is granted. Upon violation by the licensee of any of the provisions of this act, or of the conditions of the

license, the president may, after due notice and hearing, cancel any license granted by him.

(f) The owner of any patent, trade-mark, print, label or copyright under which a license is granted hereunder may, after the end of the war and until the expiration of one year thereafter, file a bill in equity against the licensee in the District court of the United States for the district in which the said licensee resides, or, if a corporation, in which it has its principal place of business (to which suit the treasurer of the United States shall be made a party), for recovery from the said licensee for all use and enjoyment of the said patented invention, trade-mark, print, label or copyrighted matter: Provided, however, That whenever suit is brought, as above, notice shall be filed with the alien property custodian within thirty days after date of entry of suit: Provided further, That the licensee may make any and all defenses which would be available were no license granted. The court on due proceedings had may adjudge and decree to the said owner payment of a reasonable royalty. The amount of said judgment and decree, when final, shall be paid on order of the court to the owner of the patent from the fund deposited by the licensee, so far as such deposit will satisfy said judgment and decree; and the said payment shall be in full or partial satisfaction of said judgment and decree, as the facts may appear: and if, after payment of all such judgments and decrees, there shall remain any balance of said deposit, such balance shall be repaid to the licensee on order of the alien property custodian. If no suit is brought within one year after the end of the war, or no notice is filed as above required, then the licensee shall not be liable to make any further deposits, and all funds deposited by him shall be repaid to him on order of the alien property custodian. Upon entry of suit and notice filed as above provided, or upon repayment of funds as above provided, the liability of the licensee to make further reports to the president shall cease.

If suit is brought as above provided, the court may, at any time, terminate the license, and may, in such event, issue an injunction to restrain the licensee from infringement thereafter, or the court, in case the licensee, prior to suit, shall have made investment of capital based on possession of the license, may continue the license for such period and upon such terms and with such royalties as it shall find to be just and reasonable.

(g) Any enemy or ally of enemy may institute and prosecute suits in equity against any person other than a licensee under this act to enjoin infringement of letters patent, trade-mark, print, label and copyrights in the United States owned or controlled by said enemy or ally of enemy, in the same manner and to the extent that he would be entitled so to do if the United States was not at war: Provided, That no final judgment or decree shall be entered in favor of such enemy or ally of enemy by any court except after thirty days' notice to the alien property custodian. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be served in the same manner as civil process of federal courts.

(h) All powers of attorney heretofore or hereafter granted by an enemy or ally of enemy to any person within the United States, in so far as they may be requisite to the performance of acts authorized in subsections (a) and (g) of this section, shall be valid.

(i) Whenever the publication of an invention by the granting of a patent may, in the opinion of the president, be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or may assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may order that the invention be kept secret and withhold the grant of a patent until the end of the war: Provided, That the invention disclosed in the application for said patent may be held abandoned upon its being established before or by the commissioner of patents that, in violation of said order, said invention has been published or that an application for a patent therefor has been filed in any other country, by the inventor or his

assigns or legal representatives, without the consent or approval of the commissioner or under a license of the president.

When an applicant whose patent is withheld as herein provided and who faithfully obeys the order of the president above referred to shall tender his invention to the government of the United States, for its use, he shall, if he ultimately relieves a patent, have the right to sue for compensation in the Court of Claims, such right to compensation to begin from the date of the use of the invention by the government.

Sec. 11. Whenever during the present war the president shall find that the public safety so requires and shall make proclamation thereof it shall be unlawful to import into the United States from any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation except at such time or times, and under such regulations or orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the president shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the president or by congress: Provided, however, That no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another.

Sec. 12. That all moneys (including checks and drafts payable on demand) paid to or received by the alien property custodian pursuant to this act shall be deposited forthwith in the treasury of the United States, and may be invested and reinvested by the secretary of the treasury in United States bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness, under such rules and regulations as the president shall prescribe for such deposit, investment and sale of securities; and as soon after the end of the war as the president shall deem practicable, such securities shall be sold and the proceeds deposited in the treasury.

All other property of an enemy or ally of enemy conveyed or transferred, assigned, delivered or paid to the alien property custodian hereunder shall be safely held and administered by him except as hereinafter provided; and the president is authorized to designate as a depository, or depositaries, of property of an enemy or ally of enemy, any bank, or banks, or trust company, or trust companies, or other suitable depository or depositaries, located and doing business in the United States. The alien property custodian may deposit with such designated depository or depositaries, or with the secretary of the treasury, any stocks, bonds, notes, time drafts, time bills of exchange, or other securities, or property (except money or checks or drafts payable on demand which are required to be deposited with the secretary of the treasury) and such depository or depositaries shall be authorized and empowered to collect any dividends or interest or income that may become due and any maturing obligations held for the account of such custodian. Any moneys collected on said account shall be paid and deposited forthwith by said depository or by the alien property custodian into the treasury of the United States as hereinbefore provided.

The president shall require all such designated depositaries to execute and file bonds sufficient in his judgment to protect property on deposit, such bonds to be conditioned as he may direct.

The alien property custodian shall be vested with all of the powers of a common law trustee in respect of all property, other than money, which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and, acting under the supervision and direction of the president, and under such rules and regulations as the president shall prescribe, may manage such property and do any act or things in respect thereof or make any disposition thereof or of any part thereof, by sale or otherwise, and exercise any rights which may be or become appurtenant thereto or to the ownership thereof, if and when necessary to prevent waste and protect such property and to the end that interests of the United States in such property and rights or of such person as may ultimately become entitled thereto, or to the proceeds thereof, may be preserved and safeguarded. It shall be

the duty of every corporation incorporated within the United States and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee, or trustees within the United States issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests to transfer such shares or certificates upon its, his or their books into the name of the alien property custodian upon demand, accompanied by the presentation of the certificates which represent such shares or beneficial interests. The alien property custodian shall forthwith deposit in the treasury of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, the proceeds of any such property or rights so sold by him.

Any money or property required or authorized by the provisions of this act to be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned or delivered to the alien property custodian shall, if said custodian shall so direct by written order, be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned or delivered to the treasurer of the United States with the same effect as if to the alien property custodian.

After the end of the war any claim of any enemy or of an ally of enemy to any money or other property received and held by the alien property custodian or deposited in the United States treasury, shall be settled as congress shall direct: Provided, however, That on order of the president as set forth in section 9 hereof, or of the court, as set forth in sections 9 and 10 hereof, the alien property custodian or the treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, shall forthwith convey, transfer, assign and pay to the person to whom the president shall so order, or in whose behalf the court shall enter final judgment or decree, any property of an enemy or ally of enemy held by said custodian or by said treasurer, so far as may be necessary to comply with said order of the president or said final judgment or decree of the court: And provided further, That the treasurer of the United States, on order of the alien property custodian, shall, as provided in section 10 hereof, repay the licensee any funds deposited by said licensee.

Sec. 12. That, during the present war, in addition to the facts required by sections 4197, 4198 and 4200 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of June 15, 1917, to be set out in the master's and shipper's manifests before clearance will be issued to vessels bound to foreign ports, the master or person in charge of any vessel, before departure of such vessel from port, shall deliver to the collector of customs of the district wherein such vessel is located a statement duly verified by oath that the cargo is not shipped or to be delivered in violation of this act, and the owners, shippers or consignors of the cargo of such vessels shall in like manner deliver to the collector like statement under oath as to the cargo or the parts thereof laden or shipped by them, respectively, which statement shall contain also the names and addresses of the actual consignees of the cargo, or if the shipment is made to a bank or other broker, factor or agent, the names and addresses of the persons who are the actual consignees on whose account the shipment is made. The master or person in control of the vessel shall, on reaching port of destination of any of the cargo, deliver a copy of the manifest and of the said master's, owner's, shipper's or consignor's statement to the American consular officer of the district in which the cargo is unladen.

Sec. 14. That, during the present war, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the manifest or the additional statements under oath required by the preceding section are false or that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any property or for the account or benefit of an enemy, or ally of enemy or any property of a person whose export, taking out, or transport will be in violation of law, the collector of customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered subject to review by the president to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which

clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

The collector of customs shall, during the present war, in each case report to the president the amount of gold or silver coin or bullion or other moneys of the United States contained in any cargo intended for export. Such report shall include the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees, together with any facts known to the collector with reference to such shipment and particularly those which may indicate that such gold or silver coin or bullion or moneys of the United States may be intended for delivery or may be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or an ally of enemy.

Sec. 15. That the sum of \$450,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be used in the discretion of the president for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for the payment of salaries of all persons employed under this act, together with the necessary expenses for transportation, subsistence, rental of quarters in the District of Columbia, books of reference, periodicals, stationery, typewriters and exchanges thereof, miscellaneous supplies, printing to be done at the government printing office and all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing.

Sec. 16. That whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act or of any license, rule or regulation issued thereunder, and whoever shall willfully violate, neglect or refuse to comply with any order of the president issued in compliance with the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000, or if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and the officer, director or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by a like term of imprisonment, or both, and any property, funds, securities, papers or other articles or documents, or any vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and equipment, concerned in such violation shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 17. That the District courts of the United States are hereby given jurisdiction to make and enter all such rules as to notice and otherwise, and all such orders and decrees, and to issue such process as may be necessary and proper in the premises to enforce the provisions of this act, with a right of appeal from the final order or decree of such court as provided in sections 123 and 238 of the act of March 3, 1911, entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."

Sec. 18. That the several courts of first instance in the Philippine islands and the District court of the Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this act committed within their respective districts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District courts of the United States of offenses under this act committed upon the high seas and of conspiracies to commit such offenses as defined by section 37 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, and the provisions of such section for the purpose of this act are hereby extended to the Philippine islands and to the Canal Zone.

Sec. 19. That ten days after the approval of this act and until the end of the war, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, to print, publish or circulate, or cause to be printed, published or circulated in any foreign language any news item, editorial or other printed matter, respecting the government of the United States, or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war, or any matter relating thereto: Provided,

* That this section shall not apply to any print, newspaper or publication where the publisher or distributor thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published in such print, newspaper or publication, and has caused to be printed, in plain type in the English language, at the head of each such item, editorial or other matter, on each copy of such print, newspaper or publication, the words "True translation filed with the postmaster at on (naming the post-office where the translation was filed, and the date of filing thereof), as required by the act of (here giving the date of the act)."

Any print, newspaper or publication in any foreign language which does not conform to the provisions of this section is hereby declared to be nonmailable, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association to transport, carry or otherwise publish or distribute the same, or to transport, carry or otherwise publish or distribute any matter which is made nonmailable by the provisions of the act relating to espionage, approved June 15, 1917. Provided further, That upon evidence satisfactory to him that any print, newspaper or publication, printed in a foreign language may be printed, published and distributed free from the foregoing restrictions and conditions without detriment to the United States in the conduct of the present war, the president may cause to be issued to the printers or publishers of such print, newspaper or publication a permit to print, publish and circulate the issue or issues of their print, newspaper or publication, free from such restrictions and requirements, such permits to be subject to revocation at his discretion. And the postmaster-general shall cause copies of all such permits and revocations of permits to be furnished to the postmaster of the postoffice serving the place from which the print, newspaper or publication granted the permit is to emanate. All matter printed, published and distributed under permits shall bear at the head thereof in plain type in the English language, the words, "Published and distributed under permit authorized by the act of (here giving date of this act), on file at the postoffice of (giving name of office)."

Any person who shall make an affidavit containing any false statement in connection with the translation provided for in this section shall be guilty of the crime of perjury and subject to the punishment provided thereby by section 125 of the act of March 4, 1909, entitled, "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," and any person, firm, corporation or association violating any other requirement of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or, in the discretion of the court, may be both fined and imprisoned. (Approved Oct. 6, 1917.)

WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled, "An act to authorize the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. That there is established in the treasury department a bureau to be known as the bureau of war risk insurance, the director of which shall receive a salary at the rate of \$5,000 per annum.

That there be in such bureau a division of marine and seamen's insurance and a division

of military and naval insurance in charge of a commissioner of marine and seamen's insurance and a commissioner of military and naval insurance, respectively, each of whom shall receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. That such act of Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, is hereby amended by adding new sections, as follows:

"Sec. 12. That sections 2 to 7, inclusive, and section 9, shall be construed to refer only to the division of marine and seamen's insurance.

"Sec. 13. That the director, subject to the general direction of the secretary of the treasury, shall administer, execute and enforce the provisions of this act, and for that purpose have full power and authority to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes, and shall decide all questions arising under the act, except as otherwise provided in sections 5 and 405. Wherever under any provision or provisions of the act regulations are directed or authorized to be made, such regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, shall or may be made by the director, subject to the general direction of the secretary of the treasury. The director shall adopt reasonable and proper rules to govern the procedure of the divisions, to regulate the matter of the compensation, if any, but in no case to exceed 10 per cent, to be paid to claim agents and attorneys for services in connection with any of the matters provided for in articles 2, 3, and 4, and to regulate and provide for the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence and the method of taking and furnishing the same in order to establish the right to benefits of allowance, allotment, compensation, or insurance provided for in this act, the forms of application of those claiming to be entitled to such benefits, the method of making investigations and medical examinations, and the manner and form of adjudications and awards.

"Sec. 14. That the bureau and its divisions shall have such deputies, assistants, actuaries, clerks, and other employes as may be from time to time provided by congress. The bureau shall, by arrangement with the secretary of war and secretary of the navy, respectively, make use of the services of surgeons in the army and navy. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board consisting of three members skilled in the practice of insurance against death or disability for the purpose of assisting the division of military and naval insurance in fixing premium rates and in the adjustment of claims for losses under the contracts of insurance provided for in article IV, and in adjusting claims for compensation under article III; compensation for the persons so appointed to be determined by the secretary of the treasury, but not to exceed \$20 a day each while actually employed.

"Sec. 15. That for the purposes of this act, the director, commissioners, and deputy commissioners shall have power to issue subpoenas for and compel the attendance of witnesses within a radius of 100 miles, to require the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, to administer oaths and to examine witnesses upon any matter within the jurisdiction of the bureau. The director may obtain such information and such reports from officials and employes of the departments of the government of the United States and of the states as may be agreed upon by the heads of the respective departments. In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the bureau may invoke the aid of any District court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence, and such court, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on, may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any officer, agent or employe of any corporation or other person, issue an order requiring such corporation or other person to appear before the bureau, or to give

evidence touching the matter in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. Any person so required to attend as a witness shall be allowed and paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States.

"Sec. 16. That the director shall submit annually to the secretary of the treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the work of the bureau.

"Sec. 17. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$100,000, for the payment of all expenses incident to the work authorized under this act, including salaries of the director and commissioners and of such deputies, assistants, accountants, experts, clerks, and other employees in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, as the secretary of the treasury may deem necessary, traveling expenses, rent and equipment of offices, typewriters and exchange of same, purchase of law books and books of reference, printing and binding to be done at the government printing office, and all other necessary expenses. With the exception of the director, the commissioners, and such special experts as the secretary of the treasury may from time to time find necessary for the conduct of the work of the bureau, all employees of the bureau shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the civil service commission and in accordance with the civil-service law. Such fees, allowances, and salaries shall be the same as are paid for similar services in other departments of the government.

"Sec. 18. That there is hereby appropriated from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$141,000,000, to be known as the military and naval family allowance appropriation, for the payment of the family allowances provided by article II. Payments out of this appropriation shall be made upon and in accordance with awards by the commissioner of the division of military and naval insurance.

"Sec. 19. That there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$12,150,000, to be known as the military and naval compensation appropriation, for the payment of the compensation, funeral expenses, services, and supplies provided by article III. Payments out of this appropriation shall be made upon and in accordance with awards by the director.

"Sec. 20. That there is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$25,000,000, to be known as the military and naval insurance appropriation. All premiums that may be collected for the insurance provided by the provisions of article IV. shall be deposited and covered into the treasury to the credit of this appropriation.

"Such sum, including all premium payments, is hereby made available for the payment of the liabilities of the United States incurred under contracts of insurance made under the provisions of article IV. Payments from this appropriation shall be made upon and in accordance with awards by the director.

"Sec. 21. That there shall be set aside as a separate fund in the treasury, to be known as the military and naval pay deposit fund, all sums held out of pay as provided by section 203 of this act. Such fund, including all additions, is hereby made available for the payment of the sums so held and deposited, with interest, as provided in section 203, and the amount necessary to pay interest is hereby appropriated.

"Sec. 22. That for the purpose of this amendatory act the marriage of the claimant to the person on account of whom the claim is made shall be shown—

"(1) By a duly verified copy of a public or church record; or

"(2) By the affidavit of the clergyman or magistrate who officiated; or

"(3) By the testimony of two or more eyewitnesses to the ceremony; or

"(4) By a duly verified copy of the church record of baptism of the children; or

"(5) By the testimony of two or more witnesses who know that the parties lived together as husband and wife and were recognized as such, and who shall state how long, within their knowledge, such relation continued: Provided, That marriages, except such as are mentioned in section 4705 of the revised statutes, shall be proven in compensation or insurance cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right to compensation or insurance accrued; and the open and notorious illicit cohabitation of a widow who is a claimant shall operate to terminate her right to compensation or insurance from the commencement of such cohabitation: Provided further, That for the purpose of the administration of article II. of this act marriage shall be conclusively presumed, in the absence of proof that there is a legal spouse living, if the man and woman have lived together in the openly acknowledged relation of husband and wife during the two years immediately preceding the date of the declaration of war, or the date of enlistment or of entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States if subsequent to such declaration."

In articles II., III. and IV. of this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"(a) The term 'child' includes—

"(1) A legitimate child.

"(b) A child legally adopted more than six months before the enactment of this amendatory act or before enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, whichever of these dates is the later.

"(c) A stepchild, if a member of the man's household.

"(d) An illegitimate child, but, as to the father, only if acknowledged by instrument in writing, signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute to such child's support, and if such child, if born after Dec. 31, 1917, shall have been born in the United States, or in its insular possessions.

"(2) The term 'grandchild' means a child as above defined of a child as above defined.

"(3) Except as used in section 401 and in section 402 the terms 'child' and 'grandchild' are limited to unmarried persons either (a) under 18 years of age, or (b) of any age, if insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless.

"(4) The term 'parent' includes a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, and stepmother, either of the person in the service or of the spouse.

"(5) The terms 'brother' and 'sister' include brothers and sister of the half blood as well as those of the whole blood, stepbrothers and stepsisters, and brothers and sisters through adoption.

"(6) The term 'commissioned officer' includes a warrant officer, but includes only an officer in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

"(7) The terms 'man' and 'enlisted man' mean a person, whether male or female, and whether enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, and include noncommissioned and petty officers, and members of training camps authorized by law.

"(8) The term 'enlistment' includes voluntary enlistment, draft, and enrollment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

"(9) The term 'commissioner' means the commissioner of military and naval insurance.

"(10) The term 'injury' includes disease.

"(11) The term 'pay' means the pay for service in the United States according to grade and length of service, excluding all allowances.

"(12) The term 'military or naval forces'

means the army, the navy, the marine corps, the coast guard, the naval reserves, the national naval volunteers and any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the army or the navy.

"Sec. 23. That when, by the terms of this amendatory act, any payment is to be made to a minor, other than a person in the military or naval forces of the United States, or to a person mentally incompetent, such payment shall be made to the person who is constituted guardian or curator by the laws of the state of residence of claimant, or is otherwise legally vested with responsibility or care of the claimant.

"Sec. 24. That the bureau of war risk insurance, so far as practicable, shall upon request furnish information to and act for persons in the military or naval service with respect to any contracts of insurance, whether with the government or otherwise, as may be prescribed by regulations. Said bureau may upon request procure from and keep a record of the amount and kind of insurance held by every commissioned and appointing officer and every enlisted man in the military or naval service of the United States, including the name and principal place of business of the company, society or organization in which such insurance is held, the date of the policy, amount of premium, name and relationship of the beneficiary, and such other data as may be deemed of service in protecting the interests of the insured and beneficiaries.

"Sec. 25. That whoever, in any claim for family allowance, compensation or insurance, or in any document required by this act or by regulation made under this act, make any statement of a material fact knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"Sec. 26. That if any person entitled to payment of family allowance or compensation under this act whose right to such payment under this act ceases upon the happening of any contingency thereafter fraudulently accepts any such payment, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

ARTICLE II.

Allotments and Family Allowances.

Sec. 200. That the provisions of this article shall apply to all enlisted men in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Sec. 201. That allotment of pay shall, subject to the conditions, limitations and exceptions hereinafter specified, be compulsory as to wife, a former wife divorced who has not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed, and a child, and voluntary as to any other person; but on the written consent of the wife or former wife divorced, supported by evidence satisfactory to the bureau of her ability to support herself and the children in her custody, the allotment for her and for such children may be waived; and on the enlisted man's application or otherwise for good cause shown, exemption from the allotment may be granted upon such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations.

The monthly compulsory allotment shall be in an amount equal to the family allowance hereinafter specified except that it shall not be more than one-half the pay, or less than \$15; but for a wife living separate and apart under court order or written agreement or for a former wife divorced, it shall not exceed the amount specified in the court order, decree or written agreement to be paid to her. For an illegitimate child, to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, it shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree.

If there be an allotment for a wife or child, a former wife divorced and who has not remarried shall be entitled to a compulsory allotment only out of the difference, if any, between the allotment for the wife or child or both and one-half of the pay.

Sec. 202. That the enlisted man may allot any proportion or proportions or any fixed amount

or amounts of his monthly pay or of the proportion thereof remaining after the compulsory allotment, for such purposes and for the benefit of such person or persons as he may direct, subject, however, to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed under regulations to be made by the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, respectively.

Sec. 203. That in case one-half of an enlisted man's monthly pay is not allotted, regulations to be made by the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, respectively, may require, under such circumstances and conditions as may be prescribed in such regulations, that any proportion of such one-half pay as is not allotted shall be deposited to his credit, to be held during such period of his service as may be prescribed. Such deposits shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, with semiannual rests, and, when payable, shall be paid principal and interest to the enlisted man, if living, otherwise to any beneficiary or beneficiaries he may have designated, or if there be no such beneficiary, then to the person or persons who would under the laws of the state of his residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy.

Sec. 204. That a family allowance of not exceeding \$50 per month shall be granted and paid by the United States upon written application to the bureau by such enlisted man or by or on behalf of any prospective beneficiary, in accordance with and subject to the conditions, limitations and exceptions hereinafter specified.

The family allowance shall be paid from the time of enlistment to death in or one month after discharge from the service, but not for more than one month after the termination of the present war emergency. No family allowance shall be made for any period preceding Nov. 1, 1917. The payment shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed relative to cases of desertion and imprisonment and of missing men.

Subject to the conditions, limitations and exceptions hereinafter and hereinafter specified, the family allowance payable per month shall be as follows:

Class A. In the case of a man, to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children:

- (a) If there be a wife but no child, \$15.
- (b) If there be a wife and one child, \$25.
- (c) If there be a wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.
- (d) If there be no wife, but one child, \$5.
- (e) If there be no wife, but two children, \$12.50.
- (f) If there be no wife, but three children, \$20.
- (g) If there be no wife, but four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

Class B. In the case of a man or woman, to a grandchild, a parent, brother or sister:

- (a) If there be one parent, \$10.
- (b) If there be two parents, \$20.
- (c) For each grandchild, brother, sister and additional parent, \$5.
- (d) In the case of a woman, to a child or children:
- (a) If there be one child, \$5.
- (c) If there be two children, \$12.50.
- (f) If there be three children, \$20.
- (g) If there be four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

Sec. 205. That family allowances for members of class A shall be paid only if and while a compulsory allotment is made to a member or members of such class. The monthly family allowance to a former wife divorced shall be payable only out of the difference, if any, between the monthly family allowance to the other members of class A and the sum of \$50, and only then if alimony shall have been decreed to her. For a wife living separate and apart under court order or written agreement or to a former wife divorced the monthly allowance, together with the allotment, if any, shall not exceed the

amount specified in the court order, decree or written agreement to be paid to her. For an illegitimate child, to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, it shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree.

Sec. 206. That family allowances to members of class B shall be granted only if and while the member is dependent in whole or in part on the enlisted man, and then only if and while the enlisted man makes a monthly allotment of his pay for such member or members equal to the amount of the monthly family allowance as hereinabove specified, except that—

(a) The maximum monthly allotment so required to be made to members of class B shall be one-half of his pay.

(b) If he is making no allotment to a member of class A, the minimum monthly allotment so designated to be made to members of class B shall be \$15 per month.

(c) If he is making the compulsory allotment to a member of class A, the minimum monthly allotment so designated to be made to members of class B shall be one-seventh of his pay, but not less than \$5 per month.

On the enlisted man's application, or otherwise for good cause shown, exemption from this additional allotment under class B as a condition to the allowance may be granted upon such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations.

Sec. 207. That the amount of the family allowance to members of class B shall be subject to each of the following limitations:

(a) If an allowance is paid to one or more beneficiaries of class A, the total allowance to be paid to the beneficiaries of class B shall not exceed the difference between the allowance paid to the beneficiaries of class A and the sum of \$50.

(b) The total monthly allowance to beneficiaries of class B added to the enlisted man's monthly allotment to them shall not exceed the average sum habitually contributed by him to their support monthly during the period of dependency but not exceeding a year immediately preceding his enlistment or the enactment of this amendatory act.

Sec. 208. That as between the members of class A and as between the members of class B, the amount of the allotment and family allowance shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations.

Sec. 209. The war and navy departments, respectively, shall pay over to the treasury department monthly the entire amount of such allotments for distribution to the beneficiaries, and the allotments and family allowances shall be paid by the bureau to or for the beneficiaries.

Sec. 210. That upon receipt of any application for family allowance the commissioner shall make all proper investigations and shall make an award, on the basis of which award the amount of the allotments to be made by the man shall be certified to the war department or navy department, as may be proper. Whenever the commissioner shall have reason to believe that an allowance has been improperly made or that the conditions have changed, he shall investigate or reinvestigate and may modify the award. The amount of each monthly allotment and allowance shall be determined according to the conditions then existing.

ARTICLE III.

Compensation for Death or Disability.

Sec. 300. That for death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man or by any member of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) when employed in the active service under the war department or navy department, the United States shall pay compensation as hereinafter provided; but no compensation shall be paid if the injury or disease has been caused by his own willful misconduct.

Sec. 301. That if death results from injury—
If the deceased leaves a widow or child, or if

he leaves a widowed mother dependent upon him for support, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

(a) For a widow alone, \$25.

(b) For a widow and one child, \$35.

(c) For a widow and two children, \$47.50, with \$5 for each additional child up to two.

(d) If there be no widow, then for one child, \$20.

(e) For two children, \$30.

(f) For three children, \$40, with \$5 for each additional child up to two.

(g) For a widowed mother, \$20. The amount payable under this subdivision shall not be greater than a sum which, when added to the total amount payable to the widow and children, does not exceed \$75. This compensation shall be payable for the death of but one child, and no compensation for the death of a child shall be payable if such widowed mother is in receipt of compensation under the provisions of this article for the death of her husband. Such compensation shall be payable whether her widowhood arises before or after the death of the person and whenever her condition is such that if the person were living the widowed mother would have been dependent upon him for support.

If the death occur before discharge or resignation from service, the United States shall pay for burial expenses and the return of body to his home a sum not to exceed \$100, as may be fixed by regulations.

The payment of compensation to a widow or widowed mother shall continue until her death or remarriage.

The payment of compensation to or for a child shall continue until such child reaches the age of 18 years or marries, or if such child be incapable, because of insanity, idiocy or being otherwise permanently helpless, then during such incapacity.

Whenever the compensation payable to or for the benefit of any person under the provisions of this section is terminated by the happening of the contingency upon which it is limited, the compensation thereafter for the remaining beneficiary or beneficiaries, if any, shall be the amount which would have been payable to them if they had been the sole original beneficiaries.

As between the widow and the children not in her custody, and as between children the amount of the compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations. The word "widow" as used in this section shall not include one who shall have married the deceased later than ten years after the time of injury.

Sec. 302. That if disability results from injury—

(1) If and while the disability is total, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

(a) If he has neither wife nor child living, \$30.

(b) If he has a wife but no child living, \$45.

(c) If he has a wife and one child living, \$55.

(d) If he has a wife and two children living, \$65.

(e) If he has a wife and three or more children living, \$75.

(f) If he has no wife but one child living, \$40, with \$10 for each additional child up to two.

(g) If he has a widowed mother dependent on him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, \$10.

To an injured person who is totally disabled and in addition so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding \$20 per month, as the director may deem reasonable: Provided, however, That for the loss of both feet or both hands or both eyes, or for becoming totally blind or helpless and permanently bedridden from causes occurring in the line of duty in the service of the United States, the rate of compensation shall be \$100 per month: Provided further, That no allowance shall be made for nurse or attendant.

(2) If and while the disability is partial, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total disability, equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than 10 per centum.

A schedule of ratings of reductions in earning capacity from specific injuries or combinations of injuries of a permanent nature shall be adopted and applied by the bureau. Ratings may be as high as 100 per centum. The ratings shall be based, as far as practicable, upon the average impairments of earning capacity resulting from such injuries in civil occupations and not upon the impairment in earning capacity in each individual case, so that there shall be no reduction in the rate of compensation for individual success in overcoming the handicap of a permanent injury. The bureau shall from time to time readjust this schedule of ratings in accordance with actual experience.

(3) In addition to the compensation above provided, the injured person shall be furnished by the United States such reasonable governmental medical, surgical and hospital services and with such supplies, including artificial limbs, trusses and similar appliances as the director may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the necessary military control over any member of the military or naval establishment before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service.

(4) The amount of each monthly payment shall be determined according to the family conditions then existing.

Sec. 303. That every person applying for or in receipt of compensation for disability under the provisions of this article shall, as frequently and at such times and places as may be reasonably required, submit himself to examination by a medical officer of the United States or by a duly qualified physician designated or approved by the director. He may have a duly qualified physician designated and paid by him present to participate in such examination. For all examinations he shall, in the discretion of the director, be paid his reasonable traveling and other expenses and also loss of wages incurred in order to submit to such examination. If he refuses to submit himself for or in any way obstructs any examination, his right to claim compensation under this article shall be suspended until such refusal or obstruction ceases. No compensation shall be payable while such refusal or obstruction continues, and no compensation shall be payable for the intervening period.

Every person in receipt of compensation for disability shall submit to any reasonable medical or surgical treatment furnished by the bureau whenever requested by the bureau, and the consequences of unreasonable refusal to submit to any such treatment shall not be deemed to result from the injury compensated for.

Sec. 304. That in cases of dismemberment, of injuries to sight or hearing, and of other injuries commonly causing permanent disability, the injured person shall follow such course or courses of rehabilitation, re-education and vocational training as the United States may provide or procure to be provided. Should such course prevent the injured person from following a substantially gainful occupation while taking same, a form of enlistment may be required which shall bring the injured person into the military or naval service. Such enlistment shall entitle the person to full pay as during the last month of his active service, and his family to family allowances and allotment as hereinbefore provided, in lieu of all other compensation for the time being.

In case of his willful failure properly to follow such course or so to enlist, payment of compensation shall be suspended until such willful

failure ceases and no compensation shall be payable for the intervening period.

Sec. 305. That upon its own motion or upon application the bureau may at any time review an award, and, in accordance with the facts found upon such review, may end, diminish or increase the compensation previously awarded, or, if compensation has been refused or discontinued, may award compensation.

Sec. 306. That no compensation shall be payable for death or disability which does not occur prior to or within one year after discharge or resignation from the service, except that where, after a medical examination made pursuant to regulations, at the time of discharge or resignation from the service, or within such reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding one year, as may be allowed by regulations, a certificate has been obtained from the director to the effect that the injured person at the time of his discharge or resignation was suffering from injury likely to result in death or disability, compensation shall be payable for death or disability, whenever occurring, proximately resulting from such injury.

Sec. 307. That compensation shall not be payable for death in the course of the service until the death be officially recorded in the department under which he may be serving. No compensation shall be payable for a period during which the man has been reported "missing" and a family allowance has been paid for him under the provisions of article II.

Sec. 308. That no compensation shall be payable for death inflicted as a lawful punishment for a crime or military offense except when inflicted by the enemy. A dismissal or dishonorable or bad conduct discharge from the service shall bar and terminate all right to any compensation under the provisions of this article.

Sec. 309. That no compensation shall be payable unless a claim therefor be filed, in case of disability, within five years after discharge or resignation from the service, or, in case of death during the service, within five years after such death is officially recorded in the department under which he may be serving: Provided, however, That where compensation is payable for death or disability occurring after discharge or resignation from the service, claim must be made within five years after such death or the beginning of such disability.

The time herein provided may be extended by the director not to exceed one year for good cause shown. If at the time that any right accrues to any person under the provisions of this article, such person is a minor, or is of unsound mind or physically unable to make a claim, the time herein provided shall not begin to run until such disability ceases.

Sec. 310. That no compensation shall be payable for any period more than two years prior to the date of claim therefor, nor shall increased compensation be awarded to revert back more than one year prior to the date of claim therefor.

Sec. 311. That compensation under this article shall not be assignable, and shall be exempt from attachment and execution and from all taxation.

Sec. 312. That compensation under this article shall not be paid while the person is in receipt of service or retirement pay. The laws providing for gratuities or payments in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws shall not be applicable after the enactment of this amendment to persons now in or hereafter entering the military or naval service, or to their widows, children, or their dependents, except in so far as rights under any such law shall have heretofore accrued.

Compensation because of disability or death of members of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) shall be in lieu of any compensation for such disability or death under the act entitled "An act to

provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 7, 1916.

Sec. 313. That if an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this amendatory act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some persons other than the United States or the enemy to pay damages therefor, the director, as a condition to payment of compensation by the United States, shall require the beneficiary to assign to the United States any right of action he may have to enforce such liability of such other person or any right which he may have to share in any money or other property received in satisfaction of such liability of such other person. The cause of action so assigned to the United States may be prosecuted or compromised by the director and any money realized thereon shall be placed to the credit of the compensation fund.

Sec. 314. That from and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States who served in the civil war, the war with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than herein-after provided, shall be \$25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under 16 years of age: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: And provided further, That the provisions of this section shall be administered, executed and enforced by the commissioner of pensions.

ARTICLE IV.

Insurance.

Sec. 400. That in order to give to every commissioned officer and enlisted man and to every member of the army nurse corps (female) and of the navy nurse corps (female) when employed in active service under the war department or navy department greater protection for themselves and their dependents than is provided in article III., the United States, upon application to the bureau and without medical examination, shall grant insurance against the death or total permanent disability of any such person in any multiple of \$500, and not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000, upon the payment of the premiums as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 401. That such insurance must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment or after entrance into or employment in the active service and before discharge or resignation, except that those persons who are in the active war service at the time of the publication of the terms and conditions of such contract of insurance may apply at any time within 120 days thereafter and while in such service. Any person in the active service on or after the 6th day of April, 1917, who, while in such service and before the expiration of 120 days from and after such publication, becomes or has become totally and permanently disabled or dies, or has died, without having applied for insurance, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance, payable to such person during his life in monthly installments of \$25 each. If he shall die either before he shall have received any of such monthly installments or before he shall have received 240 of such monthly installments, then \$25 per month shall be paid to his wife from the time of his death and during her widowhood or to his child or widowed mother if and while they survive him: Provided, however, That not more than 240 of such monthly installments, including those received by such person during his total and permanent disability, shall be so paid; and in that event the amount of the monthly installments

shall be apportioned between them as may be provided by regulations.

Sec. 402. That the director, subject to the general direction of the secretary of the treasury, shall promptly determine upon and publish the full and exact terms and conditions of such contract of insurance. The insurance shall not be assignable and shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured or of the beneficiary. It shall be payable only to a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister, and also during total and permanent disability to the injured person, or to any or all of them. The insurance shall be payable in 240 equal monthly installments. Provisions for maturity at certain ages, for continuous installments during the life of the insured or beneficiaries, or both, for cash, loan, paid-up and extended values, dividends from gains and savings, and such other provisions for the protection and advantage of and for alternative benefits to the insured and the beneficiaries as may be found to be reasonable and practicable, may be provided for in the contract of insurance, or from time to time by regulations. All calculations shall be based upon the American experience table of mortality and interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, except that no deduction shall be made for continuous installments during the life of the insured in case his total and permanent disability continues more than 240 months. Subject to regulations, the insured shall at all times have the right to change the beneficiary or beneficiaries of such insurance without the consent of such beneficiary or beneficiaries, but only within the classes herein provided. If no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured, either in his lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, the insurance shall be payable to such person or persons, within the permitted class of beneficiaries, as would under the laws of the state of the residence of the insured be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy. If no such person survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured an amount equal to the reserve value, if any, of the insurance at the time of his death, calculated on the basis of the American experience table of mortality and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest in full of all obligations under the contract of insurance.

Sec. 403. That the United States shall bear the expenses of administration and the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from the hazards of war. The premium rates shall be the net rates based upon the American experience table of mortality and interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Sec. 404. That during the period of war and thereafter until converted the insurance shall be term insurance for successive terms of one year each. Not later than five years after the date of the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the president of the United States, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. Regulations shall provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at age 62, and into other usual forms of insurance, and shall prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums thereon, but payments of premiums in advance shall not be required for periods of more than one month each and may be deducted from the pay or deposit of the insured or be otherwise made at his election.

Sec. 405. That in the event of disagreement as to a claim under the contract of insurance between the bureau and any beneficiary or beneficiaries thereunder, an appeal or the claim may be brought against the United States in the District court of the United States in and for the district in which such beneficiaries or any one of them resides. The court, as part of its judgment, shall determine and allow such reasonable attorney's fees, not to exceed 10 per cent

of the amount recovered, to be paid by the claimant on behalf of whom such proceedings are instituted to his attorney; and it shall be unlawful for the attorney or for any other person acting as claim agent or otherwise to ask for, contract for or receive any other compensation because of such action. No other compensation or fee shall be charged or received by any person except such as may be authorized by the commissioner in regulations to be promulgated by him. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

GENERALS AND LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Sec. 3. That section 8 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, shall be held and construed to authorize the president, in accordance with the provisions of said act and for the period of the existing emergency only, to appoint as generals the chief of staff and the commander of the United States forces in France; and as lieutenant-general each commander of an army or army corps organized as authorized by existing law: Provided, That the pay of the grades of general and lieutenant-general shall be \$10,000 and \$9,000 a year, respectively, with allowances appropriate to said grades as determined by the secretary of war: And provided, That brigadier-generals of the army shall hereafter rank relatively with rear-admirals of the lower half of the grade. And hereafter the chief of any existing staff corps, department or bureau, except as is otherwise provided for the chief of staff, shall have the rank, pay and allowances of major-general. (Approved Oct. 6, 1917.)

VESSELS IN COASTWISE TRADE.

The United States shipping board is given the power to suspend the present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of Aug. 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska. (Approved Oct. 6, 1917.)

REPATRIATION OF CITIZENS.

Any person, formerly an American citizen, who may be deemed to have expatriated him-

self by taking since Aug. 1, 1914, an oath of allegiance to any foreign state engaged in war with a country with which the United States is at war, who took such oath to enable him to enlist in the armed forces of such state, who actually enlisted and who has been or may be honorably discharged from such service, may reassume and acquire the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States by applying to any court authorized to confer American citizenship upon aliens, offering satisfactory evidence that he comes within the terms of the act, taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and abjuring allegiance to any foreign state. (Approved Oct. 5, 1917.)

EXPLOSIVES ACT.

When the United States is at war it shall be unlawful to manufacture, distribute, store, use or possess powder, blasting supplies, or ingredients thereof without license. Licenses will be issued only to citizens of the United States or citizens of countries at peace with the United States when applications have been made and granted by the director of the bureau of mines. Licenses may be issued to manufacturers, vendors, purchasers, foremen, exporters, importers and analysts, educators and investigators. Dealers in explosives are required to keep an itemized record showing to whom explosives have been sold and the quantities sold. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of the act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for one year or less, or by both fine and imprisonment. (Approved Oct. 6, 1917.)

CHAPLAINS AT LARGE.

The president is authorized to appoint for service during the present war not exceeding twenty chaplains at large for the United States army, representing religious sects not recognized in the appointment of chaplains now recognized by law. (Approved Oct. 6, 1917.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to cause to be constructed at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Madison place, Washington, D. C., a suitable building for the use of the treasury department, with an underground connection with the main treasury building, at a total cost not to exceed \$1,250,000. (Approved Sept. 27, 1917.)

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Statement of appropriations and contract authorizations for the fiscal year 1918, and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year 1917, made during the second session of the 64th congress and the first session of the 65th congress.

Sixty-fourth congress, second session (including the army, military academy, sundry civil, river and harbor, and general deficiency acts, which failed of passage at the 64th congress, second session, and were passed during the 65th congress, first session):

Agriculture appropriation act.....	\$25,929,113.00
Army appropriation act.....	273,946,322.50
Diplomatic and consular appropriation act.....	5,082,746.66
District of Columbia appropriation act.....	14,172,997.85
Fortifications appropriation act....	51,396,593.00
Indian appropriation act.....	11,589,736.67
Legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act.....	39,894,592.42
Military academy appropriation act	1,344,896.18
Naval appropriation act.....	517,274,892.06
Pension appropriation act.....	150,000,000.00
Postoffice appropriation act.....	331,851,170.00
River and harbor appropriation act	27,826,150.00

Sundry civil appropriation act.....	147,363,928.77
Total	1,606,832,049.13
General deficiency appropriation act (including \$100,000,000 for the national defense)	\$163,841,400.52
Urgent deficiency appropriation act	4,578,250.00
Miscellaneous public acts, including \$25,100,000 for Danish West Indies, \$10,000,000* for war-risk insurance, \$2,060,000 for vocational education, etc.....	37,731,000.00
Miscellaneous public resolutions, including \$5,000,000 for Alaska railroad, etc.....	3,227,000.00
Miscellaneous private acts, including claims, etc.....	135,670.08
Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations	145,864,830.32
Total	1,962,210,200.05
Increased compensation of 5 and 10 per cent to certain employes (estimated)	15,000,000.00
Total, regular appropriations, 64th congress, second session...	1,977,210,200.05

Sixty-fifth congress, first session (excluding army, military academy, sundry civil, river and harbor, and general deficiency acts):

Expenses of congress incident to the first session, 65th congress..... \$68,020.00

Expenses of preparation and issuance of bonds and certificates of indebtedness under the act of April 24, 1917..... \$7,063,945.46

Loans to allies under the act of April 24, 1917..... \$3,000,000,000.00

Expenses of preparation and issuance of bonds and certificates of indebtedness under the act of Sept. 24, 1917..... 21,377,890.92

Loans to allies under the act of Sept. 24, 1917..... \$4,000,000,000.00

Bureau of war risk insurance, insurance of masters, officers and crews of merchant vessels and of vessels and their cargoes..... 45,150,000.00

Increase of the signal corps of the army and development of aviation 640,000,000.00

Expenses under the act to stimulate agriculture and to facilitate the distribution of food and fuel (food control)..... 162,500,000.00

Expenses under the act to encourage the production, conserve the supply and control the distribution of food products (food survey) 11,346,400.00

Expenses under the act to prevent trading with the enemy..... 450,000.00

Expenses under the act to insure soldiers and sailors and to provide for family allowances..... 176,250,000.00

Interest on bonds and certificates of indebtedness (estimated)..... 200,000,000.00

Urgent deficiency appropriation act of June 15, 1917, including \$2,351,217,522.39 for the military estab-

lishment, \$514,805,033.87 for the naval establishment, \$405,000,000 for the shipping board and \$10,071,986.34 for other services..... 3,281,094,541.60

Urgent deficiency appropriation act of Oct. 6, 1917, including \$4,110,237,795 for the military establishment, \$561,435,023.50 for the naval establishment, \$655,000,000 for the shipping board, \$32,066,694.60 for the war department and \$17,865,502.83 for other services..... 5,356,666,016.93

Total cash appropriations, 65th congress, first session..... 16,901,966,814.91

Total cash appropriations, 64th congress, second session, and 65th congress, first session..... 18,879,177,014.96

Contracts and authorizations in addition to appropriations for which appropriations have not been made, Sixty-fourth congress, second session:

Fortification appropriation act..... 5,250,000.00

Naval appropriation act..... 86,145,532.00

Sundry civil appropriation act..... 900,000.00

Sixty-fifth congress, first session:

Urgent deficiency act of June 15, 1917..... 16,550,000.00

Urgent deficiency act, Oct. 6, 1917..... 2,401,458,393.50

Act to authorize an additional building for use of the treasury department 1,250,000.00

Grand total of contracts in addition to appropriations..... 2,511,553,925.50

Grand total, cash appropriations and contract authorizations..... 21,390,730,940.46

*This sum includes an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the war-risk insurance bureau, which was repealed by subsequent legislation.

†The sums of \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 to meet loans to the allies are reimbursable by the foreign governments to whom the advances are made.

Amounts of above appropriations segregated to show sums for the army, navy, shipping board, etc., for the fiscal year 1918:

Appropriations.	64th congress, second session.	65th congress, first session.	Total.
Military establishment and war department, including sums in the army, military academy, deficiency, fortification and other acts.....	\$389,144,428.40	\$7,133,582,012.99	\$7,522,726,441.39
Naval establishment and navy department, including sums in the naval, deficiency and other acts.....	528,599,633.06	1,076,241,057.37	1,604,840,690.43
Shipping board and emergency fleet corporation.....	517,500.00	1,040,000,000.00	1,040,517,500.00
National defense fund placed at the disposal of the president.....	100,000,000.00	.....	100,000,000.00
Loans to the allies.....	.....	7,000,000,000.00	7,000,000,000.00
Control of foods and fuels and stimulation of agricultural production.....	.....	173,846,400.00	173,846,400.00
Soldiers' and sailors' insurance and family allowances.....	.....	176,250,000.00	176,250,000.00
Interest on bonds and certificates (estimated)....	.....	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
All other expenses and services, including insurance of merchant vessels and their crews.....	.....	102,047,344.55	102,047,344.55
Expenses of conducting the civil establishment of the government, including pensions, etc.....	958,948,638.59	.....	958,948,638.59
Total appropriations.....	1,977,210,200.05	16,901,966,814.91	18,879,177,014.96

Contracts or authorizations in addition to appropriations:

Military establishment, including sums in the fortification, deficiency and sundry civil acts.....	6,150,000.00	1,383,302,750.00	1,389,452,750.00
Naval establishment, including sums in the naval and deficiency appropriation acts.....	86,145,532.00	185,705,643.50	271,851,175.50
Shipping board and emergency fleet corporation.....	.....	849,000,000.00	849,000,000.00
New building for the treasury department.....	.....	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Total contracts or authorizations.....	92,295,532.00	2,419,258,393.50	2,511,553,925.50
Grand total appropriations and authorizations.....	2,069,505,732.05	19,321,225,208.41	21,390,730,940.46

TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS SIX CONGRESSES.

Congress. Years.	Amount.	Congress. Years.	Amount.	Congress. Years.	Amount.
58th.....1905-1906	\$1,600,053,544.80	60th.....1909-1910	\$2,052,411,841.79	62d.....1913-1914	\$2,118,069,671.12
59th.....1907-1908	1,799,587,864.70	61st.....1911-1912	2,053,891,290.72	63d.....1915-1916	2,231,055,150.57

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSURANCE.

William C. DeLaney, director of the bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department, determined upon and published on Oct. 15, 1917, the terms and conditions of the contract of insurance to be made under the act of Oct. 6, 1917. Following is the substance of these terms:

Insurance will be issued for any of the following aggregate amounts upon any one life, the amounts being converted into monthly installments as indicated:

Amount.	Installment.	Amount.	Installment.
\$1,000.....	\$5.75	\$4,500.....	\$25.88
\$1,500.....	8.63	\$5,000.....	28.75
\$2,000.....	11.50	\$5,500.....	31.63
\$2,500.....	14.38	\$6,000.....	34.50
\$3,000.....	17.25	\$6,500.....	37.38
\$3,500.....	20.13	\$7,000.....	40.25
\$4,000.....	23.00	\$7,500.....	43.13

Age.	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$5,000	\$5,500	\$6,000	\$6,500	\$7,000
15.....	\$0.63	\$0.95	\$1.26	\$1.58	\$1.89	\$2.21	\$2.52	\$2.81	\$3.15	\$3.47	\$3.78	\$4.10	\$4.41
16.....	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47	3.78	4.10	4.41
17.....	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47	3.78	4.10	4.41
18.....	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48
19.....	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48
20.....	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52	3.84	4.16	4.48
21.....	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55
22.....	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55
23.....	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58	3.90	4.23	4.55
24.....	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63	3.96	4.29	4.62
25.....	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63	3.96	4.29	4.62
26.....	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69	4.02	4.36	4.69
27.....	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69	4.02	4.36	4.69
28.....	.68	1.02	1.36	1.70	2.04	2.38	2.72	3.06	3.40	3.74	4.08	4.42	4.76
29.....	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80	4.14	4.49	4.83
30.....	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80	4.14	4.49	4.83
31.....	.70	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.15	3.50	3.85	4.20	4.55	4.90
32.....	.71	1.07	1.42	1.78	2.13	2.49	2.84	3.20	3.55	3.91	4.26	4.62	4.97
33.....	.72	1.08	1.44	1.80	2.16	2.52	2.88	3.24	3.60	3.96	4.32	4.68	5.04
34.....	.73	1.10	1.46	1.83	2.19	2.56	2.92	3.29	3.65	4.02	4.38	4.75	5.11
35.....	.74	1.11	1.48	1.85	2.22	2.59	2.96	3.33	3.70	4.07	4.44	4.81	5.18
36.....	.75	1.13	1.50	1.88	2.25	2.63	3.00	3.38	3.75	4.13	4.50	4.88	5.25
37.....	.76	1.14	1.52	1.90	2.28	2.66	3.04	3.42	3.80	4.18	4.56	4.94	5.32
38.....	.77	1.16	1.54	1.93	2.31	2.70	3.08	3.47	3.85	4.24	4.62	5.01	5.39
39.....	.79	1.19	1.58	1.98	2.37	2.77	3.16	3.56	3.95	4.35	4.74	5.14	5.53
40.....	.81	1.22	1.62	2.03	2.43	2.84	3.24	3.65	4.05	4.46	4.86	5.27	5.67
41.....	.82	1.23	1.64	2.05	2.46	2.87	3.28	3.69	4.10	4.51	4.92	5.33	5.74
42.....	.84	1.26	1.68	2.10	2.52	2.94	3.36	3.78	4.20	4.62	5.04	5.46	5.88
43.....	.87	1.31	1.74	2.18	2.61	3.05	3.48	3.92	4.35	4.79	5.22	5.66	6.09
44.....	.89	1.34	1.78	2.23	2.67	3.12	3.56	4.01	4.45	4.90	5.34	5.79	6.23
45.....	.92	1.38	1.84	2.30	2.76	3.22	3.68	4.14	4.60	5.06	5.52	5.98	6.44
46.....	.95	1.43	1.90	2.38	2.85	3.33	3.80	4.28	4.75	5.23	5.70	6.18	6.65
47.....	.99	1.49	1.98	2.48	2.97	3.47	3.96	4.46	4.95	5.45	5.94	6.44	6.93
48.....	1.03	1.55	2.06	2.58	3.09	3.61	4.12	4.64	5.15	5.67	6.18	6.70	7.21
49.....	1.08	1.62	2.16	2.70	3.24	3.78	4.32	4.86	5.40	5.94	6.48	7.02	7.56
50.....	1.14	1.71	2.28	2.85	3.42	3.99	4.56	5.13	5.70	6.27	6.84	7.41	7.98
51.....	1.20	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	4.20	4.80	5.40	6.00	6.60	7.20	7.80	8.40
52.....	1.27	1.91	2.54	3.18	3.84	4.50	5.16	5.82	6.49	7.16	7.82	8.49	9.15
53.....	1.35	2.03	2.70	3.38	4.08	4.78	5.40	6.08	6.75	7.43	8.10	8.78	9.45
54.....	1.44	2.16	2.88	3.60	4.32	5.04	5.76	6.48	7.20	7.92	8.64	9.36	10.08
55.....	1.53	2.30	3.06	3.83	4.59	5.36	6.12	6.89	7.65	8.42	9.18	9.95	10.71
56.....	1.64	2.46	3.28	4.10	4.92	5.74	6.56	7.38	8.20	9.02	9.84	10.66	11.48
57.....	1.76	2.64	3.52	4.40	5.28	6.16	7.04	7.92	8.80	9.68	10.56	11.44	12.32
58.....	1.90	2.85	3.80	4.75	5.70	6.65	7.60	8.55	9.50	10.45	11.40	12.35	13.30
59.....	2.05	3.08	4.10	5.13	6.15	7.18	8.20	9.23	10.25	11.28	12.30	13.33	14.35
60.....	2.21	3.32	4.42	5.53	6.63	7.74	8.84	9.95	11.05	12.16	13.26	14.37	15.47
61.....	2.40	3.60	4.80	6.00	7.20	8.40	9.60	10.80	12.00	13.20	14.40	15.60	16.80
62.....	2.60	3.90	5.20	6.50	7.80	9.10	10.40	11.70	13.00	14.30	15.60	16.90	18.20
63.....	2.82	4.23	5.64	7.05	8.46	9.87	11.28	12.69	14.10	15.51	16.92	18.33	19.74
64.....	3.07	4.61	6.14	7.68	9.21	10.75	12.28	13.82	15.35	16.89	18.42	19.95	21.48
65.....	3.35	5.03	6.70	8.38	10.05	11.73	13.40	15.08	16.75	18.43	20.10	21.78	23.45

Age.	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$9,000	\$9,500	\$10,000	Age.	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$9,000	\$9,500	\$10,000
15.....	\$4.73	\$5.04	\$5.36	\$5.67	\$5.99	\$6.30	29.....	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
16.....	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30	30.....	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
17.....	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30	31.....	5.25	5.60	5.95	6.30	6.65	7.00
18.....	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40	32.....	5.33	5.68	6.04	6.39	6.75	7.10
19.....	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40	33.....	5.40	5.76	6.12	6.48	6.84	7.20
20.....	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40	34.....	5.48	5.84	6.21	6.57	6.94	7.30
21.....	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50	35.....	5.55	5.92	6.29	6.66	7.03	7.40
22.....	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50	36.....	5.63	6.00	6.38	6.75	7.13	7.50
23.....	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50	37.....	5.70	6.08	6.46	6.84	7.22	7.60
24.....	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60	38.....	5.78	6.16	6.55	6.93	7.32	7.70
25.....	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60	39.....	5.93	6.32	6.72	7.11	7.51	7.90
26.....	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70	40.....	6.08	6.48	6.89	7.29	7.70	8.10
27.....	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70	41.....	6.15	6.56	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20
28.....	5.10	5.44	5.78	6.12	6.46	6.80	42.....	6.30	6.72	7.14	7.56	7.98	8.40

Amount.	Installment.	Amount.	Installment.
\$8,000.....	\$46.00	\$9,500.....	\$54.63
\$8,500.....	48.88	\$10,000.....	57.50
\$9,000.....	51.75		

The installments will be payable during the total and permanent disability of the insured, or if death occur without such disability, for 240 months, or if death occur following such disability, for a sufficient number of months to make 240 in all, including months of disability already paid for, in both cases except as otherwise provided.

The insurance is issued at monthly rates for the age (nearest birthday) of the insured when the insurance goes into effect, increasing annually upon the anniversary of the policy to the rate for an age one year higher, as per the following table of rates:

Age.	\$7,500	\$8,000	\$8,500	\$9,000	\$9,500	\$10,000
43.....	6.53	6.96	7.40	7.83	8.27	8.70
44.....	6.63	7.12	7.57	8.01	8.46	8.90
45.....	6.90	7.36	7.82	8.28	8.74	9.20
46.....	7.13	7.60	8.08	8.55	9.03	9.50
47.....	7.43	7.92	8.42	8.91	9.41	9.90
48.....	7.73	8.24	8.76	9.27	9.79	10.30
49.....	8.10	8.64	9.18	9.72	10.26	10.80
50.....	8.55	9.12	9.69	10.26	10.83	11.40
51.....	9.00	9.60	10.20	10.80	11.40	12.00
52.....	9.53	10.16	10.80	11.43	12.07	12.70
53.....	10.13	10.80	11.43	12.15	12.83	13.50
54.....	10.30	11.52	12.24	12.96	13.68	14.40
55.....	11.48	12.24	13.01	13.77	14.54	15.30
56.....	12.30	13.12	13.94	14.76	15.58	16.40
57.....	13.20	14.08	14.96	15.84	16.72	17.60
58.....	14.25	15.20	16.15	17.10	18.05	19.00
59.....	15.38	16.40	17.43	18.45	19.48	20.50
60.....	16.58	17.68	18.79	19.89	21.00	22.10
61.....	18.00	19.20	20.40	21.60	22.80	24.00
62.....	19.50	20.80	22.10	23.40	24.70	26.00
63.....	21.15	22.56	23.97	25.38	26.79	28.20
64.....	23.03	24.56	26.10	27.63	29.17	30.70
65.....	25.13	26.80	28.48	30.15	31.83	33.50

The insurance may be continued at these increasing term rates during the war and for not longer than five years after the termination of the war.

Persons entitled to apply for this insurance are—

1. A commissioned officer (including a warrant officer) in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States.

2. Any person, male or female, enlisted, enrolled or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, including noncommissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law.

The term "military or naval forces" means the army, the navy, the marine corps, the coast guard, the naval reserves, the national naval volunteers and any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the army or the navy.

3. Any member of the army nurse corps (female) or of the navy nurse corps (female) while employed in active service under the war department or navy department, respectively.

Insurance may be applied for in favor of one or more of the following persons with sum of \$500 or a multiple thereof for each beneficiary, the aggregate not exceeding the limit of \$10,000 and not less than \$1,000 upon any one life:

Husband or wife.

Child, including legitimate child; child legally adopted before April 15, 1917, or more than six months before enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service, whichever date is the later; stepchild, if a member of the insured's household; illegitimate child, but, if the insured is his father, only if acknowledged by instrument in writing signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute to such child's support, and if such child, if born after Dec. 31, 1917, shall have been born in the United States or in its insular possessions.

Grandchild, meaning a child, as above defined, of a child as above defined.

Parent, including father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather and stepmother, either of the insured or of his/her spouse.

Brother or sister, including of the half blood as well as of the whole blood, stepbrothers and stepsisters and brothers and sisters through adoption.

Unless other designation is made by the insured, such person or persons, within the permitted class of beneficiaries, as would under the laws of the place of residence of the insured be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy shall be deemed designated as the beneficiary or beneficiaries to whom shall be paid any installments remaining unpaid upon the death or disqualification under the provisions of the act, of any named beneficiary.

In case the applicant does not desire the premium to be deducted from his/her pay (or his/her deposit) he/she should so elect in writing at the time of making application; but if no election is made it shall have the effect to provide for such deduction from his/her pay, or if such pay be insufficient, any balance from his/her deposit.

LEADING COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

(Dec. 3, 1917.)

HOUSE.

Committee on Ways and Means — Messrs. Kitchin, Rainey, Dixon, Hull of Tennessee, Garner, Collier, Dickinson, Oldfield, Crisp, Helvering, O'Shaunessy, Carew, White of Ohio, Fordney, Moore of Pennsylvania, Green of Iowa, Sloan, Longworth, Fairchild of New York, Sterling of Illinois, Martin of Louisiana.

Committee on Appropriations — Messrs. Fitzgerald, Shelley, Byrnes of Tennessee, Sisson, Borland, McAndrews, Howard, Evans, Eagan, Buchanan, Gallivan, Byrnes of South Carolina, Gillett, Good, Mondell, Davis, Vare, Cannon, Stafford, Slomp and Hawley.

Committee on Foreign Affairs — Messrs. Flood, Litchum, Goodwin of Arkansas, Stedman, Harrison of Mississippi, Smith of New York, Shackelford, Sabath, Ragsdale, Huddleston, Connally of Texas, Smith of New York, Cooper of Wisconsin, Porter, Rogers, Temple, Foss, Miller of Minnesota, Mott, Kennedy of Rhode Island, and Fess.

Committee on Military Affairs — Messrs. Dent, Fields, Quin, Gordon, Shallenberger, Caldwell, Vise, Olney II., Nichols of South Carolina, Harrison of Virginia, Garrett of Texas, Lunn, Kahn, Anthony, Jr., McKenzie, Greene of Vermont, Morin, Tilson, Crago, Hull of Iowa, Davidson, and Kalamianale.

Committee on Naval Affairs — Messrs. Padgett, Talbot, Estopinal, Riordan, Hensley, Connolly of Kansas, Oliver of Alabama, Venable, Vinson, Littlepage, Bathrick, Wilson of Texas, Butler, Browning, Farr, Britten, Kelley of Michigan, Mudd, Peters, Hicks and McArthur.

SENATE.

On Appropriations — Messrs. Martin (chairman), Overman, Owen, Smith of Maryland, Chamberlain, Shafroth, Tillman, Culberson, Underwood, Robinson, Smith of Arizona, Hardwick, Warren, Gallinger, Smoot, Dillingham, Jones of Washington, Curtis, Kenyon and Sherman.

On Finance — Messrs. Simmons (chairman), Stone, Williams, Smith of Georgia, Thomas, James, Hughes, Gore, Jones of New Mexico, Gerry, Penrose, Lodge, McCumber, Smoot, Gallinger, LaFollette and Townsend.

On Foreign Relations — Messrs. Stone (chairman), Hitchcock, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Smith of Arizona, Saulsbury, Pittman, Shields, Thomas, Lodge, Smith of Michigan, McCumber, Borah, Brandegee, Fall and Knox.

On Military Affairs — Messrs. Chamberlain (chairman), Hitchcock, Fletcher, Myers, Thomas, Sheppard, Beckham, Kirby, Reed, McKellar, Warren, Brady, Weeks, Wadsworth, Sutherland, New and Frelinghuysen.

On Naval Affairs — Messrs. Tillman (chairman), Swanson, Smith of Maryland, Lewis, Phelan, Pittman, Walsh, Broussard, Gerry, Trammell, Penrose, Lodge, Smith of Michigan, Page, Poin-dexter, Harding and Hale.

On Commerce — Messrs. Fletcher (chairman), Chamberlain, Ransdell, Sheppard, Vardaman, Shields, Martin, Bankhead, Simmons, Reed, Kirby, Nelson, Smith of Michigan, Jones of Washington, Sherman, Harding, Fernald, Calder and Johnson of California.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Wilson personally delivered to congress Dec. 4, 1917, his annual address. This was of such an important nature that it was transmitted to virtually every other capital in the world, where it was published at the same time as in the United States. The full text follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even summarize those events.

The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight toward definite ends.

Our object is, of course, to win the war and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, When shall we consider the war won?

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise.

MESSAGE TO PACIFISTS.

I hear the voice of dissent; who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisily thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace, who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speak for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But, for another part of you, I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its leading issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have the right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible, and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise, deeply and indignantly impatient, but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objects are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this thing and its power are indeed

defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when these spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

NO NATION MUST BE ROBBED.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula "no annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities." Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach—in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to me my duty to read these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over.

When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking, and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland.

Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set as its admitter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money, or of material is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before

that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey and within Asia—which much be relinquished.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose but admire rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, of science and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her.

But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian men and it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the inmund and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands in all matters great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties, and our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind.

NO WRONG TO GERMANY.

We intend no wrong against the German empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness. We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of

the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace.

That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of governments. It might be impossible also in such untoward circumstances to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that, and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

The wrongs—the very deep wrongs—committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies.

The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the congress of Vienna.

The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

FALSEHOODS POISON RUSSIANS.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war, and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs toward an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often.

As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

What shall we do, then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore very ear-

nestly recommend that the congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said.

Austria-Hungary is, for the time being, not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation.

We must meet its force with our own and regard the central powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way.

The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every willful violation of the presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies promulgated under section 4067 of the revised statutes and providing appropriate punishments; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies.

It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

Recent experience has convinced me that the congress must go further in authorizing the government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry, it still runs impudently rampant in others.

The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar inequities obtain on all sides.

It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the federal government should be immediately resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among

our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of co-operation, ought by all means to be completed at this session.

And I beg that the members of the house of representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any way but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys, which must continue to be made if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the house will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided.

Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present congress adjourns in order to effect the most efficient co-ordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country; but to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of congress upon another occasion.

If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war, your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purposes of the central powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outraged every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the states.

Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty.

FIGHT FOR VINDICATION OF RIGHT.

It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear, of our principle and of purposes that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired.

I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor. I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In accordance with the recommendation of President Wilson congress declared war against Austria-Hungary Dec. 7, 1917. In the senate the vote was unanimous and in the house Meyer London, socialist, of New York, was the only one to vote against the resolution. Following is the text of the declaration as adopted by congress and signed by the president:

Joint resolution.

Declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas, the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and that the president be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States.

CHAMP CLARK,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL,

Vice-president of the United States and president of the senate.

Approved Dec. 7, 1917. WOODROW WILSON.

REASONS FOR DECLARING WAR.

The house foreign relations committee, in submitting the resolution declaring a state of war exists with Austria, gave the following history of Austrian activity directed against the United States and carried out in this country:

The president has asked for the declaration that a state of war exists against Austria-Hungary. In his address delivered at the joint session of the two houses of congress on Dec. 4 he uses this language:

"One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

The enactment of this declaration involves very little readjustment of the affairs between the United States and Austria-Hungary because a state of war which this declaration declares to exist actually has been a fact for many months. The depredations on American lives and rights by Austrian naval forces have been small compared with that of Germany, but they have been indulged in to an extent to constitute war upon this country, and this fact, taken in connection with other acts of Austria-Hungary, has more and more brought that government into a position where the American people have realized that she must be included with Germany as an enemy.

In September, 1915, it was discovered that Ambassador Dumba and Austrian consuls in St. Louis and elsewhere were implicated in instigating strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. An American citizen named Archbald, traveling under an American passport, had been entrusted with dispatches in regard to this matter from Dumba and Bernstorff to their governments. These acts were admitted by Dumba.

By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Dumba to conspire to cripple business industries in the United States and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of an enemy of Aus-

tria-Hungary, the Austro-Hungarian government was requested to recall Dumba.

The Austrian consuls at St. Louis and New York were implicated with Dumba in these transactions, particularly in the circulation of strike propaganda. They were implicated in procuring forged passports from the United States for the use of their countrymen in going home.

Long before the above activities were made public our government had evidence that the Austrian diplomatic and consular service was being used in this country for Germany's warlike purposes.

While Austria's submarine warfare has been of a limited character, it has adopted and adhered to the policy of the ruthless submarine warfare of the imperial German government.

After diplomatic relations with Germany had been broken the department on Feb. 14, 1917, dispatched the following telegram to the American embassy at Vienna surveying briefly the position of the Austrian government on submarine warfare:

"In the American note of Dec. 6, 1915, to the Austro-Hungarian government in the Ancona case, this government called attention to the views of the government of the United States on the operations of submarines in naval warfare which had been expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary and of which full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government was presumed.

"In its reply of Dec. 15, 1915, the imperial and royal government stated that it was not possessed of authentic knowledge of all of the pertinent correspondence of the United States, nor was it of the opinion that such knowledge would be sufficient to cover the Ancona case, which was of essentially a different character from those under discussion with the Berlin government.

"Nevertheless, in reply to the American note of Dec. 19, 1915, the Austro-Hungarian government, in its note of Dec. 29, stated:

"As concerns the principle expressed in the very esteemed note that hostile private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons on board having been placed in safety, the imperial and royal government is able substantially to assent to this view of the Washington cabinet."

"Moreover, in the case of the Persia the Austro-Hungarian government in January, 1916, stated in effect that while it has received no information with regard to the sinking of the Persia, yet in case its responsibility were involved the government would be guided by the principles agreed to in the Ancona case.

"Within one month thereafter the imperial and royal government, coincidentally with the German declaration of Feb. 10, 1916, on the treatment of armed merchantmen, announced that 'All merchant vessels armed with cannon for whatever purpose by this very fact lose the character of peaceable vessels,' and that 'under these conditions orders have been given to Austro-Hungarian naval forces to treat such ships as belligerent vessels.'

"In accordance with this declaration several vessels with Americans on board have been sunk in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austrian submarines, some of which were torpedoed without warning by submarines flying the Austrian flag, as in the case of the British steamers *Secondo* and *Welsh Prince*. Inquiries made through the American ambassador at Vienna as to these cases have so far elicited no information and no reply.

"Again on Jan. 31, 1917, coincidentally with the German declaration of submarine danger zones in waters washing the coasts of the entente countries, the imperial and royal government announced to the United States government that Austria-Hungary and its allies would from Feb. 1 'prevent by every means any navigation whatsoever within a definite closed area.'

"Please bring this matter orally to the attention of the Austrian government and request to

be advised as to whether the pledge given in the Ancona and Persia cases is to be interpreted as modified or withdrawn by the declaration of Feb. 10, 1916, and Jan. 31, 1917. If after your conversation it seems advisable you may hand to the minister of foreign affairs a paraphrase of this instruction, leaving the quoted texts verbatim."

In reply the Austrian government in an aide memoir of March 2, 1917, after reviewing the illegal blockade measure of the allies, stated that "it now as heretofore fully adheres to the assurances given by it" in the Ancona case.

The Austro-Hungarian government also stated that Austro-Hungarian submarines had taken no part in the sinking of the British steamers *Secondo* and *Welsh Prince*, and that "the assurance which it gave the Washington cabinet in the Ancona case and renewed in the Persia case has neither been withdrawn nor restricted by its declaration of Feb. 10, 1916, and Jan. 31, 1917."

It states that "the entire declaration is essentially nothing less than a warning to the effect that no merchant ship may navigate the sea zones accurately defined in the declaration" and that "the imperial and royal government is, however, unable to accept a responsibility for the loss of human lives which, nevertheless, may result from the destruction of armed ships or ships encountered in the closed zones."

In view of this acceptance and avowal by the Austrian government of the policy which had led to a breach of relations between the United States and Germany, the government of the United States found it impossible to receive Dumba's successor, Count Tarnowski. The government felt that it could not receive a new ambassador from a country which joined Germany in her submarine policy, even though its participation might be by verbal and not physical co-operation. This was communicated to the Austrian government in a telegram from the department dated March 28, 1917.

The Austrian note of Jan. 31, 1917, proclaimed the same submarine policy as that of Germany and officially announced her intention, if she saw fit, to pursue the same ruthless submarine policy that Germany had inaugurated.

Many vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean—the area in which Austrian submarines operate—by submarines which carried no flag or mark and the nationality of which was unknown. A great many of these undersea craft are believed to have been Austrian submarines or submarines commanded by Austrian officers or supplied from Austrian bases or by Austrian means.

On April 4, 1917, the American four masted schooner *Marguerite* was sunk by a submarine thirty-five miles from the coast of Sardinia, while en route to Spain. The submarine carried no flag or marks to indicate its nationality. It is known, however, that Austrian was the language spoken by the officer of the submarine who came aboard the vessel with the boarding party, and it is believed that the submarine was Austrian.

Before war was declared to exist between the United States and the imperial German government it was intimated to the United States government that if war should be declared by the United States on Germany, Austria-Hungary would be under obligation to break off diplomatic relations with the United States.

Consequently, after the declaration of war April 6, 1917, the Austro-Hungarian government informed the American charge at Vienna, on April 30, that diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary were broken off and handed him passports for himself and members of the embassy.

Until the present Austro-German drive in northern Italy the Austrian forces were gradually being driven back by the forces of the Italian army. With the assistance of German troops drawn from the Russian front a very serious catastrophe was inflicted upon the Italian arms, which, if it had not been stemmed, might have

resulted in the collapse of Italy. Such a result would have been a great blow to those with whom we are associated in this war, and as much to the United States as to any of her cobelligerents.

As a result of this situation the allies have rushed aid to Italy, and the United States is sending ships, money and supplies, and will probably soon send troops, who will be facing and making war on Austrian soldiers.

The Italian situation is one of the utmost importance in the present conduct of the war. A declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary will hearten the people of Italy, who have been misled by the mischievous and diluting propaganda engineered by Germans.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUBMARINE QUESTION.

Frederic C. Penfield, American ambassador to Austria-Hungary, delivered to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs in Vienna the following aide memoir, dated Feb. 20, 1917:

"In its note of Dec. 9, 1915, the American government laid down the points of view whereby it was guided regarding the activity of submarines in naval warfare. These points of view were on an earlier occasion clearly expressed to the German government and the United States government was of the opinion that the Austro-Hungarian government was acquainted therewith. The Austro-Hungarian government replied with a note Dec. 14, 1915, wherein it declared it had neither adequate knowledge of the exchange of ideas which had taken place between the United States and Germany, nor was of the opinion that even complete knowledge would suffice for judgment in regard to the Ancona incident, as the questions arising from this incident bore a different character.

"Nevertheless the Austro-Hungarian foreign ministry declared in a note of Dec. 21, 1915:

"As regards the principle set up in the very esteemed note that enemy private ships, provided they do not flee or offer resistance, should not be destroyed before the passengers are placed in safety, the Austro-Hungarian government is in a position to assent in the main to this view of the

"Further, the Austro-Hungarian government, on the occasion of the sinking of the steamer *Persia* in January, 1916, declared that, although not informed regarding this incident, it would be guided by the principles whereto it agreed in the Ancona affair, should events prove that responsibility falls on Austria-Hungary in this matter.

"Simultaneously with the communication from the German government on Jan. 10, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian government declared that every merchant ship which for whatever purpose was armed with a gun forfeits by this circumstance along the character of a peaceful vessel, and that in consideration of these circumstances the Austro-Hungarian naval forces had received orders to treat such vessels as warships. In conformity with this declaration ships whereon were American citizens were sunk in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austro-Hungarian submarines. Some of these ships—for example the English steamer *Welsh Prince*—were torpedoed without warning by a submarine under the Austro-Hungarian flag. The American ambassador at Vienna requested information regarding these cases, but thus far has received no reply.

"At the same time, as the German declaration of Jan. 31, 1917, which described certain portions of the sea off the coasts of entente countries as exposed to danger from submarines, the Austro-Hungarian government made known that Austria-Hungary and her allies as from Feb. 1 would prevent with all available means shipping within the defined barred area.

"From the foregoing it can be concluded that the assurance given on the occasion of the Ancona case and renewed on the occasion of the discussion of the *Persia* case is in all material respects the same assurance contained in the note of the German government of May 4, which reads:

"In conformity with the general principles of

international law concerning the holding up, search and destruction of merchant ships, such ships will not be sunk either inside or outside that portion of the sea which has been declared a naval war zone without previous warning and without taking such means as are available for saving human lives as are available for endeavor to offer resistance,' and that this assurance is more or less altered by the declaration of the Austro-Hungarian government of Feb. 18 and Jan. 31.

"Since the United States government is in doubt regarding the meaning to be attached to these declarations, especially the last, it desires to be finally and clearly informed of the standpoint which the Austro-Hungarian government adopts in these circumstances and also whether the assurance given in the Ancona and Persia cases is to be regarded as changed or withdrawn."

AUSTRIAN REPLY.

March 6, 1917, the state department in Washington received the following reply from Austria-Hungary:

"From the memorandum of Feb. 13 of the American ambassador the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister has concluded that the Washington cabinet, in view of statements made on Feb. 10 of last year and on Jan. 31, 1917, by the Austro-Hungarian government, is now in doubt regarding the attitude which Austria-Hungary will henceforth observe regarding the submarine war and as to whether the assurances given by the Austro-Hungarian government to the Washington cabinet, in the course of negotiations about the Ancona and Persia papers, have not been nullified by the aforementioned statement. The Austro-Hungarian government is ready to make a clear and definite statement so that these doubts may be solved.

"The Austro-Hungarian government may be allowed first of all to discuss briefly the methods employed by the entente powers in waging submarine war, because they are the starting point for the intensified submarine war begun by Austria-Hungary and her allies and also throw a bright light upon the attitude which the Austro-Hungarian government has taken hitherto in regard to the questions which have arisen. When Great Britain joined the war against the central powers only a few years had elapsed since that memorable time when she, in union with other states, began to lay the foundation at The Hague for modern naval war law.

"Soon afterward the British government had assembled in Holland representatives of the great sea powers in order to consolidate the further work of The Hague conference, especially in the sense of a just arrangement between interested belligerents and neutrals. These efforts aimed at nothing less than the mutual establishment of principles of right, which even in war times should embody the principles of freedom of the seas and the safeguarding of the interests of neutrals.

"Neutrals were not to enjoy these benefits for long. Hardly had the united kingdom decided to participate in the war when, almost at once, it began to break down the barriers which the principles of international law had erected. While the central powers, in the very beginning of the war, had declared that they would observe the declaration of London, which also bore the signature of the British representative, Great Britain threw overboard some of its important provisions. In an endeavor to cut off the central powers from supplies from overseas she enlarged, step by step, the list of contraband until nothing was missing in the list of things which to-day men want for their subsistence.

"Then Great Britain proclaimed what she called a blockade of the coast of the North sea, which forms also an important commerce route for Austro-Hungarians, in order to prevent goods which were still missing in the list of contraband from entering Germany, and in order to prevent all sea traffic by neutrals to those coasts as well as all exports through neutrals. That this blockade was in flagrant contradiction of the customary principles of the right of blockade as

established by international agreement was explicitly declared by the president of the United States of America in words which will continue to live in the history of international law.

"By the illegal prevention of exports from the central powers Great Britain aimed at paralyzing the warless factories and works which the industrial and highly developed peoples of central Europe had created, and by forcing workmen to be idle to incite them to rebellion.

"When Austria-Hungary's southern neighbor joined the enemies of the central powers his first act was to declare as blockaded all coasts of the enemy, following, of course, the example of his allies in ignoring all the legal rights in the creation of which Italy had taken an active part a short time before. Austria-Hungary did not neglect to inform neutral powers at once that the blockade was not legal.

"For more than two years the central powers hesitated. Only then, and after long and careful consideration of pros and cons, did they begin to return like for like and attacked the enemy on the sea. As the only ones of the belligerents who had done everything to secure the existing treaties which were to guarantee to neutrals the freedom of the seas, they felt with pained hearts the law of the hour which commanded them to violate this freedom. But they took this step to fulfill the paramount duty toward their peoples and from the conviction that it would help the principle of the freedom of the seas to be victorious.

"The proclamations which they issued last January are apparently directed only against the rights of neutrals. In reality they serve toward the restoration of these rights, which their enemies have incessantly violated and which, if they were victors, they would destroy forever. Thus the submarines which are cruising around the English coast announce to peoples who need the sea—and what people does not want coasts?—that the day is not far off when the flags of all states, in the glory of their newly won freedom, can freely fly over the seas.

"We are sure, we hope, that this announcement will find an echo everywhere where neutral peoples live and that it will especially be understood by the great people of the United States, whose most illustrious representative has during the war defended with flaming words the freedom of the seas as the highway of all nations.

"If the people and government of the United States keep in mind that the blockade proclaimed by Great Britain is not only meant to wear down the central powers by starvation but aims at subjecting the seas to her rule, in order to establish in this manner her tyranny over all nations, while on the other hand the blockade of England and her allies only serves to make these powers incline toward peace with honor and a guaranty to all nations of the freedom of sea traffic and sea commerce and thereby a secured existence, then the question which of the two parties has the right on its side is already decided. Though the central powers have no desire in this war to beg for allies, they yet believe that they will be entitled to look to neutrals to appreciate their efforts to revise in the interest of all the principles of international law and equal rights of nations.

"In replying now to the question put in the American note of Feb. 13 the Austro-Hungarian government remarks, first, that in the exchange of notes referring to the cases of the Ancona and the Persia it restricted itself to defining its attitude to concrete questions which individually arose, without laying down its fundamental legal conception. But in its note of Oct. 19, 1915, referring to the Ancona case, it reserved to itself the right to bring up for discussion at a later date difficult international questions which arise in connection with submarine warfare. If it now refers to this reservation and now briefly discusses the question of sinking enemy vessels, to which that note refers, it is guided by the desire to show the American government that now, as heretofore, it strictly adheres to the assurance already given and endeavors by clearing up

that important question arising from submarine warfare, because it touches the laws of humanity, to avoid misunderstandings between the monarchy and the American union.

"Above all, the Austro-Hungarian government desires to emphasize that it is also its opinion that the thesis set up by the American government, which also is represented in various learned records, that enemy merchantmen, apart from cases of attempted flight and resistance, must not be destroyed without precautions being taken for the safety of the persons aboard, forms, so to say, the kernel of the whole subject. Regarded from a higher standpoint, this thesis can of course be ranked in a further suggestive connection, and from that view its domain of application can be marked out more exactly.

"From the laws of humanity, which the Austro-Hungarian government and the Washington cabinet take in the same manner as judging the lines, the more general principle can be derived that when executing the right of destroying enemy merchantmen the loss of human life should as far as possible be avoided. To this principle the belligerent can only do justice by issuing warning before exercising the right. Therein he can choose the way which the aforementioned thesis of the American government indicates, according to which the commander of the war vessel himself gives warning, so that the crew and passengers could bring themselves into safety in the last moment, or the government of belligerent states can, if this is recognized as an inevitable necessity of war, issue warning of full effect also before the departure of the vessel which is to be sunk, or, finally, it can, if it establishes extensive measures against enemy sea trade, employ a general warning for all enemy vessels in question.

"That the principle, according to which care must be taken for the safety of the persons aboard, undergoes exceptions the American government itself recognized. But the Austro-Hungarian government believes that destruction without warning is admissible not only when a vessel flees or offers resistance. It appears to mention only one example—that the character of the vessel itself also must be taken into consideration. Merchantmen or other private vessels which carry a military garrison or arms aboard in order to commit hostile acts of any kind may, according to valid right, be destroyed without hesitation.

"The principle that neutrals in war time also should enjoy the advantages of freedom of the seas refers only to neutral vessels, not to neutral persons on board enemy vessels, because belligerents, as is well known, are entitled to prevent the enemy's sea traffic as far as they are able. Being in possession of the necessary war means and considering it necessary for the attainment of their war aims, they can prohibit sea traffic of enemy merchantmen on pain of their destruction, provided they have previously announced this to be their intention, so that every one, whether enemy or neutral, may be enabled to avoid endangering life. Even if doubts should arise regarding the justifiableness of such procedure and if the enemy should threaten reprisals, then this would be an affair for settlement between the belligerents only, who, as generally recognized, are entitled to make the high seas the scene of military operations and to oppose any interference with their enterprises and to decide for themselves what measures should be taken against enemy sea traffic.

"In such cases neutrals have no other legitimate interest and therefore no other legal claim, than that the belligerent inform them in time of prohibitions directed to the enemy, that they can avoid intrusting their lives and their goods to enemy vessels.

"The Austro-Hungarian government can suppose that the Washington cabinet will agree with these explanations which, according to the Austro-Hungarian government's conviction, are unassailable; as otherwise, disputing their correctness would, doubtless, be tantamount to saying—which certainly does not correspond to the opinion of the United States—that neutrals must

be free to interfere with military operations of belligerents or even directly assume the office of judging as to the war means which are to be employed against enemies.

"It appears that it also would be flagrant misunderstanding if a neutral government, only to enable its subjects to travel on enemy vessels while they as readily and even with far greater security could use neutral vessels, should fail to arms with a belligerent power, which, perhaps, was fighting for its existence, not to speak of the most serious abuses for which the road would be left to waylay the vessel by certain signals, to enter into communication with the captain, to examine the ship's papers, draw up a protocol and, if necessary, take an inventory, etc.

"Fulfillment of these duties presupposes naturally that the war vessel has full certainty that the merchantman, on its part, also will act peacefully. Without doubt such certainty does not exist if the merchantman possesses armament which is sufficient to fight the war vessel. It can hardly be expected to discharge its duties under the muzzle of guns, whatever their purpose may be; without mentioning the fact that merchantmen of the entente powers, despite all assurances to the contrary, are—as this has been proved—provided with arms for an aggressive purpose and also use them for this purpose.

"It would also be a misinterpretation of the duties of humanity to demand that crews of war vessels expose themselves without defense to arms of the enemy. No state could value its duties of humanity toward the legal defenders of the fatherland less than its duties toward subjects of foreign powers. The Austro-Hungarian government, therefore, could have stated from conviction that its promise made to the Washington cabinet did not extend, from the very beginning, to armed merchantmen, because they, according to the valid principle and right which restrict hostilities to organized forces, are to be regarded as pirate vessels, which may be destroyed.

"As history shows, it was never permitted under general international law that merchantmen oppose the exercise of the right of capture by war vessels. Even if a regulation of such kind could be found, this would not prove that vessels should be allowed to arm themselves. It must also be taken into consideration that the arming of merchantmen would completely transform warfare on the sea, and that such a transformation cannot correspond with the intentions of those who endeavor to bring to bear the principles of humanity in warfare on sea. In fact, since the abolition of privateering no government until a few years ago has thought in the least of arming merchantmen.

"At the second peace conference, which was occupied with all questions of naval war law, the arming of merchantmen was mentioned only once. This utterance, however, is significant, because it was made by high officers, who freely declared: 'When a warship proposes to stop and visit a merchant ship, the commander before launching a small boat will cause a cannon shot to be fired. A cannon shot is the best guaranty that can be given. Merchant ships have no cannon on board.'

"Notwithstanding that, Austria-Hungary adhered to her promise also as regards this question. In the mentioned circular note neutrals were warned in time against intrusting their persons and property to armed vessels. The issued measure was not put in force at once, but a period of grace was given in order to enable neutrals to leave armed vessels which they had already boarded. Finally, Austro-Hungarian war vessels themselves have been instructed, even in the case of encountering armed enemy merchantmen, if, in view of the circumstances, it is possible, to issue a warning and take care of the rescue of passengers.

The statement of the American embassy that the armed British steamers *Secundo*, *Uno* and *Welsh Prince* were torpedoed by Austro-Hungarian submarines without warning is erroneous. [The *Secundo* and *Uno* are listed in marine registers as Norwegian vessels.] The Austro-Hun-

garian government meanwhile received information that no Austro-Hungarian war vessels took part in the sinking of these steamers.

"In the same manner as in the repeatedly mentioned circular note, the Austro-Hungarian government—and therewith it comes back to the question of intensified submarine warfare—as mentioned at the beginning of this aide memoire and also in its declaration of Jan. 31 of the current year, issued a warning to all neutrals by fixing a certain period.

"Moreover, the whole declaration represents in essence nothing else but a warning—namely, that no merchantmen will be allowed to enter the sea areas exactly described in the declaration.

"Moreover, Austro-Hungarian war vessels are instructed if possible to warn merchantmen encountered in these areas and to bring into safety the crews and passengers. The Austro-Hungarian government also possesses numerous reports that crews and passengers of vessels which have been destroyed in these areas have been brought into safety. For the eventual losses of human life which nevertheless should occur in the destruction of armed vessels or such encountered in the barred zone the Austro-Hungarian government can take no responsibility.

"Moreover, it can be pointed out that Austro-Hungarian submarines solely are operating in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, and that, therefore, an encroachment of American interests is hardly to be feared from Austro-Hungarian war vessels. In view of everything mentioned in the beginning of this aide memoire, there need hardly be an assurance that the barricading of sea areas described in the declaration does not aim at destruction of human life or even its endangering. But apart from the higher aim of sparing further suffering to mankind by shortening the war, and solely to place Great Britain and her allies, who, without an effective blockade over the coasts of the central powers, prevent the sea traffic of neutrals with these powers in the same isolation, the step is taken to render them by this pressure

more pliable toward a peace which bears in itself a guaranty and is durable.

"That Austria-Hungary uses different means is especially caused by circumstances over which mankind has no power. The Austro-Hungarian government is convinced that it has done everything in its power to avoid human losses. It would attain this aim, which is intended by the central powers, most quickly and most certainly if in those sea areas no single human life were lost and no single life were endangered.

"Summarizing, the Austro-Hungarian government can state that the assurance given to the Washington cabinet in the Ancona case and which has been renewed in the Persia case has neither been abolished nor restricted by its declaration of Feb. 10, 1916, and Jan. 31, 1917. Within this assurance it will also in the future, united with its allies, do everything so that the peoples on earth will soon participate in the blessings of peace.

"If in the prosecution of this aim, which, as is well known, finds full sympathy in the Washington cabinet, it sees itself obliged to prevent neutral sea traffic in certain sea areas, in justification of this measure it will point not so much to the attitude of the enemy, which it considers not at all worthy of imitation, but it will point out that Austria-Hungary, by reason of the obstinacy and malignity of her enemies, who intend her destruction, has been placed in a state of self-defense than which history knows no more typical example.

"As the Austro-Hungarian government finds inspiration in the consciousness that the fight which Austria-Hungary is waging serves not only for maintenance of its vital interests but also for realization of equal rights of all states, it lays the greatest stress in this last and most severe period of the war, which, as it deeply deplores, demands sacrifices also from friends, on the confirmation by word and deed that the principle of humanity guides it, in the same manner as the law of respect for the interests of neutral peoples."

FLAG DAY ADDRESS.

Before a large audience gathered near the Washington monument in Washington, D. C., June 14, 1917, to celebrate Flag day President Wilson made the following address:

"My Fellow Citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag day, because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people.

"We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battle field upon which Americans have borne arms since the revolution?

"These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has

always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

"It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the imperial German government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that their agents diligently spread sedition among us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of those agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce.

"They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her, and that not by indirection, but by direct suggestion from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

"But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it, and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war, because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

"The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations, which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose.

"They have regarded the smaller states in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations, to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of German destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers. But the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying and were glad to go forward unmolested filling the thrones of Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting their fires in Persia.

"The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

"Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the east. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally converted the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else. It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Roumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the east.

"These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. They could be kept quiet only by the presence or the constant threat of armed men. They would live under a common power only by sheer compulsion and await the day of revolution. But the German military statesmen had reckoned with all that and were ready to deal with it in their own way.

"And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution! Look how things stand. Austria is at their mercy. It has acted, not upon its own initiative or upon the choice of its own people, but at Berlin's dictation ever since the war began. Its people now desire peace, but cannot have it until leave is granted from Berlin. The so called central powers are, in fact, but a single power. Serbia is at its mercy, should its hands be busy for a moment freed. Bulgaria has consented to its will and Roumania is overrun. The Turkish armies, which Germans trained, are serving Germany, certainly not themselves, and the guns of German warships lying in the harbor at Constantinople remind Turkish statesmen every day that they have no choice but to take their orders from Berlin. From Hamburg to the Persian gulf the net is spread.

"Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more—not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage. A little of the talk has been published, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German government would be willing to accept. That government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go farther; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

"The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding seem very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now, with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it; an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities.

"Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fall their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England. In the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within the menage. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fall the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

"Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of

liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen, whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and the men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in western Europe, and a counter-revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom, and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

"The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia, and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the imperial German government can get access. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

"But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves also in every accent. It is

only friends and partisans of the German government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries, and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a peoples' war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government among all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included, and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrisies and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We are to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

WILSON TO AMERICAN LABOR.

In an address before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12, President Wilson said:

"Mr. President, delegates of the American Federation of Labor, ladies and gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your executive committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this above all other times in our history is the time for common counsel, for the drawing not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation together.

"I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

"I am introduced to you as the president of the United States, and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow citizens who has come here to speak not the words of authority but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception and act upon a new platform, elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, elevated to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind.

"I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is, it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history, and in my view this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

"The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war.

"Remember what the position of Germany in

the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievements.

"Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label 'Made in Germany' was a guarantee of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world, and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition.

"She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance.

"We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, those statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American city ever grew; her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest, and yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied.

"You have one part of the answer to the question why she was not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the government has not laid its hands to direct it, and when necessity arose, control it.

"You have only to ask any man whom you meet who is familiar with the conditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of international competition, to find out the methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders.

"If they could not sell their goods cheaper than

we could sell ours at a profit to themselves they could get a subsidy from the government which made it possible to sell them cheaper anyhow, and the conditions of competition were thus controlled in large measure by the German government itself. But that did not satisfy the German government.

"All the while there was lying behind its thoughts, in its dreams of the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority.

"I suppose few of you have thought much about the Berlin to Bagdad railway. The Berlin to Bagdad railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far—because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there.

"Look at the map of Europe now. Germany, in thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace, talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

"Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan states, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of German power inserted into the heart of the world.

"If she can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it, always provided, for I feel bound to put this proviso in, always provided the present influences that control the German government continue to control it.

"I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by free people.

"You know how many intimations come to us from one of the central powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief central power; and you know that it means that the people in that central power know that if the war ends as it stands they will in effect themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the peoples of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be so absorbed and dominated.

"Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

"May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force? Any body of free men that compounds with the present German government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story. Any man in America, or anywhere else, who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

"What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for

them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.

"You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Col. House, to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I did not send him on a peace mission: I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that this is the way to get peace, if you want it for more than a few minutes.

"All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country and the productivity of this country is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

"When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way, I don't mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty. If we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world, then we must stand together night and day until the job is finished.

"While we are fighting for freedom we must see, among other things, that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do—see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked.

"That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers. And, if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision, and his statesmanlike sense of what is to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in a corral.

"Now to 'stand the ground' means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy. If the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted, and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone.

"You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same. And I believe that I am speaking of my own experience not only but of the experiences of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

"I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance. But in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business everybody on both sides has got to transact business, and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing. Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face.

"I can differ with a man much more radically when he isn't in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then the awkward thing is that he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. And, therefore, we must insist in every instance that the parties come into each other's presence and there discuss the issues between them, and not separately in places which have no communication with each other.

"I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of a past generation, Charles Lamb. He was with a group of friends and he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. I ought to say that Lamb suffered a little. And one of his friends said, Why, Charles, I didn't know that you knew so and so?"

"Oh," he said, "I don't. I can't hate a man I know."

"There is a great deal of human nature, of very pleasant human nature, in that saying. It is hard to hate a man you know, I must admit. And parenthetically, that there are some politicians whose methods I do not believe in, but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics with me I would love to be with them. And so it is all along the line in serious matters and things less serious."

"We are all of the same clay and spirit and we can get together if we desire to get together."

"Therefore my counsel to you is this:

"Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage."

"I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy."

"I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States."

"There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause."

"Why, gentlemen, look what it means. We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men

have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form of or development of law and institution. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands."

"I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate, and the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on."

"There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and bidding in distant markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some of these instrumentalities may be devised, but whether they are or not, we must use those we have, and upon every occasion where it is necessary have such an instrumentality originated."

"And so, my fellow citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so, and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country. I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing and say to them, 'I am with you if you are with me.' And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States."

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

President Wilson on Oct. 6, 1917, approved the trading with the enemy act, which is given in full on another page of this issue, and by an executive order signed Oct. 12, 1917, established the administrative machinery to carry out the provisions of the law. The proclamation follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by 'An act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 6, 1917, and by title VII. of the act, approved June 15, 1917, entitled, 'An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States and for other purposes' (hereinafter designated as the espionage act), I hereby make the following orders and rules and regulations:

WAR TRADE BOARD.

1. I hereby establish a war trade board, to be composed of representatives respectively of the secretary of state, of the secretary of the treasury, of the secretary of agriculture, of the secretary of commerce, of the food administrator and of the United States shipping board.

2. I hereby vest in said board the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse licenses, for the exportation of all articles, except coin, bullion or currency, the exportation or taking of which out of the United States may be restricted by proclamations heretofore or hereafter issued by me under said title VII. of the espionage act.

3. I further hereby vest in said war trade board the power and authority to issue, upon

such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, licenses for the importation of all articles the importation of which may be restricted by any proclamation hereafter issued by me under section 2 of the trading with the enemy act.

4. I further hereby vest in said war trade board the power and authority not vested in other officers by subsequent provisions of this order to issue, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, licenses to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, to or from, or for, or on account of, on or behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

5. I further hereby vest in said war trade board the power and authority, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, to issue to every enemy or ally of enemy, other than enemy or ally of enemy insurance or re-insurance companies, doing business within the United States through an agency, or branch office, or otherwise, applying therefor within thirty days of Oct. 6, 1917, licenses temporary or otherwise to continue to do business, or said board may withhold or refuse the same.

6. And I further hereby vest in said war trade board the executive administration of the provisions of section 4 (b) of the trading with the enemy act relative to granting licenses to enemies and enemy allies to assume or use other names than those by which they were known

at the beginning of the war. And I hereby authorize said board to issue licenses not inconsistent with the provisions of law or to withhold or to refuse licenses to any enemy, or ally of enemy, or partnership of which an enemy or ally of enemy is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, to assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or ally of enemy or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war.

7. I hereby revoke the executive order of Aug. 21, 1917, creating the exports administrative board; all proclamations, rules, regulations and instructions made or given by me under title VII. of the espionage act and now being administered by the exports administrative board are hereby continued, confirmed and made applicable to the war trade board, and all employees of the exports administrative board are hereby transferred to and continued employees of the war trade board in the same capacities, and said war trade board is hereby authorized to exercise, without interruption, the powers heretofore exercised by said exports administrative board.

8. The said war trade board is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred. And I hereby vest in the war trade board the power conferred upon the president by section 5 (a) to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper for the exercise of the power conferred upon said board.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

9. I hereby establish a war trade council to be composed of the secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce, the food administrator and the chairman of the shipping board, and I hereby authorize and direct the said war trade council thus constituted to act in an advisory capacity in such matters under said acts as may be referred to them by the president of the war trade board.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

10. I hereby vest in the secretary of the treasury the executive administration of any investigation, regulation or prohibition of any transaction in foreign exchange, export or earmarking of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or currency, transfers of credit in any form (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country or between residents of one or more foreign countries by any person within the United States, and I hereby vest in the secretary of the treasury the authority and power to require any person engaged in any such transaction to furnish under oath complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed.

11. I further hereby vest in the secretary of the treasury the executive administration of the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3 of the trading with the enemy act relative to sending, or taking out of, or bringing into, or attempting to send, take out of, or bring into, the United States, any letter, writing or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail; and of the sending, taking or transmitting, or attempting to send, take or transmit, out of the United States, any letter, or other writing, book, map, plan or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy. And said secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue licenses, to send, take or transmit out of the United States anything otherwise forbidden by said subsection (c) and give such consent or grant such exemption in

respect thereto as is not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

12. I further authorize the secretary of the treasury to grant a license under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same to any "enemy" or "ally of enemy" insurance or reinsurance company doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office or otherwise, which shall make application within thirty days of Oct. 6, 1917.

13. I hereby authorize and direct the secretary of the treasury, for the purpose of such executive administration, to take such measures, adopt such administrative procedure, and use such agency or agencies as he may from time to time deem necessary and proper for that purpose. The proclamation of the president, dated Sept. 7, 1917, made under authority vested in him by title VII. of said act of congress, approved June 15, 1917, shall remain in full force and effect. The executive order, dated Sept. 7, 1917, made under the authority of said title, shall remain in full force and effect until new regulations shall have been established by the president or by the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, and thereupon shall be superseded.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.

14. I hereby establish a censorship board, to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, the postmaster-general, the war trade board and the chairman of the committee on public information.

15. And I hereby vest in said censorship board the executive administration of the rules, regulations and proclamations from time to time established by the president under subsection (d) of section 3 of the trading with the enemy act, for the censorship of communications by mail, cable, radio or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country from time to time specified by the president, or carried by any vessel or other means of transportation touching at any port, place or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country.

16. The said censorship board is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

17. I further hereby vest in the federal trade commission the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law or to withhold or refuse the same to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States to file and prosecute applications in the country of an enemy or ally of enemy for letters patent or for registration of trade-mark, print, label or copyright, and to pay the fees required by law and the customary agents' fees, the maximum amount of which in each case shall be subject to the control of such commission; or to pay to any enemy or ally of enemy any tax, annuity or fee which may be required by the laws of such enemy or ally of enemy nation in relation to patents, trade-marks, prints, labels and copyrights.

18. I hereby vest in the federal trade commission the power and authority to issue, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 (c) of the trading with the enemy act, upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse a license to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States, to manufacture or cause to be manufactured a machine, manufacture composition of matter, or design, or to carry on or cause to be carried on a process under any patent, or to use any trade-mark, print, label or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy, at any time during the present war; and also to fix the prices of articles and products manufactured under such licenses, necessary to the health of

the military and the naval forces of the United States, or the successful prosecution of the war; and to prescribe the fee which may be charged for such license, not exceeding \$100, and not exceeding 1 per centum of the fund deposited by the licensee with the alien property custodian as provided by law.

19. I hereby further vest in the said federal trade commission the executive administration of the provisions of section 10 (d) of the trading with the enemy act, the power and authority to prescribe the form of and time and manner of filing statements of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license and of the prices received and the times at which the licensee shall make payments to the alien property custodian, and the amounts of said payments, in accordance with the trading with the enemy act.

20. I further hereby vest in the federal trade commission the power and authority, whenever in its opinion the publication of an invention or the granting of a patent may be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or may assist the enemy, or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, to order that the invention be kept secret and the grant of letters patent withheld until the end of the war.

21. The said federal trade commission is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

22. I hereby vest in the postmaster-general the executive administration of all the provisions (except the penal provisions) of section 19 of the trading with the enemy act, relating to the printing, publishing or circulation in any foreign language of any news item, editorial or other printed matter respecting the government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war or any matter relating thereto, and the filing with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit of a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published in such print, newspaper or publication, and the issuance of permits for the printing, publication and distribution thereof free from said restriction. And the postmaster-general is authorized and empowered to issue such permits upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law and to refuse, withhold or revoke the same.

23. The sum of \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby allotted out of the funds appropriated by the trading with the enemy act, to be expended by the postmaster-general in the administration of said section 19 thereof.

24. The postmaster-general is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

25. I hereby vest in the secretary of state the executive administration of the provisions of subsection (b) of section 3 of the trading with the enemy act, relative to any person transporting or attempting to transport any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of an enemy nation, and relative to transporting or attempting to transport by any owner, master or other person in charge of a vessel of American registry, from any place to any other place, such subject or citizen of an enemy or enemy ally.

26. And I hereby authorize and empower the secretary of state to issue licenses for such transportation of enemies and enemy allies, or to withhold or refuse the same.

27. And the said secretary of state is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred and to grant, refuse, withhold or revoke licenses thereunder.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

28. I hereby vest in the secretary of commerce the power to review the refusal of any

collector of customs, under the provisions of sections 13 and 14 of the trading with the enemy act, to clear any vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

29. I hereby vest in an alien property custodian, to be hereafter appointed, the executive administration of all the provisions of section 7 (a), section 7 (c) and section 7 (d) of the trading with the enemy act, including all power and authority to require lists and reports, and to extend the time for filing the same, conferred upon the president by the provisions of said section 7 (a), and including the power and authority conferred upon the president by the provisions of said section 7 (c), to require the conveyance, transfer, assignment, delivery or payment to himself, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of any money or other properties owing to or belonging to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any enemy or ally of an enemy, not holding a license granted under the provisions of the trading with the enemy act, which, after investigation, said alien property custodian shall determine is so owing, or so belongs, or is so held.

30. Any person who desires to make conveyance, transfer, payment, assignment or delivery, under the provisions of section 7 (d) of the trading with the enemy act, to the alien property custodian of any money or other property owing to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of an enemy, not holding a license granted as provided in the trading with the enemy act, or to whom any obligation or form of liability to such enemy or ally of an enemy is presented for payment, shall file application with the alien property custodian for consent and permit to so convey, transfer, assign, deliver or pay such money or other property to him, and said alien property custodian is hereby authorized to exercise the power and authority conferred upon the president by the provisions of said section 7 (d) and to consent and to issue permit upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

31. I further vest in the alien property custodian the executive administration of all the provisions of section 8 (a), section 8 (b) and section 9 of the trading with the enemy act, so far as said sections relate to the powers and duties of said alien property custodian.

32. I vest in the attorney-general all power and authority conferred upon the president by the provisions of section 9 of the trading with the enemy act.

33. The alien property custodian, to be hereafter appointed, is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient, and not inconsistent with law, to administer the powers hereby conferred, and he shall further have the power and authority to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of said section 7 (a), section 7 (c), section 7 (d), section 8 (a) and section 9 (b) conferred upon the president by the provisions thereof and by the provisions of section 5 (a), said rules and regulations to be duly approved by the attorney-general.

34. The alien property custodian, to be hereafter appointed, shall, "under the supervision and direction of the president, and under such rules and regulations as the president shall prescribe," have administration of all moneys (including checks and drafts payable on demand) and of all property, other than money, which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of the trading with the enemy act. In accordance with the provisions of section 6, section 10 and section 12 thereof.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, Oct. 12, 1917.

[A. Mitchell Palmer was appointed alien property custodian Oct. 20, 1917.]

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.



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GEN. TASKER H. BLISS.



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MAJ.-GEN. W. L. SIBERT.



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MAJ.-GEN. H. F. HODGES.



International Film Service.

MAJ.-GEN. T. H. BARRY.



Harris & Ewing.

MAJ.-GEN. F. H. FRENCH.



American Press Association.

MAJ.-GEN. J. F. BELL.



Hawkeye News Bureau.

MAJ.-GEN. E. H. PLUMMER.



Harris & Ewing.

MAJ.-GEN. LEONARD WOOD.



Harris & Ewing.

MAJ.-GEN. EBEN SWIFT.



Harris & Ewing.

MAJ.-GEN. J. E. KUHN.

Commander-in-Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker.
Assistant Secretary of War—William M. Ingraham.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

GENERALS.

Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff.
John J. Pershing, United States army.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

(To be appointed when army corps are organized.)

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Henry P. McCain, adjutant-general.
John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general.
Enoch H. Crowder, judge-advocate general.
William P. Black, chief of engineers.
William M. Crozier, chief of ordnance.
George O. Squier, chief signal officer.
Frank McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs.

Leonard Wood.
J. Franklin Bell.

Appointed Aug. 20, 1917, for national army:
William A. Mann.
James Parker.
Eben Swift.
Edward H. Plummer.
Edwin F. Glenn.
Augustus P. Blockson.
Henry A. Greene.
Francis H. French.
Charles J. Bailey.
George Bell, Jr.
Frederick S. Strong.

Thomas H. Barry.
Hugh L. Scott.

Harry F. Hodges.
Clarence P. Townsley.
Edwin St. J. Groble.
Francis J. Kernan.
John Biddle.
George T. Bartlett.
Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
Joseph T. Dickinson.
Charles G. Treat.
Adelbert Cronkhite.
Henry T. Allen.

William H. Sage.
Clarence R. Edwards.
John W. Ruckman.
Chase W. Kennedy.
Omar Bundy.
Harry C. Hale.
Richard M. Blatchford.
Samuel D. Sturgis.

Promoted Dec. 1, 1917:

George H. Cameron.
George W. Read.
Charles T. Menoher.

David C. Shanks.
William M. Wright.
Robert L. Bullard.
Joseph E. Kuhn.
Peyton C. March.
Charles M. Clement.
John F. O'Ryan.

Andre Brewster.
Charles H. Muir.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

William J. Nicholson.
Robert C. Van Vleet.
George K. Hunter.
Wilber E. Wilder.
Robert N. Getty.
James A. Irons.
John S. Mallory.
William D. Beach.
Samuel W. Miller.
Lloyd M. Brett.
Frederick S. Foltz.
William C. Rafferty.
James B. Erwin.
William S. Scott.
Charles L. Phillips.
Lyman W. V. Kennon.
Joseph A. Gaston.
Charles H. Barth.
Guy Carleton.
Edward Burr.
George W. McIver.

William H. Allaire.
Thomas B. Dugan.
Ira A. Haynes.
William C. Langdtt.
Samson L. Falsom.
Frederick Perkins.
Robert D. Walsh.
William P. Burnham.
William H. Johnston.
Joseph P. O'Neil.
Stephen M. Foote.
Wilds P. Richardson.
Everard E. Hatch.
Harry Taylor.
Henry D. Styer.
Benjamin C. Morse.
Grothe Hutcheson.
John D. Barrette.
Daniel B. Devore.
Beaumont B. Buck.
William F. Martin.

Robert A. Brown.
Willard A. Holbrook.
Robert E. L. Michie.
Evan M. Johnson.
Lucien G. Berry.
Mason M. Patrick.
John E. McMahon.
Benjamin A. Poore.
James H. McRae.
Walter H. Gordon.
Frank L. Winn.
Peter E. Traub.
George B. Duncan.
Julius A. Penn.
Edward M. Lewis.
Richard P. Davis.
Ernest Hinds.
Charles H. Martin.
William Weigel.
Thomas G. Hanson.
Herman Hall.
Marcus D. Cronin.
Charles S. Farnsworth.
James T. Dean.
Edmund Wittenmyer.
Michael J. Lenihan.
Mark L. Hersey.
Frank H. Albright.
Frederic D. Evans.
John L. Hayden.
Henry Jervey.
Charles H. McKinstry.
William V. Judson.
James W. McAndrew.
William G. Haan.
William L. Kenly.
E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.
William Lassiter.
George LeR. Irwin.
William S. McNair.
William J. Snow.
Henry D. Todd, Jr.
Clint C. Hearn.
Frank G. Mauldin.
George G. Gately.
Andrew Hero, Jr.
LeRoy S. Lyon.
George Blakely.

Frank W. Coe.
William R. Smith.
Charles P. Summerall.
Henry H. Whitney.
James A. Shipton.
Gordon G. Heiner.
Robert E. Steiner.
Walter A. Harris.
D. Jack Foster.
Henry R. Hill.
Hubert A. Allen.
Charles I. Martin.
Roger D. Williams.
Charles D. Gaither.
E. LeRoy Sweetser.
Louis C. Covell.
Frederick E. Resche.
Harvey C. Clark.
Arthur B. Donnelly.
Charles W. Barber.
James W. Lester.
William Willson.
William V. McMaken.
Charles C. Speaks.
Charles X. Zimmerman.
William G. Price.
Frederick W. Stillwell.
Albert J. Logan.
Christopher T. O'Neill.
John A. Hulen.
Henry Hutchings.
Cecil C. Vaughan, Jr.
Charles R. Boardman.
William E. Harvey.
George H. Harries.
Lawrence D. Tyson.
Wildor S. Metcalf.
Albert H. Blanding.
Alexander M. Tuthill.
Richard Coulter, Jr.
Edward Vollrath.
Roy Hoffman.
Charles H. Cole.
Edgar A. Woodwood.
John A. Johnson.
Randolph W. Richards.
Lloyd England.

DEPARTMENTS AND DISTRICTS.

The Northeastern Department—Embraces the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Headquarters, Boston, Mass. Commander, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District: The coast defenses of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford and Narragansett bay. Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
The Eastern Department—Embraces the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone and the island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent thereto. Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Eli P. Doyle, retired.
Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District: The coast defenses of Long Island sound, eastern New York, southern New York, Sandy Hook, the Delaware, Baltimore, the Potomac and Chesapeake bay. Headquarters, Fort Totten, N. Y.
Panama Coast Artillery District: The coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobal.
The Central Department—Embraces the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter, retired.
The Southeastern Department—Embraces the states of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and coast defenses of Galveston. Headquarters, Charleston, S. C. Commander, Maj.-Gen. William P. Duvall, retired.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District: The

coast defenses of Cape Fear, Charleston, Savannah, Tampa, Key West, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. Headquarters, Charleston, S. C.
The Southern Department—Embraces the states of Texas (except coast defenses of Galveston), Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Commander, Maj.-Gen. John W. Ruckman.
The Western Department—Embraces the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, California, Nevada and Utah and the territory of Alaska. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Maj. Arthur Murray, retired.
South Pacific Coast Artillery District: The coast defenses of San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Headquarters, Fort Miley, Cal.
North Pacific Coast Artillery District: The coast defenses of Puget sound and the Columbia. Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
The Philippine Department—Embraces all the islands of the Philippine archipelago. Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
The Hawaiian Department—Embraces the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies. Headquarters, Honolulu, H. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

The Panama Department—Embraces the Panama Canal Zone. Headquarters, Ancon, Panama. Commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence B. Townsley.

REGULAR ARMY ORGANIZATION CAMPS.

Chickamauga National park, Georgia; 6th, 11th, 17th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th regiments infantry; 11th, 22d, 23d regiments cavalry.
Douglas, Ariz.; 6th, 10th, 11th regiments field artillery.
El Paso, Tex.; 34th, 64th regiments infantry; 5th, 13th, 18th regiments field artillery.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; 10th, 45th, 46th regiments infantry.
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; 1st (except one squadron), 24th, 25th regiments cavalry.
Fort Douglas, Utah; 20th, 42d, 43d regiments infantry.
Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; 2d, 18th, 19th regiments cavalry.
Fort Myer, Virginia; 2d battalion 3d infantry; 12th regiment field artillery.
Fort Riley, Kansas; 13th, 20th, 21st regiments cavalry.
Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 19th, 47th regiments infantry; 7th, 19th, 20th regiments field artillery.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma; 2d battalion 8th regiment and 14th regiment field artillery.
Fort Snelling, Minnesota; 36th, 40th, 41st regiments infantry.
Gettysburg National park, Pennsylvania; 4th, 7th, 55th, 59th, 60th, 61st regiments infantry.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 12th (except one battalion), 62d, 63d regiments infantry.
San Antonio, Tex. (Camp Wilson); 3d (except 2d battalion), 21st regiments field artillery.
Vancouver barracks, Washington; 14th (except one battalion), 44th regiments infantry.
NATIONAL GUARD MOBILIZATION CAMPS.
Established by the war department for the national guard forces called into the federal service.
Camp Wadsworth, Calvert, S. C.; 27th division; guard from New York state; Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding.
Camp Hancock, Wheeler, Ga.; 28th division; guard from Pennsylvania; Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Clement, commanding.
Camp McClellan, near Anniston, Ala.; 29th division; guard from New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia; Maj.-Gen. C. G. Morton, commanding.
Camp Sevier, near Greenville, S. C.; 30th division; guard from Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia; Maj.-Gen. J. F. Morrison, commanding.
Camp Wheeler, near Macon, Ga.; 31st division; guard from Georgia, Alabama and Florida; Maj.-Gen. F. J. Kernan, commanding.

Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.; 32d division; guard from Michigan and Wisconsin; Maj.-Gen. James Parker, commanding.

Camp Logan, near Houston, Tex.; 33d division; guard from Illinois; Maj.-Gen. George Bell, Jr., commanding.

Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.; 34th division; guard from Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota; Maj.-Gen. A. P. Blocksom, commanding.

Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; 35th division; guard from Missouri and Kansas; Maj.-Gen. W. M. Wright, commanding.

Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.; 36th division; guard from Texas and Oklahoma; Maj.-Gen. E. St. J. Greble, commanding.

Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 37th division; guard from Ohio; Maj.-Gen. C. G. Treat, commanding.

Camp Shelby, near Hattiesburg, Miss.; 38th division; guard from Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia; Maj.-Gen. W. H. Sage, commanding.

Camp Beauregard, near Alexandria, La.; 39th division; guard from Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana; Maj.-Gen. H. C. Hodges, commanding.

Camp Kearney, near San Diego, Cal.; 40th division; guard from California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado; Maj.-Gen. F. S. Strong, commanding.

Camp Fremont, near Charlotte, N. C.; 41st division; guard from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming; Maj.-Gen. H. Liggett, commanding.

Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.; 42d ("Rainbow") division; guard from twenty-seven states as follows:
Division headquarters troop (2d troop, Louisiana cavalry).
149th division machine gun battalion (3d battalion, 4th Pa. inf.).
150th machine gun battalion (Cos. E, F and G, 2d Wis. inf.).
165th infantry (69th N. Y. inf.).
166th infantry (4th O. inf.).
151st machine gun battalion (Cos. B, C and E, 2d Ga. inf.).
167th infantry (4th Ala. inf.).
168th infantry (3d Iowa inf.).
149th field artillery (1st Ill. field art.).
150th field artillery (1st Ind. field art.).
151st field artillery (1st Minn. field art.).
117th trench mortar battery (3d and 4th cos. Maryland coast art.).
117th engineers (1st separate bat. engineers, S. C.; 1st separate bat. engineers, Cal.).
117th field signal battalion (Mo.).
117th headquarters train and military police (coast art. corps, Va.).
117th engineer train (N. C.).
117th ammunition train (Kas.).
117th supply train (Tex.).
117th sanitary train, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th ambulance companies (Mich., N. J., Tenn. and Okla.).
1st, 2d, 3d and 4th field hospital companies (D. C., Neb., Col. and Ore.).
Maj.-Gen. William A. Mann, commanding.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Established by the secretary of war under authority of Sec. 54, national defense act.

FIRST SERIES.

May 15 to Aug. 15, 1917; total number of men admitted, 40,000.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.; for six New England states and for part of New York; two camps; admitted 5,000; Lieut.-Col. Paul A. Wolf, commanding.

Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; for New York (part) and Pennsylvania (part); admitted 2,500; Col. William R. Sample, commanding.

Fort Niagara, near Lewiston, N. Y.; for Pennsylvania (part); admitted, 2,500; Col. J. W. Heavey, commanding.

Fort Myer, Va., near Washington, D. C.; for New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of

Columbia and Virginia; admitted, 2,500; Col. Charles F. Fenton, commanding.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga, Tenn.; for North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; admitted, 2,500; Col. Herbert J. Slocum, commanding.

Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga.; for Georgia, Alabama and Florida; admitted, 2,500; Col. Charles R. Noyes, commanding.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, Ind.; for Ohio and West Virginia and for Indiana and Kentucky; two camps; admitted, 5,000; Col. Edwin P. Glenn, commanding.

Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill.; for Illinois and for Wisconsin and Michigan; two camps; admitted, 5,000; Col. William J. Nicholson, commanding.

Fort Logan H. Roots, near Little Rock, Ark.; for Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana; admitted, 2,500; Col. R. L. Bullard, commanding.

Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minn.; for Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska; admitted, 2,500; Col. William H. Sage, commanding.

Fort Riley, near Junction City, Kas.; for Missouri, Kansas and Colorado; admitted, 2,500; Col. T. R. Rivers, commanding.

Leon Springs, near San Antonio, Tex.; for Oklahoma and Texas; admitted, 2,500; Col. William R. Scott, commanding.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; for Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico; admitted, 2,500; Col. Frederick W. Sladen, commanding.

SECOND SERIES.

Aug. 27 to Nov. 26, 1917; total number of men admitted, 20,669.

Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; for six New England states and New York (part); admitted, 2,741; Col. Paul A. Wolf, commanding.

Fort Niagara, N. Y.; for New York (part) and Pennsylvania; admitted, 1,231; Col. J. W. Heavey, commanding.

Fort Myer, Va.; for New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia; admitted, 1,300; Col. C. W. Fenton, commanding.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; for Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Florida; admitted, 3,323; Col. H. J. Slocum, commanding.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; for Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky; admitted, 2,394; Maj. Alvan C. Read, commanding.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.; for Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado; admitted, 3,660; Lieut.-Col. James A. Ryan, commanding.

Fort Snelling, Minn.; for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa; admitted, 1,479; Col. J. D. Leitch, commanding.

Leon Springs, Tex.; for Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; admitted, 2,589; Lieut.-Col. J. D. L. Hartman, commanding.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; for Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California; admitted, 1,379; Col. Frederick W. Sladen, commanding.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa; for colored officers; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Ballou, commanding.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Allentown, Pa.; 150 students (ambulance corps).
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1,200 students.
Fort Des Moines, Ia.; 75 students (colored).
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1,300 students.
Fort Riley, Kas.; 900 students.

NATIONAL ARMY CANTONMENTS.

Following is a list of the camps established by the war department for the training of the new national army, the members of which were chosen under the selective draft law. The name of each camp, its location, the division number and apportionment by states and camps of the first 687,000 men drafted are given in order in the following list:

Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich.; 85th division; Michigan, 30,291; Wisconsin (part),

5,205; total, 35,496; Maj.-Gen. J. T. Dickman, commanding.

Camp Devens, near Ayer, Mass.; 76th division; Maine, 1,821; New Hampshire, 1,204; Vermont, 1,049; Massachusetts, 20,586; Connecticut, 10,997; Rhode Island, 1,801; New York (part), 6,000; total, 43,438; Maj.-Gen. H. F. Hodges, commanding.

Camp Dix, near Wrightstown, N. J.; 78th division; New Jersey, 20,665; Delaware, 1,202; New York (part), 20,241; total, 42,108; Maj.-Gen. C. W. Kennedy, commanding.

Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Ia.; 88th division; North Dakota, 5,606; Minnesota, 17,854; Iowa, 12,749; Illinois (part), 9,503; total, 45,712; Maj.-Gen. E. H. Plummer, commanding.

Camp Funston, near Fort Riley, Kas.; 89th division; Kansas, 6,439; Missouri, 18,660; South Dakota, 2,717; Nebraska, 3,185; Colorado, 4,753; New Mexico, 2,292; Arizona, 3,472; total, 46,513; Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding.

Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga.; 82d division; Tennessee, 14,523; Georgia, 18,337; Alabama (part), 7,920; total, 40,785; Maj.-Gen. Eben Swift, commanding.

Camp Grant, near Rockford, Ill.; 86th division; Illinois (part), 32,016; Wisconsin (part), 7,171; Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

Camp Jackson, near Columbia, S. C.; 81st division; South Carolina, 10,081; North Carolina, 15,974; Porto Rico, 12,833; Florida, 6,325; total, 45,213; Maj.-Gen. F. H. French, commanding.

Camp Lee, near Petersburg, Va.; 80th division; Virginia, 13,985; Pennsylvania (part), 24,000; West Virginia, 9,101; total, 47,086; Maj.-Gen. A. Cronkite, commanding.

Camp Lewis, American Lake (near Tacoma), Wash.; 91st division; Washington, 7,296; Alaska, 696; Oregon, 717; California, 23,060; Idaho, 2,287; Nevada, 1,051; Montana, 7,872; Wyoming, 810; Utah, 2,370; total, 46,159; Maj.-Gen. H. A. Greene, commanding.

Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.; 79th division; District of Columbia, 323; Pennsylvania (part), 32,859; Maryland, 7,096; total, 40,884; Maj.-Gen. J. E. Kuhn, commanding.

Camp Pike, near Little Rock, Ark.; 87th division; Arkansas, 10,267; Louisiana, 13,582; Mississippi, 10,801; Alabama, 5,692; total, 40,342; Maj.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis, commanding.

Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, O.; 83d division; Ohio, 38,773; Pennsylvania (part), 4,000; total, 42,773; Maj.-Gen. B. F. Glynn, commanding.

Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky.; 84th division; Kentucky, 14,236; Indiana, 17,510; Illinois (part), 10,134; total, 41,880; Maj.-Gen. H. C. Hale, commanding.

Camp Travis, near San Antonio, Tex.; 90th division; Texas, 30,545; Oklahoma, 15,564; total, 46,109; Maj.-Gen. H. T. Allen, commanding.

Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.; 77th division; New York (part), 43,000; Maj.-Gen. J. F. Bell, commanding.

SOURCE OF CAMP NAMES.

The names for the thirty-two national army and national guard camps were chosen by a board of which Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, chief of the war college division, U. S. A., was the chief. The officers after whom the camps were named were:

Camp Devens—Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. V., civil war.

Camp Upton—Maj.-Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., civil war.

Camp Dix—Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, U. S. V., civil war.

Camp Meade—Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. A., Mexican and civil wars.

Camp Lee—Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., Mexican and civil wars.

Camp Jackson—Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson, U. S. A. (president 1829-1837).

Camp Gordon—Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Gordon, C. S. A., civil war.

Camp Sherman—Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. A., Mexican and civil wars.

Camp Taylor—Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor, U. S. A. (president 1849-1850).

Camp Custer—Maj.-Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. A., U. S. V., civil and Indian wars.

Camp Grant—Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A., Mexican and civil wars; president 1869-1877.

Camp Pike—Brig.-Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, U. S. A., explorer.

Camp Dodge—Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V., civil war.

Camp Funston—Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., Spanish-American war.

Camp Travis—Lieut.-Col. W. B. Travis, defender of Alamo, 1836.

Camp Lewis—Meriwether Lewis, explorer.

Camp Greene—Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene, war of revolution.

Camp Wadsworth—Maj.-Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V., civil war.

Camp Hancock—Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A., Mexican and civil wars.

Camp McClellan—Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A., Mexican and civil wars.

Camp Sevier—Col. John Sevier, 1777-1781, war of revolution.

Camp Wheeler—Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. A., civil and Spanish-American wars.

Camp MacArthur—Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., civil and Spanish-American wars.

Camp Logan—Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. V., civil war.

Camp Cody—William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), scout for U. S. A., 1868-1872.

Camp Doniphan—Col. A. W. Doniphan, Mexican war.

Camp Bowie—Col. James Bowie, killed at Alamo, 1836.

Camp Sheridan—Maj.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., civil war.

Camp Shelby—Col. Isaac Shelby, revolutionary war.

Camp Beauregard—Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A., Mexican and civil wars.

Camp Kearney—Brig.-Gen. S. W. Kearney, U. S. A., Mexican war.

Camp Fremont—Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A., explorer.

HOSPITALS.

Thirty-two hospitals, or one for each of the national army and national guard camps, were erected at a total cost of approximately \$14,500,000. Those at the national army cantonments cost \$500,000 each and those at the national guard camps \$400,000 each, the lower cost of the latter being due to the fact that they are in the south where heating is not required. Provision was made for 10 per cent of the troops at each camp. The hospitals were constructed according to a uniform plan with complete modern equipment and at least 1,000 beds in each. The hospital and auxiliary buildings at each camp averaged seventy, the ground space required being about sixty acres.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The following statement outlining the new army organization for overseas service was made public by the war department Sept. 22, 1917:

STRENGTH OF INFANTRY REGIMENT.

At maximum strength an infantry regiment will comprise 103 officers and 3,652 men. It will be made up as follows, the figures including officers and men:

1 headquarters and headquarters company...	303
3 battalions of 4 rifle companies each.....	3,078
1 supply company.....	140
1 machine gun company.....	178
1 medical detachment.....	56

3,755

Each rifle company has a strength of 250 men and 6 officers. It is composed of a company headquarters (2 officers and 28 men) and four platoons. Each platoon includes:

1 headquarter.....	2
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers.....	22
2 sections riflemen, 12 each.....	24
1 section auto riflemen (4 guns).....	11

69

The machine gun company has 6 officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters (3 officers and 21 men), 3 platoons (each with 1 officer and 46 men), and a train (13 men). Its armament is 12 machine guns of heavy type and 4 spare guns.

TRANSPORTATION AND EQUIPMENT.

The transportation equipment of the regiment is: 22 combat wagons, 16 rolling kitchens, 22 baggage and ration wagons, 16 ration carts, 15 water carts, 3 medical carts, 24 machine gun carts, 59 riding horses, 8 riding mules, 32 draft mules, 2 motorcycles with side cars, 1 motor car, 42 bicycles.

New fighting equipment for each regiment, in addition to the usual rifles, bayonets, pistols, etc., includes 480 trench knives (40 to each company), 192 automatic rifles (16 to each company), and 3 one-pounder cannon manned by the one-pounder cannon platoon of the regimental headquarters company.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY.

Each regimental headquarters company is made up of 7 officers and 294 men, as follows:

One headquarters platoon (93 officers and men) including 1 staff section (36 officers and men), 1 orderlies' section (29 men), 1 band section (28 men).

One signal platoon (77 officers and men) including 1 telephone section (51 men), 1 section with headquarters (10 men), 1 section with 3 battalions (16 officers and men).

One sappers' and bombers' platoon (43 officers and men) including 1 section sappers (9 men) for digging and special work, 1 section bombers (34 officers and men).

One pioneer platoon (55 officers and men) for engineer work.

One one-pounder cannon platoon (33 officers and men).

INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

The following summary of the organization of an infantry division completes the general outline of organization of the United States army for service in Europe. The figures are the total of officers and men for each entry. Each infantry division comprises:

1 division headquarters	164
1 machine gun battalion of 4 companies.....	768
2 infantry brigades, each composed of 2 infantry regiments and 1 machine gun battalion of 3 companies.....	16,420
1 field artillery brigade composed of 3 field artillery regiments and 1 trench mortar battery	5,068
1 field signal battalion.....	262
1 regiment of engineers.....	1,666
1 train headquarters and military police.....	337
1 ammunition train.....	962
1 supply train.....	472
1 engineer train.....	84
1 sanitary train composed of 4 field hospital companies and 4 ambulance companies.....	949

27,152

ARTILLERY AND MACHINE GUN STRENGTH.

The new organization increases the ratio of artillery and machine gun strength of infantry. In place of the old division of three brigades with three infantry regiments in each are two brigades with two infantry regiments in each. But in the new as in the old organization there are three regiments of field artillery in each division, making the ratio of artillery to infantry regiments three to four, in place of three to nine. A trench mortar battery, added to the artillery brigade, and a one-pounder platoon, attached to each infantry regiment headquarters company, adds to the gun strength of the division.

A division now includes a total of fourteen machine gun companies. Each of the four infantry regiments has one; each of the two brigades has a machine gun battalion of three companies, and the division has a machine gun battalion of four companies. This gives each division a mobile machine gun strength of ten companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still has its own machine gun equip-

ment in one of its component companies. And, in addition, there are forty-eight sections of auto-rifemen, each section carrying four light machine guns (automatic rifles), one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL TROOPS.

(General order 108.)

1. Under authority conferred by section 2, act of May 18, 1917, the president directs that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, the enlisted strength being raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft, the following special and technical engineer troops:

A. For each army:

Special service—to consist of:

(1) A gas and flame service; 1 regt. engrs. cos. (mining).

(2) A mining service; 1 regt. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (mining).

(3) A water supply service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (water supply).

(4) A general construction service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (construction).

(5) An engineer supply service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 1 batln. engrs. (supply) of 3 cos.; 1 batln. engrs. (workshop) of 3 cos.; 1 service batln. (4 cos.).

(6) A surveying and printing service; 1 batln. engrs. (topographical); additional officers will be attached as needed.

(7) A road service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 4 batlns. engrs. (road) of 3 cos. each; 6 service batlns. (4 cos. each); 10 truck cos. (31 trucks each); 5 wagon cos. (61 wagons each).

(8) An army ponton park.

B. For the line of communications:

(1) A general construction service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 6 engr. cos. (construction); 6 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

(2) An engineer supply service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 2 batlns. engrs. (supply) of 3 cos. each; 2 batlns. engrs. (workshop) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

(3) A forestry service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 10 batlns. engrs. (forestry) of 3 cos. each; 9 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

(4) A quarry service; 1 regtl. hqrs.; 2 batlns. engrs. (quarry) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

(5) A light railway service, consisting of the following:

Construction department—1 regtl. hqrs.; 5 batlns. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

Operation and mechanical department—1 regtl. hqrs.; 4 batlns. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

(6) A standard gauge railway service, consisting of the following:

Construction departments—5 regts. engrs. (railway) (the 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th engrs. [railway], nat. army); 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

Operation and maintenance department—2 regtl. hqrs.; 6 batlns. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos. each; 3 service batlns. (4 cos. each).

Mechanical and supplies department—1 regtl. engrs. (shop) (19th engrs. [railway], nat. army); 1 batln. engrs. (railway) of 3 cos.; 1 service batln. (4 cos.).

2. Service battalions will be transferred from one service to another as may be necessary. Engineer troops of a special service may be utilized in another engineer service in the discretion of the commanding general concerned.

3. A regimental headquarters will consist of: Commissioned—Col., 1; lieutenant-col., 1; captains, 3; total, 5. Enlisted—Master engrs., sr. grade, 4; jr. grade, 4; regtl. sergt. major, 1; regtl. supply sergts., 2; sergts., 4; wagoners, 3; cooks, 2; privs., first class, 6; privs., 12; total, 38.

A battalion of engineers will consist of: Battalion headquarters—Commissioned—Major, 1; captains, 2; 1st lieuts., 1; total, 4. Enlisted—Master engrs., sr. grade, 2; jr. grade, 4; batln. sergt. major, 1; batln. supply sergt., 1; sergts., 2; corporals, 2; wagoners, 2; cook, 1; privs., first class, 3; privs., 6; total, 24. And three engineer companies.

An engineer company will consist of:

Commissioned—Capt., 1; 1st. lieuts., 3; 2d lieuts., 2; total, 6. Enlisted—First sergt., 1; sergts., first class, 4; supply sergt., 1; mess sergt., 1; stable sergt., 1; sergts., 10; corporals, 20; horseshoer, 1; saddler, 1; wagoners, 5; cooks, 5; buglers, 2; privs., first class, and privs., 198; total, 250.

An army ponton park (materiel, 3 ponton divisions and 1 supply division complete) will consist of:

Commissioned—First lieut., 1; 2d lieut., 1; total, 2. Enlisted—First sergt., 1; sergts., first class, 4; sergts., 4; corporals, 15; horseshoers, 4; saddler, 1; wagoners, 65; cooks, 3; buglers, 2; privs., first class, 26; privs., 52; total, 181.

Combat wagons (6 mule), 30; combat wagons (4 mule), 15; baggage and ration wagons, 3; rolling kitchen, 1; water cart (2 mule), 1; technical supply train wagons (6 mule), 5; technical supply train wagons (4 mule), 10; horses, riding, 8; mules, draft, 334.

A service battalion will consist of:

Battalion headquarters: Commissioned—Major, 1; 1st lieut., 1; 2d lieut., 1; total, 3. Enlisted—Batin. sergt. major, 1; batin. supply sergt., 1; privs., first class, 4; total, 6.

Four service companies, each of the following personnel:

Commissioned—Capt. 1; 1st lieut., 1; 2d lieut., 1; total, 3. Enlisted—First sergt., 1; mess sergt., 1; supply sergt., 1; sergts., 3; corporals, 16; wagoners, 3; mechanics, 2; buglers, 2; cooks, 4; privs., first class, 70; privs., 142; total, 250.

4. The following field transportation is authorized:

For each regimental headquarters—Truck (2 ton), 1; motor cars (5 passenger), 2; motorcycles with side cars, 6.

For each battalion headquarters—Truck (2 ton), 1; motor car (5 passenger), 1; motorcycles with side cars, 4.

For each engineer company—Trucks (2 ton), 2; truck (¾ ton, delivery type), 1; motorcycles with side cars, 2; rolling kitchen (trail mobile type), 1; water cart (trail mobile), 1.

For each headquarters of a service battalion—Motorcycles with side cars, 3.

For each service company—Motor trucks, 2; motorcycles with side cars, 2; rolling kitchen (trail mobile type), 1; water cart (trail mobile), 1.

For each army ponton park—Baggage and ration wagons, 3; rolling kitchen (4 mule), 1; water cart (2 mule), 1; horse, riding, 8; mules, draft, 334.

DESIGNATIONS OF TROOPS.

(General order 115.)

1. The three parts of the army of the United States referred to in the act of congress approved May 18, 1917, are designated as follows:

Regular army.
National army.
National guard.

2. The various organizations of each class in the regular army, national guard and national army will be numbered in separate series, and the first number of each series will be as indicated in the following table:

Units of organization.	First number of series.—			Example of proper designation.
	Regular army.	National guard.	National army.	
Infantry divisions.....	1	26	76	76th division.
Cavalry divisions (either mounted or dismounted).....	15	..	..	15th cavalry division.
Infantry brigades.....	1	51	151	51st infantry brigade.
Cavalry brigades.....	1	51	151	1st cavalry brigade.
Field artillery brigades.....	1	51	151	151st field artillery brigade.
Infantry regiments.....	1	101	301	1st infantry.
Cavalry regiments.....	1	101	301	101st cavalry.
Field artillery regiments.....	1	101	301	301st field artillery.
Engineer regiments (pioneers).....	1	101	301	1st engineers.
Engineer trains.....	1	101	301	1st engineer train.
Engineer regiments or battalions (corps, army and line of communications, except service battalions).....	..	..	10	10th engineers (forestry).
Engineer cos. and detachments.....	..	..	401	401st engineer co. (mining).
Engineer service battalions.....	..	..	501	501st engineer bat. (service).
Artillery regiments made up of C. A. C. personnel.....	51	151	..	51st art. (C. A. C.—railroad).
Artillery regiments made up of cavalry or infantry personnel.....	76	176	..	76th artillery (19th cav., light).
Trench mortar batteries.....	1	101	301	1st trench mortar battery (C. A. C.).
Field artillery brigades made up of these artillery regiments to be numbered in same series as other field art. brigades.	..	..	..	15th field artillery brigade (cavalry, light).
SIGNAL CORPS.				
Field battalions.....	1	101	301	301st field signal bat. (N. J.).
Telegraph battalions.....	51	151	401	51st telegraph battalion.
AVIATION SECTION.				
Aero squadrons.....	Single series beginning with 1.	Single series beginning with 1.	Single series beginning with 1.	1st aero squadron (service).
Balloon squadrons.....	Single series beginning with 1.	Single series beginning with 1.	Single series beginning with 1.	1st balloon squadron.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Field hospital companies.....	1	101	301	Field hospital co. No. 1.
Ambulance companies.....	1	101	301	Ambulance co. No. 301.
lance service (G. O. No. 75, War D., 1917).....	..	..	501	Ambulance section No. 501.
Base hospitals.....	1	101	301	U. S. army base hospital No. 1.
QUARTERMASTER CORPS.				
Motorcycle companies.....	1	101	301	Motorcycle co. No. 301.
Motor truck companies.....	1	101	301	Motor truck co. No. 1.
Bakery companies.....	1	101	301	Bakery co. No. 301.
Supply companies.....	1	101	301	Supply co. No. 301.
Stevadone regiments.....	1	101	301	301st stevadone regiment.
Mechanical repair shops.....	1	101	301	Mechanical repair shop No. 301.
Remount depot (auxiliary).....	1	101	301	Remount depot No. 301 (auxil.).
Remount depot (field).....	..	..	351	Remount depot No. 351 (field).
Pack train companies.....	1	101	301	Pack train co. No. 1.

3. The designation of regiments of the national guard may show in parenthesis their former state designations, as, for example:

- th infantry (1st La.).
- th field artillery (1st Miss.).

The designations of regiments of the national army may show in parenthesis the state from which each regiment, or the bulk of it, was drawn, as, for example:

- th infantry (N. Y.).
- th field artillery (N. J.).

4. Provisional organizations of one arm or branch made up of personnel drawn from another arm or branch may show the source of their personnel in parenthesis after their provisional designations. In the cases of various types of mobile artillery organizations thus formed they will be designated simply as "artillery," and the special type of equipment used may be added in parenthesis when desirable to do so, thus:

REGULAR ARMY.

- st artillery (C. A. C.—railroad).
- th artillery (C. A. C.—antiaircraft).
- th artillery (C. A. C.—8-inch howitzer).
- th artillery (19th cav.—light).

NATIONAL GUARD.

- st artillery (Cal. C. A.—8-inch howitzer).
- th artillery (1st S. D. cav.—light).

5. This system contemplates that the designation in parenthesis will ordinarily be omitted in orders, dispatches and correspondence, but their use is authorized when desired for the purpose of local identification and to preserve traditions and local pride.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.		Per year.
General		\$10,000
Lieutenant-general		9,000
Major-general		8,000
Brigadier-general		6,000
Colonel		5,000
Lieutenant-colonel		4,500
Major		3,000
Captain		2,400
First lieutenant		2,000
Second lieutenant		1,700

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

	Per mo.
Bugler, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	\$30.00
Private, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps, medical department, cavalry, artillery and infantry	30.00
Private, first class, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps, medical department, cavalry, artillery and infantry	33.00
Wagoner, engineers, field artillery and infantry	35.00
Mechanic, medical department, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00
Farrier, medical department	35.00
Saddler, engineers, medical department, cavalry, field artillery and infantry	35.00
Corporal, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00
Musician, third class, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps and medical department	35.00
Chief mechanic, field artillery	35.00
Horseshoer, engineers, signal corps, medical department, cavalry, field artillery and infantry	35.00
Cook, engineers, signal corps, quartermaster corps, medical department, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00
Musician, second class, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00
Band corporal, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00
Fireman, coast artillery	35.00
Radio sergeant, coast artillery	35.00
Sergeant, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00
Stable sergeant, cavalry, field artillery and infantry	35.00
Supply sergeant, cavalry, artillery and infantry	35.00

	Per mo.
Mess sergeant, cavalry, artillery and infantry	\$38.00
Musician, first class, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	44.00
Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps and medical department	44.00
Stable sergeant, engineers	44.00
Supply sergeant, engineers	44.00
Mess sergeant, engineers	44.00
Electrician sergeant, coast artillery	44.00
Band sergeant engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	44.00
Color sergeant, engineers, cavalry, field artillery and infantry	44.00
Sergeant bugler, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	48.00
Master gunner, coast artillery	48.00
Sergeant major, junior grade, coast artillery	48.00
Assistant band leader, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	48.00
Squadron sergeant major, cavalry	48.00
Battalion sergeant major, field artillery and infantry	48.00
First sergeant, band, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	51.00
Electrician sergeant, first class, coast artillery	51.00
Sergeant, first class, engineers, signal corps and quartermaster corps	51.00
Battalion supply sergeant, engineers	51.00
Battalion sergeant major, engineers	51.00
Assistant engineer, coast artillery	51.00
Regimental supply sergeant, engineers, cavalry, field artillery and infantry	51.00
Regimental sergeant major, engineers, cavalry, field artillery and infantry	51.00
Sergeant major, senior grade, coast artillery	51.00
Quartermaster sergeant, quartermaster corps	51.00
Ordnance sergeant, post noncommissioned	51.00
Sergeant, first class, medical department	56.00
Engineer, junior grade, engineer corps	71.00
Engineer, coast artillery	71.00
Hospital sergeant, medical department	71.00
Band leader, engineers, cavalry, artillery and infantry	81.00
Master engineer, senior grade, engineer corps	81.00
Master hospital sergeant, medical department	81.00
Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, quartermaster corps	81.00
Master electrician, coast artillery	81.00
Master signal electrician, signal corps	81.00

The pay of soldiers serving beyond the limits of the states of the union, with the exception of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone, is increased 20 per cent. On this basis the pay of enlisted men on foreign service is:

	Per mo.
Private, private second class, bugler	\$33.00
Private, first class	36.00
Corporal, artillery, cavalry, infantry; saddler; mechanic, infantry, cavalry, field artillery, medical department; farrier, wagoner	40.20
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps, medical department; mechanic, coast artillery; chief mechanic, band sergeant; musician, third class, in infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery	40.80
Sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry; stable sergeant, field artillery, cavalry, infantry; supply sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry; mess sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry; cook, horseshoer, radio sergeant, fireman, band corporal, musician, second class, cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers; musician, third class, military academy	44.00
Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps, medical department; stable sergeant, engineers; supply sergeant, engineers; mess sergeant, engineers; color sergeant; electrician sergeant, sec-	

	Per mo.	State.	Total.	Aliens.
ond class; band sergeant; musician, first class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers; musician, second class, military academy.....	\$51.20	Nebraska	118,123	6,200
Battalion sergeant major, field artillery, infantry; squadron sergeant major; sergeant major, junior grade; master gunner; sergeant bugler; assistant band leader.....	56.00	Nevada	11,894	3,757
Regimental sergeant major; regimental supply sergeant; sergeant-major, senior grade; quartermaster sergeant; ordnance sergeant; battalion sergeant major, engineers; electrician sergeant, first class; sergeant first class, quartermaster's corps, engineers, signal corps; assistant engineer; musician first class, military academy.....	60.00	New Hampshire.....	37,642	9,531
Sergeant, first class, medical department; sergeant, field musician, military academy.....	66.00	New Jersey.....	302,742	82,329
Hospital sergeant; master engineer, junior grade; engineer.....	84.00	New Mexico.....	32,202	4,432
Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, quartermaster corps; band leader; master signal electrician; master electrician; master engineer, senior grade; master hospital sergeant; band sergeant and assistant leader, military academy.....	96.00	New York.....	1,087,596	264,709
Monthly pay is increased with successive enlistments. Enlisted men are provided with necessary clothing and equipment free. Officers are given fixed allowances for quarters, heat and light.		North Carolina.....	290,032	63,933
Certain men because of special qualifications and service draw monthly pay beyond the regular enlistment rate, as follows:		North Dakota.....	65,007	7,820
Mess sergeant.....	\$6	Ohio.....	565,384	88,597
Casemate electrician.....	9	Oklahoma.....	169,211	3,166
Observer, first class.....	9	Oregon.....	62,618	6,708
Ploter.....	9	Pennsylvania.....	830,507	187,572
Coxswain.....	9	Rhode Island.....	53,468	15,169
Chief planter.....	7	South Carolina.....	128,039	505
Chief loader.....	7	South Dakota.....	58,014	3,000
Observer, second class.....	7	Tennessee.....	187,511	1,115
Gun commander.....	7	Texas.....	408,702	27,863
Gun pointer.....	7	Utah.....	41,952	7,489
Surgical assistant.....	5	Vermont.....	27,658	3,559
Expert first class gunner F. A. A.....	\$5	Washington.....	181,326	2,754
Expert rifleman.....	5	West Virginia.....	108,330	16,792
Nurse (first class private).....	3	Wisconsin.....	127,409	11,681
Sharpshooter.....	3	Wyoming.....	240,170	28,709
First class gunner.....	3		22,848	3,682
Second class gunner.....	2			
Marksmanship.....	2			
Dispensary assistant.....	2			
Certificate of merit.....	2			

United States.....9,683,445 1,352,169

ALLOTMENT AND SELECTION.

In accordance with the law the quotas of men to be supplied were determined according to the population of the several states and territories. The total number to be summoned on the first call was fixed at 687,000 men and the quota for each state and territory was:

Alabama.....	13,612	New Hampshire.....	1,204
Arizona.....	3,472	New Jersey.....	20,665
Arkansas.....	10,267	New Mexico.....	2,292
California.....	23,060	New York.....	69,241
Colorado.....	4,753	North Carolina.....	15,974
Connecticut.....	10,977	North Dakota.....	5,606
Delaware.....	1,202	Ohio.....	38,773
Dist. of Columbia.....	929	Oklahoma.....	15,564
Florida.....	6,325	Oregon.....	717
Georgia.....	18,537	Pennsylvania.....	60,859
Idaho.....	2,287	Rhode Island.....	1,801
Illinois.....	55,553	South Carolina.....	10,081
Indiana.....	17,510	South Dakota.....	2,717
Iowa.....	12,749	Tennessee.....	14,528
Kansas.....	6,439	Texas.....	30,545
Kentucky.....	14,236	Utah.....	2,370
Louisiana.....	13,582	Vermont.....	1,049
Maine.....	1,821	Virginia.....	13,785
Maryland.....	7,096	Washington.....	7,296
Massachusetts.....	20,586	West Virginia.....	9,101
Michigan.....	30,291	Wisconsin.....	12,876
Minnesota.....	17,854	Wyoming.....	810
Mississippi.....	10,801	Alaska.....	696
Missouri.....	18,660	Hawaii.....	
Montana.....	7,872	Porto Rico.....	12,333
Nebraska.....	8,185		
Nevada.....	1,051	Total.....	687,000

EXEMPTION BOARDS.

Elaborate rules and regulations were issued by President Wilson July 2, 1917. Briefly they provided that there should be a local exemption board for each county of 45,000 population and each city of 30,000, with an additional board for each 30,000 population. The boards consisted of three persons appointed by the president, and one member was a physician. On being organized the boards took over all registration cards, numbered them serially without regard to alphabetical order, transmitted copies to the state adjutant-general and prepared lists for posting, for the newspapers and the provost marshal general in Washington.

THE DRAFT.

The official drawing of numbers to determine the men of the country who were to constitute the first draft for the national army took place July 20, 1917, in the office building of the United States senate. A number of distinguished persons were present, including the secretary of war, officers of high rank of the army, senators and representatives, and many citizens.

Before the drawing began, at 9:30 a. m., Secretary of War Baker made a brief address saying:

THE NATIONAL ARMY.

The national army, which when organized will furnish the largest fighting force of the United States, is composed of men between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive. They were selected under the act for the temporary increase of the military establishment approved May 18, 1917. Under that law the men within the ages named registered throughout the nation except in the outlying territories, where the registration took place July 5.

REGISTRATION.

The following table shows the total registration and the aliens registered in the United States exclusive of the outlying possessions:

State.	Total.	Aliens.
Alabama.....	179,829	1,262
Arizona.....	36,932	14,845
Arkansas.....	67,422	664
California.....	297,532	71,412
Colorado.....	83,038	9,399
Connecticut.....	159,761	59,645
Delaware.....	21,864	2,975
Dist. of Columbia.....	32,327	1,649
Florida.....	84,683	5,885
Georgia.....	231,418	1,344
Idaho.....	41,150	4,064
Illinois.....	672,493	101,196
Indiana.....	255,140	14,800
Iowa.....	216,594	13,650
Kansas.....	146,686	7,269
Kentucky.....	187,375	1,150
Louisiana.....	157,827	3,182
Maine.....	60,476	10,163
Maryland.....	120,158	8,299
Massachusetts.....	359,323	107,522
Michigan.....	372,872	72,273
Minnesota.....	221,747	26,570
Mississippi.....	139,525	612
Missouri.....	299,825	12,000
Montana.....	88,273	12,477

"We are met to conduct a lottery or draft by which the national army and such additions as may be necessary to bring the regular army and national guard to war strength are to be selected.

"This is an occasion of very great dignity and some solemnity. It represents the first application of the principles believed by many of us to be fairly democratic, equal and fair in selecting soldiers to defend the national honor abroad and at home."

The numbers, which were incased in capsules, were drawn by two blindfolded men and these were announced promptly and unofficially transmitted over the country by the newspapers. The first number drawn was 258. The last number was drawn at 2:16 a. m. on the following morning.

EXAMINATION BY BOARDS.

As soon as the allotted number had been selected and the local board had the list of those under its control arranged in the order of liability for service, the local boards summoned in order the men whose names were on their lists as liable to service to appear for physical examination.

From five to seven days' notice was given. There was comparatively little opposition to the draft or the method of selection, though here and there disturbances occurred, leading to arrests. In the meantime cantonments for the housing and training of the new national army were constructed. A list of these is given on a preceding page. The assembling of the first contingents began Sept. 4 and was made the occasion of many notable demonstrations and parades in various parts of the country. President Wilson himself took part in a parade in Washington, D. C. On the preceding day (Sept. 3) he issued the following address to the soldiers of the national army:

"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence. The eyes of all the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom.

"Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything, and pure and clean through and through. Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it, and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America. My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!"

The men were sent to the various contingent camps as fast as they could be transported and arrangements could be made for their accommodation in the barracks. They have since been training actively.

CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANTS.

In selecting the quota for the national army there was considerable trouble in regard to exemptions. On Nov. 14 the provost marshal general issued a new classification of the registrants as follows:

Class I.

- (a) Single man without dependent relatives.
- (b) Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.
- (c) Married man dependent on wife for support.
- (d) Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.
- (e) Unskilled farm laborer.
- (f) Unskilled industrial laborer.

Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.
Registrant who fails to submit questionnaire, and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed or made.

All registrants not included in any other division in this schedule.

Class II.

(a) Married man with children or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for the reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from the labor of the wife) available, and that the removal of the registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.

(b) Married man, without children, whose wife, although the registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.

(c) Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.

(d) Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.

Class III.

(a) Man with dependent children not his own but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.

(b) Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.

(c) Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.

(d) County or municipal officer.

(e) Highly trained fireman or policeman, at least three years in service of municipality.

(f) Necessary custom house clerk.

(g) Necessary employe of United States in transmission of the mails.

(h) Necessary artificer or workman in United States army or arsenal.

(i) Necessary employe in service of United States.

(j) Necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

(k) Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.

(l) Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class IV.

(a) Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.

(b) Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.

(c) Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.

(d) Necessary sole managing, controlling or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

Class V.

(a) Officers—legislative, executive or judicial—of the United States or of state, territory or District of Columbia.

(b) Regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

(c) Student who on May 18, 1917, was preparing for ministry in recognized school.

(d) Persons in military or naval service of United States.

(e) Alien enemy.

(f) Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.

(g) Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.

(h) Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.

(i) Licensed pilot, actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

Members of well recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

To enable the boards to classify the registrants in accordance with this plan each registrant not already in the service was required to fill out an elaborate questionnaire.

RANK AND DISTINGUISHING MARKS IN THE NAVY AND MARINES.



LINE OFFICERS.



Same as equal rank of line officers, but corps devices appear in place of anchor.

STAFF OFFICERS.



CORPS DEVICES.



SLEEVE MARKS OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS—NAVY.

Corps colors: Medical, masses. Pay, white. Prof. Math., olive green.—Staff officers same stripes, but instead of stars, corps colors are used with stripes.—Corps colors: Civil Eng., blue; Med. Res., crimson; Dental, orange.



LINE OFFICERS.

(Also used on shoulder devices for ranks below Commodore.)

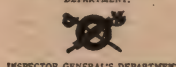


RATINGS AND A FEW SPECIALTY MARKS—NAVY.

SERVICE ARM AND RANK IN THE ARMY.

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Plain for officers and enlisted dress uniform. Buttons enlisted service uniform.



COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOPS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.
One large silver star and two small silver stars.
CAPTAIN - Two silver bars.

MAJOR GENERAL.
Two silver stars.
FIRST LIEUTENANT - One silver bar.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.
One silver star.

COLONEL.
Silver spread eagle.
SECOND LIEUTENANT - No loop insignia.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.
A silver leaf.
CHAPLAIN - Latin cross.

GENERAL.
Crest of arms of the United States and two silver stars.

CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS.
The most frequent chevrons, only, are given.
The colors of the hat cords are used in the chevrons.
A few of the specialty marks are given.

MAJOR.
A gold leaf.



RANK AND INSIGNIA OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

For illustration see opposite page.

The following table shows the rank of commissioned officers in the United States army and marine corps and the corresponding grades in the navy:

ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.	NAVY.
General.	Admiral.
Lieutenant-general.	Vice-admiral.
Major-general.	Rear-admiral.
Brigadier-general.	Commodore.
Colonel.	Captain.
Lieutenant-colonel.	Commander.
Major.	Lieutenant-commander.
Captain.	Lieutenant.
First Lieutenant.	Lieutenant, jr. grade.
Second Lieutenant.	Ensign.

Commissioned army officers wear the following insignia on the shoulder loop.

RANK AND INSIGNIA.

Lieutenant-general—Three silver stars.
Major-general—Two silver stars.
Brigadier-general—One silver star.
Colonel—Silver eagle.
Lieutenant-colonel—Silver oak leaf.
Major—Gold oak leaf.
Captain—Two silver bars.
First Lieutenant—One silver bar.
Second Lieutenant—No insignia.
Chaplain—Cross.

Commissioned officers of the navy wear the following devices on the collar:

Admiral—Anchor and four stars.
Vice-admiral—Anchor and three stars.
Rear-Admiral—Anchor and two stars.
Captain—Anchor and silver eagle.
Commander—Anchor and silver leaf.
Lieutenant-commander—Anchor and gold leaf.
Lieutenant—Anchor and two bars.
Lieutenant, junior grade—Anchor and one bar.
Following are the army service insignia:
Infantry—Crossed guns.
Cavalry—Crossed sabers.
Field artillery—Crossed cannon and numbers.
Coast artillery—Crossed cannon.
Engineer corps—Castle.
Aviation corps—Globe with wings.

Medical corps—Winged staff and serpents.
Signal corps—Crossed flags.
Quartermaster corps—Eagle on wheel.

HAT CORDS.

Generals wear hat cords the color of gold, while those of other officers are gold and black. The branch of the service to which each enlisted man belongs is indicated by the color of the hat cord he wears:
Infantry—Light blue.
Cavalry—Yellow.
Artillery—Scarlet.
Engineers corps—Scarlet intertwined with white.
Signal corps—Orange intertwined with white.
Medical department—Maroon.
Quartermaster corps—Buff.
Ordnance department—Black intertwined with white.

CHEVRONS.

First class privates wear on their coat sleeves or shirts the design of the department or service to which they belong. The designs or chevrons sewn on the sleeves of noncommissioned officers are as follows:
Lance corporal—One inverted V-shaped bar.
Corporal—Two bars.
Sergeant—Three bars.
First sergeant—Diamond mark under bars.
Stable sergeant—Horse's head under bars.
Color sergeant—Star under bars.
Battalion quartermaster sergeant—Three horizontal bars.
Chief trumpeter—One bar and bugle.

REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA.

The number on a man's coat collar is that of the regiment to which he belongs. If it is below 101 it shows that he is in the regular army; if it is between 101 and 300 inclusive he is in the national guard; if it is 301 or over he is in the national army. In addition men in the national guard and the national army will have on their collars devices showing from what state they come, and in the case of national guards the regiment to which they belonged before being taken into the federal service, as for example, III.; 1st III.; Ind.; 3d Ind., etc.

ROOSEVELT VOLUNTEERS DECLINED.

When President Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Feb. 3, 1917, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who in many of his public addresses and writings had freely criticized the chief executive for not taking more decisive action for the protection of American lives and rights, offered to the country his own services and those of his four sons in the event of hostilities. He also announced that he had written to the war department Feb. 2 asking for permission to raise a division if war was declared and there was a call for volunteers, as several thousand men had offered their services. As time went on and the relations with Germany became increasingly tense the number of those who wished to join the "Roosevelt volunteers," as they were called, grew steadily larger until it had reached 130,000 or more, according to the reports given out at the New York headquarters of the organization. It was said that those who signed for service in the division ranged in age from 25 to 50 years.

President Wilson's war message to congress April 2 was warmly commended by Mr. Roosevelt, who pronounced it a state paper that would rank among those of which Americans in years to come would be proud. "We must," he said in Washington April 3, "send troops to the firing line with the utmost speed. Defensive warfare is useless. We must, by a vigorous offensive, win our right to have our voice count for civilization and justice when the time for peace arrives. I, of course, very earnestly hope to be allowed to raise a division for immediate service at the front." On April 10 Mr. Roosevelt called on President Wilson at the white

house and told him about his plan for raising a fighting division of mature men of military experience to go to Europe as speedily as possible. Mr. Wilson listened to the suggestion but announced no decision.

Though it met with considerable opposition, a section was inserted by congress in the act creating a new national army which would permit Col. Roosevelt to raise a volunteer expedition for service in France.

President Wilson, however, issued the following formal statement May 18, 1917:

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authorities an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm in recruiting the forces now at the western front.

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-president who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for compliment or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war.

"The business now in hand is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and

professional advice, from both sides of the water.

"That advice is that the men most needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provisions of the present bill, not men of the age and sort contemplated in the section which authorizes the formation of volunteer units, and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all of our experienced officers.

"Mr. Roosevelt told me, when I had the pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago, that he would wish to have associated with him some of the most effective officers of the regular army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service, and they were men who cannot possibly be spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready.

"The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the regular army and will be under the command of trained soldiers only.

"The responsibility for the successful conduct of our own part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but suc-

cess. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effective, most immediate means of military action.

"What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusions, and to whom the whole grim matter is a matter of business. I shall center my attention upon those means and let everything else wait. I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy or of personal gratification or advantage.

In a letter addressed to his followers May 20, Col. Roosevelt formally disbanded the division so far as it had been organized and advised the men to give their services to the nation in any other way they might find open to them, either in the military service or in civil life. He denied that he had asked for an independent command, saying that he had explicitly stated in a letter to the secretary of war that if given permission to raise an army corps of two divisions to be put under the command of some general like Wood, or Pershing, or Barry, or Kuhn, he desired for himself only the position of junior among the chief brigade commanders. Mr. Roosevelt also denied that there was anything "dramatic" in his proposal save as any proposal indicating eagerness or willingness to sacrifice life for an ideal was dramatic.

AMERICA'S FIGHTING STRENGTH.

Nov. 6, 1917.

ARMY.

National army	616,820
National guard	469,000
Regular army	370,000
Special branches	200,000
Reserves	80,000
Total	1,735,820

NAVY.

Naval reserves	147,871
Naval militia	50,000
Marine corps	15,000
Coast guard	32,000
Hospital corps	5,000
All officers	15,200
Total	271,571
Grand total	2,007,391

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Director—William C. De Lanoy.

Assistant Director—John J. Crowley.

Commissioner of Military and Naval Division—

Richard D. Jones.

Assistant Chief of Indemnity Division—E. C. Brown.

Advisory board of the military and naval division of the bureau of war risk insurance:

Arthur Hunter, president of the Actuarial Society of America.

Prof. James Glover of the mathematics and insurance department of the University of Michigan.

A. W. Fraser of Omaha, president of the Woodmen of the World.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

Under section 6 of the act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy, approved Oct. 6, 1917, the president was empowered to appoint an official to be known as the alien property custodian (see page 448). His general duties are to receive all money and property due or belonging to an enemy or ally of an enemy, which may be paid or assigned to him under the provisions of the act, and to hold, administer and account for the same.

On Oct. 20, 1917, President Wilson appointed A. Mitchell Palmer to serve as such custodian and later fixed his salary at \$5,000 a year and the sum of \$100,000 was assigned to him to be expended in the administration of the powers vested in him.

RECORD RUN BY U. S. DESTROYER.

The United States destroyer Shaw completed a record run from a Pacific to an Atlantic port in the spring of 1917, making a distance of approximately 5,858 miles in 14 days 10 hours and 20 minutes.

With less than five days' preliminary shaking down work at sea, the Shaw left the Pacific coast port May 25 at 4:10 p. m., and arrived at its Atlantic destination at 2:30 a. m. June 9, making the following records en route:

487 miles, 24 hours 6 minutes.

2,945 miles, 174 hours 30 minutes.

1,785 miles, 91 hours 18 minutes.

The average cruising speed was 13 knots an hour; including stops, the average was 15.4-10 knots an hour, an easy gait for the Shaw, which is capable of 30 knots an hour.

The Shaw made a record breaking passage through the Panama canal—5 hours and 45 minutes. The best previous time was 6 hours and 20 minutes.

EXCESS PROFITS ADVISERS.

Secretary McAdoo announced Nov. 14, 1917, the selection of nine "excess profits advisers" to assist the treasury department in administering the war revenue act. They are:

Representative Cordell Hull, a member of the house committee on ways and means.

T. S. Adams, economist, of Yale university.

Wallace D. Simmons, president Simmons Hardware company, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

J. E. Sterrett of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, New York city.

S. R. Bertron of Bertron, Griscom & Co., bankers, New York city.

E. T. Meredith, editor Successful Farming, Des Moines, Iowa.

T. W. McCullough, editor Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.

Stewart W. Cramer of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, Charlotte, N. C.

Henry Walters, chairman of the board, Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville railways.

EXPORTS COUNCIL.

Appointed by the president June 22, 1917, under the act of June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States," etc.

The secretary of state.

The secretary of agriculture.

The secretary of commerce.

The food administrator.

The executive administration is vested in the secretary of commerce.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—President Woodrow Wilson.
 Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Franklin D. Roosevelt.
 Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral William S. Benson.
 Commandant Marine Corps—Maj.-Gen. George Barnett.

ADMIRALS.

William S. Benson. W. B. Caperton.
 Henry T. Mayo. A. G. Winterhalter.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

DeWitt Coffman. Albert W. Grant.
 William S. Sims.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

W. L. Capps. Augustus F. Fechter-
 Frederic B. Harris. halter.
 Austin M. Knight. Albert Gleaves.
 James M. Helm. Thomas S. Rodgers.
 Nathaniel R. Usher. James H. Glennon.
 Frank P. Fletcher. Thomas Snowden.
 Wythe M. Parks. Emil Theiss.
 Walter F. Worthington. Admiral P. Niblack.
 Charles F. Pond. John A. Hoegewerf.
 Walter McLean. William B. Fletcher.
 Reynold T. Hall. Marbury Johnston.
 William F. Fulle. Henry B. Wilson.

FLEET CHANGES.

The publication of the Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory was discontinued for the duration of the war after the March (1917) number was issued. Specific news of the movements of the fleet units and of the commanders of the divisions and individual ships was withheld. Some general facts relating to changes in the organization of the fleet were officially announced from time to time after the declaration of war. On July 18 Secretary Daniels made public the fact that the Atlantic fleet had been reorganized under a plan worked out by Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations, and Admiral H. T. Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, which had been under consideration for several months. The president on July 18 appointed Rear-Admiral Albert W. Grant, U. S. N., commanding the submarine force, to be a vice-admiral. On the same day Vice-Admiral Grant was detailed to take command of battle ship force No. 1, which was formed by a general order issued May 4 by combining divisions 1 to 4, inclusive. Vice-Admiral DeWitt Coffman remained in command of battle ship force No. 2. Capt. S. S. Robison relieved Vice-Admiral Grant of the command of the submarine force. In announcing the appointment of Vice-Admiral Grant, Secretary Daniels said:

"There are now twice as many battle ships in commission as we ever had before; in fact, every battle ship we have is now in full commission. Hereafter there will be two divisions of the fleet, each under command of a vice-admiral—Battle ship force 1, under command of Vice-Admiral Grant, and battle ship force 2, which comprises our latest dreadnoughts, under command of Vice-Admiral DeWitt Coffman, both acting under Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief of the fleet."

"The whole purpose of the new organization is to keep the battle ship fleet in as perfect condition as possible, to put it in the highest state of efficiency and readiness for action."

"The naval act of last year authorized the designation of three vice-admirals, one each for the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Asiatic fleet. Recent legislation permitted the designations without regard to geographical limitations. So there are now three vice-admirals—Vice-Admiral Sims, in command of the American vessels operating in European waters; Vice-Admiral Coffman and Vice-Admiral Grant."

Vice-Admiral Grant reached the grade of rear-admiral Sept. 8, 1915. He was the first officer of high rank to take charge of the submarine service. He was graduated from the U. S. naval academy in 1877 and has served afloat and ashore in various grades with high credit. He served as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief

of the Atlantic fleet from March, 1908, to October, 1909. He was commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia, was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic reserve fleet, and has been on special duty in connection with the construction of and in command of the battle ship Texas. Vice-Admiral Grant has had a total sea service of over twenty-two years and a shore duty of nineteen years.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS.

The secretary of the navy, in making the announcement of Admiral Sims' selection to take charge of naval operations in European waters, recounted his record and services to the navy, saying:

"In the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American war, Admiral Sims, then a lieutenant, was naval attaché at Paris, and was intrusted with the responsibility of buying ships and supplies for the navy. He expended hundreds of thousands of dollars, keeping in touch with the available sources of supply in Europe, and rendered valuable service in fitting out and supplying the navy during that war. He remained naval attaché at Paris until 1900, when he was recalled to the United States and was sent to the Asiatic station, being assigned to duty on the battle ship Kentucky. He was later fleet intelligence officer on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, serving in that capacity under Rear-Admirals Remy and Rodgers."

"It was while on this tour of duty that he became intimately associated with Capt. (now Rear-Admiral) Sir Percy Scott of the British navy. Capt. Scott's ship had at that time made remarkable scores in target practice under new methods devised by its commander. Lieut. Sims became thoroughly familiar with Scott's methods of training in naval gunnery and acquainted the navy department with them."

"In the autumn of 1902, by direction of President Roosevelt, Lieut. Sims was ordered to the navy department and placed at the head of the office of target practice. He remained in that position for nearly seven years, and it was during this time that great improvement was made in our navy in gunnery and ordnance, largely owing to the new methods introduced by him."

"In order to keep in touch with the latest improvements in other navies, he made trips to England each year, conferring with the experts in gunnery and ordnance, especially with Scott, who was knighted and made rear-admiral for his services in improving the gunnery of the British warships. He came in contact with Sir John Jellicoe and other officers who are now directing the operations of the British navy."

"In February, 1909, while a commander, he was assigned to command the battle ship Minnesota of the Atlantic fleet, which ship he commanded for over two years. He then went to the naval war college at Newport for a two year course, and during the second year of his course was a member of the staff of the war college."

"After the completion of this course he was made commander of the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic fleet, and commanded that flotilla for two and a half years. In 1915 he was assigned to command the dreadnought Nevada. A year later he was made president of the naval war college and commandant of the second naval district. He was promoted to rear-admiral last December (1916), being one of the first captains promoted to this rank by selection, on recommendation of the selection board."

"Shortly before the entry of the United States into the war, Rear-Admiral Sims was sent abroad as special representative and observer. After the outbreak of the war he held conferences with the British and French naval officials as to the best methods of co-operation of the navies of the nations at war with Germany. When it was determined to send American naval vessels abroad, he was placed in charge of the operations of the American naval vessels in European waters."

LIST OF SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

NOTE—Abbreviations: T. S., twin screw; Tr. S., triple screw; S., screw. Where size of guns is expressed in inches, only main battery is given. Where size is expressed in pounds and under four inches vessels have only a secondary battery.

THE FLEET.

FIRST CLASS BATTLE SHIPS.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. Ft. in.	Beam. Ft. in.	Maximum draft. Ft.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max.coal supply. Tons.	Steaming radius as 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Alabama	11,552	588 0	72 2	23 6	17.01	T. S.	1,275	4,591	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Arkansas	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.05	Turb.	1,924	.....	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr.
Connecticut	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.73	T. S.	2,275	5,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Delaware	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.56	T. S.	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Florida	21,850	510 0	83 2	28 6	22.03	Turb.	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Georgia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.26	T. S.	1,925	3,800	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Illinois	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.45	T. S.	1,275	4,250	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Indiana	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	15.55	T. S.	1,500	4,600	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Iowa	11,346	360 0	72 2	24 0	17.09	T. S.	1,650	4,500	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 10 4-in.
Kansas	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.09	T. S.	2,250	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Kearsarge	11,520	363 0	72 2	23 6	16.82	T. S.	1,500	5,316	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Kentucky	11,520	368 0	72 2	23 6	16.90	T. S.	1,500	5,360	4 13-in., 4 8-in., 18 5-in.
Louisiana	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.82	T. S.	2,400	5,000	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Maine	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 10	18.00	T. S.	1,875	4,925	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Massachusetts	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.21	T. S.	1,475	4,500	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Nichigan	16,000	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.79	T. S.	2,200	.....	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Minnesota	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.85	T. S.	2,400	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Missouri	12,500	388 0	72 2	23 11	18.15	T. S.	1,825	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Nebraska	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.06	T. S.	1,775	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Nevada	27,500	575 0	97 0	28 10	20.53	Turb.	2,000	.....	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
New Hampshire	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.16	T. S.	2,325	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
New Jersey	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.18	T. S.	2,000	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
New York	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.00	Turb.	.....	.....	10 14-in., 25 5-in.
North Dakota	20,000	510 0	85 2	26 11	21.01	T. S.	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 14 5-in.
Ohio	12,500	383 0	73 2	23 7	17.82	T. S.	1,150	4,900	4 12-in., 16 6-in.
Oklahoma	27,500	575 0	96 2	28 6	21.01	Turb.	*2,000	.....	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Oregon	10,288	348 0	69 3	24 0	16.79	T. S.	1,450	5,300	4 13-in., 8 8-in.
Pennsylvania	31,400	600 0	95 2	28 6	21.05	Turb.	2,322	.....	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Rhode Island	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T. S.	2,000	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
South Carolina	16,000	450 0	80 2	24 6	18.86	T. S.	2,200	.....	8 12-in., 22 3-in.
Texas	27,000	565 0	95 3	28 6	21.05	Turb.	.....	.....	10 14-in., 21 5-in.
Utah	21,825	510 0	88 2	28 6	21.04	Turb.	2,500	.....	10 12-in., 16 5-in.
Vermont	16,000	450 0	76 10	24 6	18.33	T. S.	2,425	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 7-in.
Virginia	14,948	435 0	76 2	23 9	19.01	T. S.	1,900	.....	4 12-in., 8 8-in., 12 6-in.
Wisconsin	11,552	368 0	72 2	23 6	17.17	T. S.	1,250	4,200	4 13-in., 14 6-in.
Wyoming	26,000	554 0	93 2	28 6	21.22	Turb.	1,924	.....	12 12-in., 21 5-in., 4 3-pdr.

*Tons fuel oil.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Brooklyn	9,215	400 6	64 8	24 0	21.91	T. S.	1,350	5,000	8 8-in., 12 5-in.
Colorado	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T. S.	1,825	5,000	4 8-in., 14 6-in.
Maryland	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.41	T. S.	1,950	5,000	4 8-in., 14 6-in.
Memphis	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.16	T. S.	1,975	.....	4 10-in., 16 6-in.
Montana	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.26	T. S.	1,950	.....	4 10-in., 16 6-in.
North Carolina	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	21.91	T. S.	1,950	.....	4 10-in., 16 6-in.
Pittsburgh	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.44	T. S.	1,825	5,000	4 8-in., 14 6-in.
San Diego	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.20	T. S.	2,075	.....	4 8-in., 14 6-in.
Saratoga	8,150	380 6	64 10	23 3	21.00	T. S.	1,325	4,800	4 8-in., 10 5-in.
South Dakota	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.24	T. S.	2,075	5,000	4 8-in., 14 6-in.
Washington	14,500	502 0	72 10	25 0	22.27	T. S.	1,950	.....	4 10-in., 16 6-in.
West Virginia	13,680	502 0	69 6	24 1	22.15	T. S.	1,950	5,000	4 8-in., 14 6-in.

PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Charleston	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.04	T. S.	1,700	.....	14 6-in.
Chattanooga	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.65	T. S.	675	6,925	10 5-in.
Chicago	4,500	325 0	48 2	19 0	19.00	T. S.	850	3,806	14 5-in.
Cincinnati	3,183	300 0	42 0	13 0	19.91	T. S.	575	4,560	11 5-in.
Cleveland	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.45	T. S.	675	6,925	10 5-in.
Columbia	7,350	411 7	58 2	22 6	22.80	Tr. S.	1,525	6,800	3 6-in.
Denver	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.75	T. S.	675	6,925	10 5-in.
Des Moines	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.65	T. S.	700	6,925	10 5-in.
Galveston	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.41	T. S.	700	6,925	10 5-in.
Milwaukee	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.22	T. S.	1,650	.....	14 6-in.
Minneapolis	7,350	411 7	58 2	22 6	23.07	Tr. S.	1,400	6,300	3 6-in., 8 4-in.
New Orleans	3,430	346 0	43 9	16 10	20.00	T. S.	750	4,682	10 5-in.
Olympia	5,865	340 0	53 0	21 6	21.69	T. S.	1,075	4,200	4 8-in., 10 5-in.
Raleigh	3,183	300 0	42 0	18 0	21.12	T. S.	575	4,560	11 5-in.
St. Louis	9,700	424 0	66 0	22 6	22.13	T. S.	1,650	.....	14 6-in.
Tacoma	3,200	292 0	44 0	15 9	16.58	T. S.	675	5,000	10 5-in.

UNPROTECTED SCOUT CRUISERS.

Birmingham	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	24.33	T. S.	1,250	.....	2 5-in., 6 3-in.
Chester	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	26.52	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-in., 6 3-in.
Salem	3,750	420 0	47 1	16 9	25.95	Turb.	1,250	.....	2 5-in., 6 3-in.

UNPROTECTED CRUISERS.

Albany	3,430	346 0	43 9	16 10	20.52	T. S.	750	4,373	10 5-in.
Boston	3,000	277 5	42 2	16 10	15.60	T. S.	423	.....	2 8-in., 3 6-in., 1 4-in.
Marblehead	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	18.44	T. S.	346	3,126	10 5-in.
Montgomery	2,072	257 0	37 0	14 6	19.06	T. S.	280	3,126	2 6-pounder.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

Ammen	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.48	T. S.	210	.....	8 18-in. Tor. tubes. Guns. 5 3-in.
Aylwin	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	29.60	T. S.	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Length. Ft. in.	Beam. Ft. in.	Maximum draft. Ft. in.	Speed (trial). Knots.	Propel- sion.	Max. coal supply. Tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.
Bainbridge	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.45	T. S.	169	2 18-in., 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Balch	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	23.62	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Barry	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.13	T. S.	169	2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Beale	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	29.65	Turb.	*65974	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Benham	1,036	300 0	30 4	9 5	23.59	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Burrows	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.67	T. S.	210	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Cassin	1,020	300 0	30 4	9 3	30.14	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Chauncey	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.64	T. S.	169	2 18-in. 2 3-in.	
Conyngham	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 4	29.63	Turb.	*86768	4 twin 21-in. 4 4-in.	
Cummings	1,020	300 0	30 4	9 3	30.57	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Cushing	1,050	300 0	30 4	9 6	29.09	Turb.	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Dale	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.00	T. S.	174	2 18-in. 2 3-in.	
Decatur	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.10	T. S.	174	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Downes	1,072	300 0	30 6	9 7	29.00	Turb.	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Drayton	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	30.83	T. S.	210	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Duncan	1,014	300 0	30 4	9 3	29.14	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Ericsson	1,090	300 0	30 6	9 9	29.00	Turb.	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Fanning	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	29.99	Turb.	*65974	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Fussler	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	30.41	T. S.	295	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Henley	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30.41	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Hopkins	408	238 9	23 1½	6 0	29.02	T. S.	143	2 18-in. 2 3-in.	
Hull	408	238 9	23 1½	6 0	28.04	T. S.	143	2 18-in. 2 3-in.	
Jacob Jones	1,150	310 0	29 10	9 8	29.57	Turb.	*86768	4 twin 21-in. 4 4-in.	
Jarvis	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30.01	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Jenkins	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	31.27	Turb.	*65974	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Jouett	742	289 0	26 1½	8 4	32.27	Turb.	*65971	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Lamson	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	28.61	T. S.	285	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Lawrence	400	240 7	22 3	6 2	28.41	T. S.	108	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Macedonough	400	240 7	22 3	6 2	28.03	T. S.	108	2 18-in. 7 6-pdr.	
Maynard	742	293 10	26 1½	8 4	30.22	.....	.....	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
McCall	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.66	Turb.	*70575	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
McDougal	1,020	300 0	30 6	9 3	29.00	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Monaghan	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.50	Turb.	*70074	3 18-in. 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Nicholson	1,050	300 0	30 4	9 6	29.00	Turb.	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
O'Brien	1,050	300 0	30 4	9 6	29.00	Turb.	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Parker	1,036	300 0	30 1½	8 4	29.69	.....	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Patterson	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.69	Turb.	*71457	3 18-in. 5 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Paulding	742	289 0	26 1	8 4	32.80	T. S.	298	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Paul Jones	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.91	T. S.	168	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Perkins	740	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.76	T. S.	210	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Perry	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.32	T. S.	163	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Porter	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 6	29.50	Turb.	.....	4 twin, 4 4-in.	
Preble	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	28.03	T. S.	172	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Preston	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	29.18	T. S.	298	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Reid	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	31.82	T. S.	298	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Roe	742	289 0	26 1	8 4	29.60	T. S.	298	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Rowan	1,111	310 0	29 10	9 6	29.50	Turb.	.....	4 triple 21-in. 4 4-in.	
Sampson	1,111	310 0	29 10	9 4	29.50	Turb.	*86768	4 triple 21-in. 4 4-in.	
Smith	700	289 0	26 0	8 0	28.35	T. S.	298	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Sterett	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.37	T. S.	210	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Stewart	420	245 0	23 1	6 6	29.69	T. S.	172	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Terry	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.24	T. S.	210	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Tripp	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.89	T. S.	210	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Truxtun	433	243 0	22 3	6 0	29.58	T. S.	166	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Tucker	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 4	29.50	Turb.	*86768	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Wadsworth	1,090	310 0	29 10	9 4	30.00	Turb.	.....	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Wainwright	1,150	310 0	29 10	9 8	29.50	Turb.	*86768	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Walke	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	29.78	T. S.	210	3 18-in. 5 3-in.	
Warrington	742	289 0	26 2	8 4	30.12	T. S.	210	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Whipple	433	248 0	22 3	6 0	28.24	T. S.	166	4 18-in. 4 4-in.	
Winslow	1,050	300 0	30 4	9 6	29.00	Turb.	.....	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	
Worden	433	248 0	22 3	6 0	29.86	T. S.	166	2 18-in. 2 3-in., 5 6-pdr.	

*Gallons of oil fuel. †Torpedoed and sunk Dec. 6, 1917.

MONITORS.									
Amphibrite	3,990	259 3	55 4	14 6	10.50	T. S.	271	1,370	4 10-in. 2 4-in.
Cheyenne	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	11.80	T. S.	*129	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.
Monadnock	3,990	258 6	55 5	14 6	11.63	T. S.	386	2,179	4 10-in. 2 4-in.
Monterey	4,084	256 0	55 0	14 10	13.60	T. S.	206	1,430	2 12-in., 2 10-in.
Ozark	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.03	T. S.	344	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.
Tallahassee	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	12.40	T. S.	355	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.
Tonopah	3,225	252 0	50 0	12 6	13.04	T. S.	338	1,680	2 12-in. 4 4-in.
TORPEDO BOATS.									
Bagley	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.15	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Bayley	280	205 0	19 3	6 10	30.20	T. S.	99	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Barney	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	29.04	T. S.	43	3,000	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Biddle	175	157 0	17 7	4 11	28.57	T. S.	43	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Blackly	196	175 1	17 9	5 11	25.58	T. S.	72	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Dahlgren	146	147 0	16 4	4 7	30.00	T. S.	32	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
DeLong	196	175 1	17 9	5 11	25.52	T. S.	72	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
DuPont	185	175 0	17 8	4 8	28.58	T. S.	76	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Farragut	279	213 6	20 8	6 0	30.13	T. S.	95	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Foote	142	160 0	16 1	5 0	24.53	T. S.	44	1,235	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Fox	154	146 0	15 4	5 10	23.13	T. S.	40	.....	3 18-inch Whitehead.
Goldsbrough	255	198 0	20 7	6 10	27.40	T. S.	89	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.
Mackenzie	65	99 3	12 9	4 3	20.11	S.	15	.....	2 18-inch Whitehead.

Torpedo tubes.

Name.	Displace- ment. Tons.	Length. ft.	Beam. ft.	Maximum draft. ft.	Speed. (trial). Knots.	Propul- sion.	Max. coal supply. Tons.	Steaming radius at 10 knots. Knots.	Battery, guns.	
Morris	105	138	3	15	9	4 1	24.00 T. S.	26	.....	3 13-inch Whitehead.
Rodgers	112	160	0	16	1	5 0	24.49 T. S.	44	1,200	3 13-inch Whitehead.
Shubrick	200	175	0	17	6	5 2	26.07 T. S.	82	1,755	3 13-inch Whitehead.
Somers	150	149	4	17	6	5 10	15.00 T. S.	37	.....	2 13-inch Whitehead.
Thornton	200	175	0	17	6	5 2	24.88 T. S.	85	1,755	3 13-inch Whitehead.
Tingey	165	175	0	17	6	4 8	24.94 T. S.	73	.....	3 13-inch Whitehead.
GUNBOATS.										
Annapolis	1,010	168	0	36	0	12 0	33.17 S.	230	5,245	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Callao	243	115	3	17	10	6 6	10.00 T. S.	33	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Castine	1,177	204	0	32	1	12 0	16.03 T. S.	210	3,480	2 4-inch.
Dolphin	1,486	240	0	32	0	14 8	15.50 S.	265	.....	6 6-pounder.
Don Juan de Aust. 1.	1,486	240	0	32	0	12 6	12.20 S.	204	2,250	2 4-in., 10 under 4-inch.
Elcano	620	157	11	26	0	10 0	11.00 T. S.	94	.....	4 4-inch.
Helena	1,392	250	9	39	8	9 0	15.50 T. S.	390	2,370	8 4-inch.
Isla de Luzon	1,030	192	8	31	0	11 6	11.23 T. S.	159	2,000	4 4-in., 8 under 4-inch.
Machias	1,177	204	0	32	1	12 0	15.46 T. S.	261	3,480	8 4-in., 8 under 4-inch.
Marietta	990	174	0	34	0	12 0	13.02 T. S.	229	3,529	6 4-inch.
Monocacy	190	160	0	24	6	2 5	13.20	.....	.....	2 6-pounder.
Nashville	1,371	220	0	38	1	11 0	16.30 T. S.	363	3,315	8 4-inch.
Newport	1,010	168	0	36	0	12 0	12.29 S.	224	4,904	.....
Paducah	1,085	174	0	35	0	12 3	12.85 T. S.	246	.....	6 4-inch.
Palos	190	160	0	24	6	2 5	13.25	.....	.....	2 6-pounder.
Pampanga	243	115	3	17	10	6 6	10.00 T. S.	33	.....	8 under 4-inch.
Petrel	890	181	4	31	0	11 6	11.40 S.	193	3,254	4 4-in., 4 under 4-inch.
Princeton	1,010	168	0	36	0	12 0	10.64 S.	226	4,904	6 4-inch.
Quiros	350	137	9	22	9	7 9	11.00 S.	78	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Ranger	1,261	177	4	32	0	13 0	10.00 S.	178	.....	.....
Sacramento	1,435	210	0	40	10	11 6	12.73 T. S.	33	1,000	3 4-in., 2 3-pdr.
Samar	213	115	3	17	10	6 6	10.50 T. S.	33	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Sandoval	100	110	0	15	6	5 4	8.00 S.	16	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Vicksburg	1,010	168	0	36	0	12 0	12.71 S.	243	4,904	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Villalobos	370	148	0	23	0	7 6	11.00 S.	65	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wheeling	990	174	0	34	0	12 0	12.88 T. S.	230	3,874	6 4-in., 6 under 4-inch.
Wilmington	1,392	250	9	39	8	9 0	15.08 T. S.	300	2,370	8 4-in., 4 under 4-inch.
Yorktown	1,710	230	0	36	0	14 0	16.14 S.	341	3,443	6 5-in., 8 under 4-inch.
CONVERTED YACHTS.										
Aileen	192	120	0	20	0	8 0	14.00 S.	45	.....	3 under 4-inch.
Dorothea	594	182	4	23	5	11 5	14.00 S.	78	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Eagle	424	155	6	24	0	11 6	12.50 S.	65	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Elfrida	164	101	6	18	0	7 9	10.50 S.	23	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Gloucester	736	204	0	27	2	12 0	17.00 S.	120	.....	7 under 4-inch.
Hawk	375	145	0	22	0	11 6	14.50 S.	70	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Huntress	820	217	7	15	0	7 3	14.00 S.	17	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Mayflower	2,690	273	0	36	0	17 4	16.80 T. S.	525	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Scorpion	775	212	9	28	1	11 0	17.85 T. S.	133	.....	4 under 4-inch.
Stranger	369	164	7	23	9	9 3	14.00 S.	50	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Sylph	152	123	8	20	0	7 6	15.00 S.	47	.....	1 under 4-inch.
Sylvia	302	130	0	18	6	10 0	9.00 S.	60	.....	.....
Vixen	806	182	3	28	0	12 8	16.00 S.	190	.....	6 under 4-inch.
Wasp	690	180	0	23	0	12 0	16.50 S.	79	.....	2 under 4-inch.
Yankton	975	185	0	27	6	13 10	14.00 S.	170	.....	2 under 4-inch.
SPECIAL CLASS.										
Baltimore	4,413	327	6	48	7	19 6	20.10 T. S.	1,075	5,300	Mine depot ship.
Dubuque	1,085	174	0	35	0	12 3	12.90 T. S.	246	.....	Mine training ship.
Hannibal	4,000	275	0	39	3	19 0	10.00 S.	480	.....	Survey ship.
Lebanon	3,285	258	0	37	6	19 0	12.50 S.	188	.....	Ammunition ship.
Leonidas	4,242	273	11	39	3	19 7	9.50 S.	200	.....	Survey ship.
Panther	3,269	334	8	40	8	19 5	13.50 S.	875	4,800	Tender.
Prometheus	12,585	465	9	60	1	26 0	16.00 S.	1,576	.....	Repair ship.
San Francisco	4,083	310	0	49	2	18 9	19.52 T. S.	625	4,000	Mine depot ship.
Vestal	12,585	465	9	60	1	26 0	16.00 S.	1,576	.....	Repair ship.
Vesuvius (torpedo practice ship)....	930	252	4	26	6	10 7	21.65 T. S.	132	1,800	Battery, guns. 1 3-pounder.
COLLIERS.										
Name.	Displace- ment. Tons.	Length. ft.	Beam. ft.	Maximum draft. ft.	Speed. loaded. Knots.	Speed. light. Knots.	Bunker capacity. Tons.	Cargo capacity. Tons.	Battery, guns.	
Abarenda	6,705	325	6	42	0	23 0	9.00	813	2,400	4 3-pounder, 4 Colts.
Arethusa	6,159	332	0	42	2	21 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ajax	9,250	387	6	46	6	25 3	10.00	500	5,000	1 6-pounder.
Brutus	6,600	332	6	41	6	23 6	10.00	547	4,000	1 6-pounder.
Cæsar	5,920	322	1	43	11	21 6	10.00	761	3,156	1 6-pounder.
Cyclops	19,360	542	0	65	0	27 8	14.61	2,043	10,457	.....
Jason	19,132	536	0	65	0	27 8	14.32	2,000	10,500	.....
Jupiter	19,360	542	0	65	0	27 8	14.99	2,043	10,457	.....
Kanawha	14,500	475	7	56	0	23 11	26.20	1,568	7,554	.....
Mars	11,200	403	0	53	0	24 6	12.65	877	8,017	.....
Nanshan	4,950	300	0	39	0	21 3	10.50	400	2,900	1 6-pounder.
Neptune	19,360	542	0	65	0	27 8	12.93	2,043	10,457	.....
Nereus	19,000	522	0	62	0	27 8	14.58	2,000	10,500	.....
Nero	6,360	312	0	41	0	22 11	9.00	300	3,500	1 6-pounder.
Orion	19,132	536	0	65	0	27 8	14.00	2,000	10,500	.....
Proteus	19,000	522	0	62	0	27 8	14.00	2,000	10,500	.....
Saturn	4,842	297	1	40	5	22 8	11.00	335	2,400	1 6-pounder.
Sterling	5,663	284	0	37	0	22 8	11.00	469	2,672	1 6-pounder.
Vulcan	11,230	403	0	53	0	24 0	12.82	877	8,017	.....
*Tons fuel oil.										

*Tons fuel oil.

WOODEN CRUISERS.

Name.	Displacement, Tons.	Length, Ft. in.	Beam, Ft. in.	Maximum draft, Ft. in.	Speed, knots.	Speed, light, knots.	Bunker capacity, Tons.	Cargo capacity, Tons.	Battery, guns.
Hartford	2,790	226 0	43 10	18 2	12.00	S.	262	.....	2 6-pounder.
ARMED TRANSPORTS.									
Buffalo	6,000	391 1	48 3	19 5	14.50	S.	1,375	7,800	6 4-in., 4 3-pounder.
Prairie	6,620	391 6	48 3	20 9	14.50	S.	1,300	8,200	10 3-inch.
General Alava	1,115	212 6	29 9	11 0	10.50	S.	240	2,200	2 6-pounder.
Hancock	8,500	...	45 4	24 3	...	...	...	...	6 3-in., 2 3-pounder.
SUPPLY SHIPS.									
Celtic	6,750	369 8	44 7	24 9	10.50	S.	739	6,503	2 6-pounder.
Culgoa	6,000	334 4	43 0	21 9	13.25	S.	957	8,880	2 6-pounder.
Glacier	8,325	353 0	46 1	25 4	12.30	S.	917	5,760	1 3-pounder.
Rainbow	4,360	326 0	41 0	17 2	12.00	S.	1,139	4,872	6 6-pounder, 6 1 pdr.
Supply	4,325	342 7	43 0	19 5	9.66	S.	1,029	8,160	6 6-pounder, 4 1-pdr.
HOSPITAL SHIPS.									
Relief	3,300	299 2	46 0	15 10	...	S.	507	.....	.....
Solace	5,700	361 2	44 0	22 0	15.00	S.	1,000	7,000	3 6-pounder.
TENDERS TO TORPEDO VESSELS.									
Alert	1,110	177 4	32 0	13 0	10.00	S.	197	3,742	4 6-pounder.
Bushnell	3,580	300 0	45 8	15 0	14.15	Turb.	660	.....	4 5-inch.
Dixie	6,114	391 9	48 3	19 11	14.50	S.	1,075	7,000	10 3-inch.
Fulton	1,408	216 0	35 0	13 0	12.25	T. S.	...	...	10 3-in., 2 6-pounder.
Iris	6,100	310 0	39 0	24 0	10.00	S.	300	3,100	.....
Melville	7,150	400 0	54 5	20 0	15.00	Turb.	.....	.....	8 5-in., 2 3-pounder.
Pompey	3,085	245 0	33 6	10 10	10.50	S.	.....	.....	.....

SAILING SHIPS.

Name.	Displacement, tons.	Length, Ft. in.	Beam, Ft. in.	Draft, Ft. in.	Speed, knots.	Propulsion.	Description.	Battery, guns.
Boxer	346	108 0	28 9	9 2	...	Sl.	Brig.....	.....
Constellation	1,970	176 0	42 0	20 0	...	Sl.	Ship.....	4 under 4-inch.
Intrepid	1,800	176 5	45 8	16 5	...	Sl.	Bark.....	6 under 4-inch.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND AUTHORIZED.

Arizona	31,400	600 0	97 0	28 10	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
California	32,000	624 0	96 6	30 6	20.50	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	.....
Idaho	32,000	600 0	97 4 1/2	30 0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Mississippi	32,000	600 0	97 4 1/2	30 0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
New Mexico	32,000	600 0	97 4 1/2	30 0	21.00	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Tennessee	32,000	624 0	96 6	30 6	20.50	Turb.	1st-class battleship.	12 14-in., 22 5-in.
Nos. 45 to 54 incl.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1st-class battleships.	.....

ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

The foregoing list of ships of the United States navy is the same as that printed in the 1917 issue of *The Daily News Almanac and Year-Book*. No specific information concerning the new ships built and building can be furnished for obvious military reasons. Something of the naval program may, however, be learned from the laws for the increase of the navy both in ships and personnel printed elsewhere in this volume. In addition, some information of a general character was given to the public by the secretary of the navy in the course of the year. Oct. 10 it was announced that the war construction program of the United States navy comprised 787 vessels, including all types, from superdreadnoughts to submarine chasers. Some of these had been completed and are now in service. The rest of the program is being pushed to completion. The total cost is estimated at \$1,150,400,000.

Secretary Daniels has announced that arrangements have been completed for the building of the large number of additional destroyers planned, which will cost about \$350,000,000. The secretary said:

"These destroyers will be built by five companies which have had experience in building this type—the Fore River Shipbuilding corporation, Boston; the New York Shipbuilding corporation, Camden, N. J.; Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia; the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company, Newport News, Va.; and the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

"This is the biggest project we have ever undertaken. Three months ago it looked as if it could not be done. Orders had already been given for all the destroyers the yards could build, and almost as many as the new program calls for are now under construction or contract. To build rapidly the additional destroyers requires a great extension of shipbuilding facilities and the erection of new plants for building engines. The companies were unwilling

to invest millions in these additions, so the government must build and will own the new plants and extensions which will be used by the builders.

"We are putting every energy and facility behind this project. Some of the new destroyers are promised for delivery in nine months, all within eighteen months. These vessels will be of the latest and largest improved type, which has just been tried in our service and found to be unsurpassed by any destroyers in the world.

"The plans are all ready, and the adoption of a uniform type will enable us to reduce the number of types of engines and parts and to turn them out in much less time. The principal trouble is in getting forgings and auxiliaries, but the manufacture of these has been arranged for, and we will make every effort to prevent delay in delivery of materials or machinery."

RESUME OF WORK DONE.

The following general resume of the work of the navy department was also issued in October, 1917:

"The navy has in service more than three times as many men and nearly three times as many vessels as when war was declared.

"The navy and marine corps constitute a force of more than a quarter of a million men. On April 6 there were 64,680 enlisted men in the regular navy; now there are 143,726, an increase of 79,046.

"The naval reserve force has increased from about 10,000 to 49,000; 14,500 naval militia are in the federal service; the coast guard, with its force of 5,000, has been transferred to the navy for the duration of the war; the hospital corps has been increased from 2,000 to 6,500.

"The marine corps has increased from 12,266 enlisted men on April 6 to an enlisted strength, with reserves, of 32,348. There are about 12,000 officers in the navy and 1,122 in the marine corps.

"Hundreds of vessels of various types, yachts and fast motor boats have been taken over and transformed into patrol boats, submarine chasers, mine sweepers and the various types needed for antisubmarine warfare, coast defense and other purposes.

"The Atlantic fleet comprises twice as many vessels as in peace times. Every battle ship and cruiser that was in reserve has been fully manned and commissioned. Every warship is now a training school for the instruction of men in gunnery and engineering, and notable results have been achieved, especially in target practice with guns of the smaller calibers used in fighting submarines.

"Since early in May, a month after war was declared, United States destroyers have been operating with the naval forces of our allies in European waters in the campaign against the submarines. Practically all our merchant ships are now convoyed by naval vessels.

"The navy has organized, manned and is operating the transport service and convoys the vessels carrying American armies to Europe. Not a transport has been sunk or a soldier lost in transportation across the Atlantic.

"The largest ship construction program in history is being carried out by the navy, comprising hundreds of vessels of various types, from superdreadnoughts to submarine chasers. Months ago contracts were let for every destroyer the American yards could build, and a considerable extension of shipbuilding facilities has been arranged to build the large additional number provided for in the bill now pending in congress.

"New records in construction are being made, destroyers which formerly took twenty to twenty-two months to complete now being scheduled for completion in half that time.

"Twenty training camps have been erected, accommodating 85,000 men, to provide for housing and training of recruits.

"Navy yards have been enlarged, immense foundries, machine shops and warehouses erected; work is being pushed on dry docks, shipways and piers. A big projectile plant is being erected at Charlestown, W. Va., and a \$1,000,000 aircraft factory at Philadelphia. Extensions of the naval gun factory will make that plant one of the largest of its kind. The entire shore building program embraces an expenditure of \$100,000,000."

NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS.

Regular naval training stations: Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.

Depots at which "general detail" men, including graduates of training stations, are further trained while awaiting assignment to ships: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass. (Commonwealth pier); New York navy yard; Philadelphia navy yard; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Gulfport, Miss. (projected); San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island navy yard; Puget Sound navy yard.

Training establishments for reserves and national naval volunteers: Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard; Bainbridge Island, Boston harbor; Newport, R. I.; Bensonhurst, L. I.; Pelham Bay park, N. Y.; U. S. S. Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts (Delaware river); Cape May, N. J.; steamship Bulgaria, Norfolk navy yard; Cherrystone Island, Va.; Charleston (S. C.) navy yard; Key West, near navy yard; New Orleans navy yard; Municipal dock, Los Angeles (San Pedro harbor); State university grounds, Seattle, Wash.; steamship Commodore and Grant Park camp, Chicago.

In addition, men on active service at or operating from the numerous section headquarters of the naval defense districts may be considered undergoing training. A list of these district headquarters follows:

First district—Machias, Bar Harbor, Rockland, Bath, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Provincetown.

Second—Newport, New Bedford, New London.

Third—New Haven, Bridgeport, Port Jefferson,

Montauk, Port Lafayette, Whitestone, Fire Island, Sandy Hook.

Fourth—Cape May City, Lewes.

Fifth—Baltimore, Washington, Cape Charles City, Norfolk, Beaufort.

Sixth—Wilmington, Georgetown, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandino, Jacksonville.

Seventh—St. Augustine, Miami, Knights Key, Key West, Dry Tortugas, Tampa.

Eighth—Pensacola, New Orleans, Galveston.

Twelfth—San Francisco, San Pedro, San Diego.

Thirteenth—Astoria, Aberdeen, Puget Sound navy yard, Sitka.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

The marine corps reached its full authorized strength of 30,000 enlisted men Aug. 10. Gen. George Barnett, major-general commandant, issued orders suspending recruiting for a period of ten days beginning Saturday noon, Aug. 11.

The marine corps then numbered 1,075 officers and 32,000 men, including reserves, its strength having almost trebled since Jan. 1. It had more than doubled in enlisted strength since April 6, the day war was declared.

Maj.-Gen. Barnett sent the following telegram to the officer in charge of each recruiting station:

"At noon on Aug. 11 close all marine corps recruiting stations and allow men to enjoy well earned rest. Marine corps enlisted to its full legal strength. All reports from recruit depots and my personal inspections at Paris Island and Philadelphia convince me that the marine corps ranks have been filled with a class of men that in physique, education and spirit compare favorably with any aggregation of young men in the nation.

"One year ago the marine corps consisted of 246 officers and 10,000 men. To-day it consists of 1,075 officers and 32,000 men. The corps has been more than trebled during the year, over 700 officers and 22,000 men having been added to it.

"I desire that you extend to every individual in your district my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the splendid work done by the recruiting service and for the results obtained. Please extend my thanks and appreciation also to the gentlemen of the press and to those patriotic associations and individuals who have so notably contributed to the success of the marine corps recruiting campaign. Reopen all recruiting stations at noon, Aug. 22, and accept only a limited number of applicants, maintaining the highest standard."

How the marine corps has grown in the past year is shown by the following figures: Enlisted strength Aug. 10, 1916, 10,532; Jan. 1, 1917, 11,723; April 6, 1917, the day war was declared, 13,266; Aug. 10, 30,000, the full enlisted strength fixed by act of congress May 22 authorizing increase of the corps from 17,400.

MARINE CORPS TRAINING STATIONS.

Recruit training stations—Maine barracks, Paris Island, S. C. (permanent); marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal. (permanent); marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa. (temporary); marine barracks, Norfolk, Va. (temporary).

Advanced training stations—Maine barracks, Quantico, Va.; marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.; marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.; marine corps rifle range, Wintthrop, Md.

Marine barracks, Quantico, Va.—A large tract of land was leased here soon after the beginning of the war and buildings have been constructed to accommodate about 6,500 men. The greater proportion of recruits from the training stations are transferred here, where they are organized into companies, regiments, etc., and more advanced training given under war conditions.

Marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.—At this post are stationed organizations of the advanced base force, where the men are trained in technical branches, such as aviation, submarine mines, signal corps work, engineering, heavy guns, etc.

Marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.—Company

organized on the west coast are sent to San Diego for advanced training.

Marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.—Detachments for duty at sea are trained at this port.

NAVY BASE PAY TABLE.

(For war increase in pay of enlisted men see below.)

	Per year.
Admirals	\$10,000
Vice-admirals	9,000
Rear-admirals	8,000
Captains	4,000
Commanders	3,500
Lieutenant-commanders	3,000
Lieutenants	2,400
Lieutenants, junior grade	2,000
Ensigns	1,700

Additional pay for length of service and sea service and also certain allowances,

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS.

	Per month.
Chief masters at arms	\$71.50
Chief boatswains' mates	55.00
Chief gunners' mates	55.00
Chief turret captains	66.00
Chief quartermasters	55.00
Chief machinists' mates	77.00
Chief electricians	66.00
Chief carpenters' mates	55.00
Chief water tenders	55.00
Chief printers	66.00
Chief storekeepers	55.00
Chief yeomen	66.00
Chief pharmacists' mates	66.00
Bandmasters	57.20

All chief petty officers with a permanent appointment receive \$77 a month and allowances.

PETTY OFFICERS, FIRST CLASS.

Masters at arms	\$44.00
Boatswains' mates	44.00
Gunnery mates	44.00
Turret captains	55.00
Quartermasters	44.00
Rollermasters	71.50
Machinists' mates	60.50
Coppersmiths	60.50
Shipfitters	60.50
Electricians	55.00
Blacksmiths	55.00
Plumbers and fitters	49.50
Sailmakers' mates	44.00
Carpenters' mates	44.00
Water tenders	44.00
Painters	44.00
Printers	44.00
Storekeepers	44.00

PETTY OFFICERS, SECOND CLASS.

Masters at arms	\$38.50
Boatswains' mates	38.50
Gunnery mates	38.50
Quartermasters	38.50
Machinists' mates	44.00
Electricians	44.00
Shipfitters	44.00
Oilers	40.70
Painters	38.50
Storekeepers	38.50
Yeomen	38.50
Pharmacists' mates	38.50

PETTY OFFICERS, THIRD CLASS.

Masters at arms	\$33.00
Coxswains	33.00
Gunnery mates	33.00
Quartermasters	33.00
Electricians	33.00
Carpenters' mates	33.00
Painters	33.00
Storekeepers	33.00
Yeomen	33.00
Pharmacists' mates	33.00

RATING WITH SEAMEN.

Seaman gunners	\$28.60
Seamen	26.40
Firemen, 1st class	38.50
Musicians, 1st class	35.20
Hospital apprentices	26.40

RATING WITH SEAMEN, SECOND CLASS.

Seamen	\$20.90
Firemen	35.00
Shipwrights	27.50
Musicians	33.00
Buglers	33.00
Hospital apprentices	20.90

RATING WITH SEAMEN, THIRD CLASS.

Apprentice seamen	\$17.50
Firemen	24.20
Landsmen	17.60

COMMISSARY BRANCH.

Chief stewards	\$77.00
Commissary stewards	60.50
Ship's cooks, 1st class	60.50
Ship's cooks, 2d class	44.00
Ship's cooks, 3d class	33.00
Ship's cooks, 4th class	27.50
Bakers, 1st class	49.50
Bakers, 2d class	38.50
Landsmen	17.60
Stewards to commanders in chief	66.00
Cooks to commanders in chief	55.00
Stewards to commandants	66.00
Cooks to commandants	55.00
Cabin stewards	55.00
Cabin cooks	49.50
Wardroom stewards	55.00
Wardroom cooks	49.50
Steerage stewards	38.50
Steerage cooks	33.00
Warrant officers' stewards	33.00
Warrant officers' cooks	33.00
Mess attendants, 1st class	33.00
Mess attendants, 2d class	27.50
Mess attendants, 3d class	22.00

These rates as to mess attendants apply only to American citizens.

In the above tables the pay of the various ratings is what is known as the "base pay," or navy pay plus 10 per cent increase allowed by law, without allowance for re-enlistment, continuous service, good conduct medals or special duty.

INCREASE FOR WAR SERVICE.

It should be noted that the above rates are for ordinary service in time of peace. Under an act approved May 22, 1917, it is provided that beginning June 1, 1917, and continuing not later than six months after the termination of the present war, all enlisted men of the navy whose pay does not exceed \$21 a month shall receive an increase of \$15 a month; those whose base pay is over \$21 a month and does not exceed \$24 a month, an increase of \$12 a month; those whose base pay is over \$24 and less than \$45 a month, an increase of \$3 a month, and those whose base pay is \$45 or more a month, an increase of \$6 a month (see page 407).

Additional changes were made by an act approved Oct. 6, 1917, as follows: The ratings of engineman, first class; engineman, second class; blacksmith, first class; blacksmith, second class; coppersmith, first class; coppersmith, second class; pattern maker, first class; pattern maker, second class; molder, first class; molder, second class; chief special mechanic and special mechanic, first class, be and they are hereby established in the artificer branch of the navy with the following rates of base pay a month. Engineman, first class, \$45; engineman, second class, \$40; blacksmith, first class, \$65; blacksmith, second class, \$50; coppersmith, first class, \$65; coppersmith, second class, \$50; pattern maker, first class, \$65; pattern maker, second class, \$50; molder, first class, \$65; molder, second class, \$50; chief special mechanic, \$127; special mechanic, first class, \$80; Provided, That the base pay of machinists' mates, second class, and water tenders be, and it is hereby, increased from \$40 to \$45 per month. Provided further, That all the aforesaid rates of pay shall be subject to such increases of pay and allowances as are or may hereafter be authorized by law for enlisted men of the navy. And provided further, That appointments or enlistments in the said ratings may be made from enlisted men in the navy or from civil life, respectively, and the qualifications of candidates for any of said

ratings shall be determined in accordance with such regulations as the secretary of the navy may prescribe.

MARINE CORPS PAY.

Officers of the United States marine corps receive infantry army pay and allowances. The major-general commandant gets \$8,000 a year, colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000, according to length

of service, lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500, majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360. Privates are paid from \$15 to \$25 a month, according to enlistment periods served.

Enlisted men of the marine corps in active war service receive the increased pay at the same rate as enlisted men in the army.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

Many revelations of German plotting and intriguing in the United States and elsewhere were made by the state department after the declaration of war in April, 1917, some of them being of an extremely sensational character. The most comprehensive of these disclosures was that made Sept. 22, of which the following is the text:

Within a few days a German newspaper published in this country employed as the headline to an article dealing with a rumor of German-American disaffection in this country the derisive legend, "Lieb' Washington, magst ruhig sein."

This is, of course, a parody on the refrain of "Die Wacht am Rhein," the German national hymn:

"Lieb' Vaterland, magst ruhig sein."

"Loved fatherland, be restful (or undisturbed)."

In the parody it carries a sneer comprehensible only to one who understands the German mode of speech and thought.

Of itself the instance is slight. But it typifies a certain important phase of the German propaganda which subtly but persistently seeks to present Germany's course in America in the most favorable light, even to the extent of defending the improper activities of the Teutonic diplomatic representatives before their passports were given them. Because of this continuing propaganda certain documents in the possession of the department of justice now assume peculiar importance, in that they prove undeniably the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the kaiser in the United States and plotters against the laws and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life and property.

Such of these documents as were essential to legal proceedings brought against the Germans have been published. Others are here made public for the first time. They form a curious, if disjointed, chapter in the diplomatic history of the war.

In the fall of 1914, when the German plots against Canada were fomenting in this country, there was established, at 60 Wall street, an "advertising" office presided over by a big, suave man of Teutonic aspect named Wolf von Igel. There were two peculiar features about this office. One was that it was frequented during two years of singularly quiet and unbusinesslike existence chiefly by Germans who had nothing whatsoever to do with advertising. The other was a large safe, bearing the insignia of the German imperial government. To this office there came one morning in April, 1916, while Von Igel was preparing a mass of papers which he had taken from the safe for transfer to the German embassy in Washington, four United States secret service agents from the department of justice, who made their way past the guardians always on duty, put Von Igel under arrest, and undertook to seize the papers. The German was large, powerful, and brave. With the aid of one associate he stubbornly fought the officers, striving to rescue the papers, to close the safe, to get to the telephone, and communicate with his superiors. Revolvers were drawn by the secret service men. They produced no effect upon the intrepid Von Igel.

"This is German territory," he shouted. "Shoot me and you will bring on war."

There was no shooting. But after a protracted struggle the defenders were overpowered and the papers seized. The German embassy at once entered its protest. These were official papers.

They were sacrosanct. The diplomatic prerogative of a friendly nation had been overridden and the person of its representative insulted. To this the state department replied that the invaded premises at 60 Wall street were described in the contract as a private business office for the carrying on of advertising, and that Von Igel had not been formally accredited as a German representative. When the papers were examined by the department of justice the reason for Von Igel's determined fight became apparent. Here, in the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checks, receipts, ledgers, cashbooks, cipher codes, lists of spies and other memoranda and records were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German imperial government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with—

Violation of the laws of the United States.

Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas.

Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain. Fomenting ill feeling against the United States in Mexico.

Subornation of American writers and lecturers.

Financing of propaganda.

Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munition plants.

The bomb industry and other related activities.

TO SINK SHIPS WITH BOMBS.

Perhaps the most illuminating single document in the collection is a letter of July 20, 1915. This innocent pretending agency was at the outset the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship company. Under Paul Koenig, its manager, it became an adjunct to the German diplomatic secret service. "XXX" is the secret designation of Koenig, who is now under indictments on criminal charges in connection with his "diplomatic" work, and is interned at Fort Oglethorpe. The person represented by the figure "7950" is Capt. von Papen, former military attaché of the German embassy and the practical executive of its underground system. The document describes the subterfuges of "XXX" (Koenig) so that he might not be identified by the mysterious — when they met. "XXX" states that money was to be drawn for the payment of \$150 to the unnamed person, under peculiar precautions, through "check No. 146 on the Riggs National bank, Washington, dated July 16, payable to —, signed —, amount \$150. No reason was given as to why the payment was made," says the report.

Several days after the payment, the recipient called at the "passenger office of the — line," and made a statement, which is thus embodied in the "XXX" report:

"My name is —. I have an office at the — building, but I do not care to state my local address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the allies leaving ports of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the allies."

Finally "XXX" states that "the caller" brought with him a sample bomb, "such as has been described to you by the subscriber," and asks for the instructions.

The document is lettered at the foot, "O. R. to 7090," indicating that the secret agent known as "O. R." had transmitted it to Von Papen.

VON PAPEN CONVICTED BY HIS CHECK.

Now for the proof, direct and unescapable. Check 146 on the Riggs National bank has been traced and added to the secret service collection. It is payable to Koenig and signed by Von Papen. Therefore Von Papen stands convicted, on the evidence of a report claimed as an official document by the Germans, of paying money to a plotter designing to blow up merchant ships sailing from the port of New York. The person who made this report is known to department of justice officials.

Compare these documents with the following authorized statement from Berlin, transmitted by wireless December, 1915:

"The German government has, naturally, never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group of persons, society or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsel of violence, by contravention of law or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority."

Destruction was not by any means the sole interest of Koenig's energetic bureau. It concerned itself also with spy enterprises. To Koenig wrote Otto West, an American citizen and proprietor of the Hour Glass, at 303 (or 363) 5th avenue, recommending a relative of his, who, according to his description, must be an interesting and somewhat formidable figure. Mr. West's description, somewhat curtailed, follows:

"He is a grandson of the late Oberhofprediger Strauss of Berlin, brother of the present Militar Oberpfarrer Strauss of Potsdam, nephew of the late Admiral von Schleinitz, the late Gen. von Mantey, etc. This gentleman changed his name some twenty-odd years ago to an American name, and none of his associates suspect his German birth or antecedents. He is an international journalist of great repute, the head of a newspaper organization in England. He has a personal reason to be very bitter against England, because two years ago [this letter appears to have been written about June 1, 1915, which would make the date referred to the early summer of 1913] a certain attack was made against him over commercial matters in Great Britain, and it was only by appealing to the United States department of state and a writ of habeas corpus before the lord chief justice of England that he escaped successfully. * * * He was in England and France at the outbreak of the war; he has access to the great sources of British and French official information. He wants to go across to Europe and serve secretly for Germany."

DR. OTTO OF ALLENTOWN.

Of the completeness and skill of Germany's spy system in this country a glimpse is afforded through the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Theodore Otto of Allentown, Pa. Dr. Otto's special concern was to ascertain the nature of the contracts for munitions and arms upon which the various factories in the neighborhood were engaged and report them to the German embassy. His work was such as to earn him special commendation, for which he expresses himself in one of his letters as duly appreciative. He was able, he states, "in my capacity as a physician to establish relations with officials of almost all of the munitions factories situated in this vicinity." Either Dr. Otto substitutes fancy for fact or he was able to obtain curiously exact information in many instances, such as the number of foreign government inspectors; the character, caliber and quantity of guns ordered by foreign governments, and other valuable details. Of the Traynor Engineering company of Allentown he writes in April of last year:

"An English inspector is present in the department, and he most rigorously tests the work, but I was assured that he seemed to be incompetent, inasmuch as he had been repeatedly duped. Obviously the management of the concern attaches importance to creating a belief that all projectiles being produced were intended for the United States government." Thus, he comments,

is belied by the presence of foreign government inspectors.

In these activities there was, of course, nothing illegal. Dr. Otto is still practicing his profession in Allentown. He claims to be an American citizen, though his claim is not clear, and declares himself thoroughly loyal to this country.

ANOTHER VON IGEL ENTERPRISE.

Closely related to and to some extent under the guidance of Von Igel was the German and Austro-Hungarian labor information and relief bureau, with central headquarters at 136 Liberty street, New York city, and branches in Cleveland, Detroit, Bridgeport, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago. The head of this enterprise was Hans Liebau, from whom it took its familiarly accepted name of the "Liebau Employment Agency." During the trying days which followed the arrest of the Welland canal conspirators it was unwaveringly asserted that the Liebau concern was a bona fide employment agency and nothing else, with no object other than to secure positions for German, Austrian or Hungarian workmen seeking employment. That was for publication only. In Von Igel's papers the truth appears, brought out by the refusal of the Austro-Hungarian embassy to continue its subsidies to the bureau.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY INVOLVED.

That the Austro-Hungarian embassy had taken official cognizance of the bureau previously, however, is disclosed in the letter written by the ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs which was found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities Aug. 30, 1915. In this letter the ambassador stated:

"It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle west, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved, but even if the strikes do not come off it is probable that we should exert, under pressure of circumstances, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow countrymen. So far as German workmen are found in the skilled hands, means of leaving will be provided immediately for them. Besides this a private German employment office has been established which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working well. We shall also join in, and the widest support is assured us."

The following representations on behalf of the bureau's efficiency were made, under date of March 24, 1916, in a letter to the German ambassador, Von Bernstorff:

"Engineers and persons in the better class of positions, and who had means of their own, were persuaded by the propaganda of the bureau to leave war material factories."

The report comments with unconcealed amusement upon the fact that munitions concerns innocently wrote the bureau for workmen (who, of course, were not furnished) and continues, in reviewing later conditions in the munitions industry:

"The commercial employment bureaus of the country have no supply of unemployed technicians. * * * Many disturbances and suspensions which war material factories have had to suffer and which it was not always possible to remove quickly, but which, on the contrary, often led to long strikes, may be attributed to the energetic propaganda of the employment bureau."

Von Igel's close connection with the enterprise is indicated by a number of items. For example, there is a notation to the effect that H. Hanson had established a Liebau branch office in Detroit, an entry of \$60 paid to a Dr. Max Niven of Chicago, in February, 1916, for the "labor fund," and an inquiry addressed by a bureau official to Von Igel, asking whether the Bosch Magneto works manufactured fuses for shells,

the bureau having evidently been applied to for workmen for the Bosch plant. The reply, in the negative, stated that the company was "universally known for its friendly attitude to the Germans."

Several lines of communication between the German diplomatic service and the Irish revolutionary movement are indicated in the captured documents. John Devoy of New York city, now editor of the Gaelic-American, a violent anti-British paper, was one of the active agents of this connection. Significant entries appear here and there: references to messages from the German embassy at Washington and the German consulate at New York; mention of a secret code to be employed in communicating with him and of a "cipher Devoy"; also a notation, the details of which remain undiscovered, concerning "communication re manufacture hand grenades." Devoy it was who acted, for a time at least, as go-between for the German secret service dealings with Sir Roger Casement, executed by the British for treason. There are several references to money and messages for Sir Roger Casement, or, more briefly, "R. O.," and one record of a check for \$1,000 for Casement, evidently handled by Devoy.

Devoy's intimate connection with the German cause is disclosed in two letters to Ambassador von Bernstorff, the texts of which follow:

"New York, April 8, 1916.

"The following communication from confidential man John Devoy was duly transmitted:

"Letter dated March 22, delayed by censor, seems conclusive that first messenger arrived safe with proposal to send supplies and that cable was suppressed. Second also safe. Third, with change of plans, due about April 15."

"John Devoy further requests that the following telegram be dispatched to Sir Roger Casement:

"No letter now possible. All funds sent home. Sister and Mr's family well."

"Should Sir Roger be absent or ill, then J. D. requests that the telegram be delivered to John Montefth. (Signed.) K. N. St."

"To his excellency the Imperial ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, Washington, D. C."

"New York, April 15, 1916.

"Herewith inclosed a ——— report received by us to-day from John Devoy. Kindly order further steps to be taken."

"The important parts of the report were sent there to-day per telegram. (S. copy.)"

"(Signed.) K. N. St."

STATE DEPARTMENT EXCULPATED.

In view of the involvement of these prominent Irish-American leaders in the Casement plot and its German ramifications, it is little to be wondered at that they should have endeavored to shoulder upon the American government the responsibility for the arrest of Casement. The Gaelic-American, Devoy's paper, and the sympathetic German-American press charged this government with having, on the strength of information obtained from the seized Von Igel papers, advised the British government of the revolutionary plot and Casement's part therein.

The department of state and the department of justice promptly refuted the charges. When the Von Igel papers were seized in New York the district attorney and his assistants busied themselves in a search for information to sustain the indictments which they had obtained against Von Igel, and overlooked for the time being the great mass of other evidence which pointed incriminately to others.

Department of justice officials admit that the papers relating to Casement were sent to Washington the night before Casement's arrest was reported, but they were not received by the attorney-general until the afternoon of the day upon which the British authorities picked up the Irish leader, and were not presented to the state department until 7 o'clock that evening. Meanwhile, Casement had spent several hours in an Irish prison.

It is not improbable that the signature at the bottom of the extraordinary message which follows is in the "cipher Devoy" referred to in the Von Igel papers. New York Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan has long been prominent in Irish-American circles, though he has never been directly identified with violent action.

That Judge Cohalan, however, is held in high favor by the pro-German element of this country is evidenced by the fact that Vlereck's Weekly, in making selections recently for the most important political offices in this country, put him forth for the position of United States senator from New York.

The communication as translated into Von Igel's record is typewritten, line for line, below a cipher, except for the signature, which remains untranscribed from the original cipher figures. It is dated New York, April 17, 1916, numbered 335-15, and inscribed at the top "very secret."

"New York, April 17, 1916.

"Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks:

"The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany, otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles. Therefore help is necessary. This should consist, primarily, of aerial attacks in England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war."

"He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin."

5132

8167

0230.

"To his excellency Count von Bernstorff, Imperial ambassador, Washington, D. C."

Along the same line is a code message by wireless to Banker Max Moelius, Oberwallstrasse, Berlin, which is interesting chiefly as showing the code method of important communications practiced by the German official plotters in this country. The code translation was found with the copy of the message among Von Igel's papers. The original is a German dispatch which, being translated into English, sounds like an innocent business transaction, viz:

"National Germania Insurance contract certainly promised. Executor is evidently satisfied with proposition. Necessary steps have been taken. HENRY NEUMAN."

Not so innocent and harmless as it looks, for what the message really means is this:

"Irish agree to proposition. The necessary steps have been taken."

PLOTS AGAINST CANADA.

Canada was also the object of seditious interest on the part of Germany's representatives in America, as was startlingly proved in the plot to blow up the Welland canal. Another lesser but not unpromising enterprise against Canada was foregone by Von Igel because the volunteer plotter was too old, "though he has the best of good will," and also because of his known connection with the Gaelic-American and the Indian revolutionists. Such is the indorsement upon the letter, signed only "X," which thus sets forth his qualifications for fomenting disorders in Quebec:

"As honorary president of the first Independence club started at Montreal about the time of the Boer war, and of which the Hon. Honore Mercier, now minister of colonization in the government of the province of Quebec, was one of the vice-presidents and later president, I am well known among the members and journalists in that organization. * * * There is now in the place of the Independence club a secret society based upon its principles, aim-

ing at the total separation of Canada from the British empire. * * * includes all the former members of the Independence club and men high in Canadian political life. The adherents are for the most part French and Irish Canadians. * * * I am in daily connection with one of the leading men in the separation movement, Hon. J. Hall Kelly, who is a member of the legislative council of the province of Quebec and also a member of the government."

Information carefully and extensively set forth in the secret documents of German officialdom was sometimes wide of the facts. For example, a lengthy memorandum of March 1, 1916, transmitted by the secret agent, Capt. Boehm, dealing with the Mexican crisis, appears to have been largely the work of some fervid and projective imagination. The memorandum purports to outline President Wilson's expected message to congress. It predicts that the president will attribute Mexico's anti-American activities direct to German money and incitement; that he will call upon congress to support him in radical measures (the prophet even attempts to paraphrase the language to be employed in the message); that congress will endorse the president's stand, following which upward of 150 German spies and agents provocateurs were to be arrested and the ambassadors of the central powers to receive their passports.

For all this, Capt. Boehm's authority is thus indicated over his own signature:

"The foregoing memorandum was just given to me by an acquaintance returning from Washington. The 'acquaintance' is a skillful journalist who has good connections. I cannot vouch for his reliability, but I know that he hates the present administration and fights it. His informant is a former secretary of the American embassy at Rome, now in Washington."

Capt. Boehm himself was too loose of tongue for the good of his service, it would appear from a report of the German military information bureau dated March 21, 1916:

"Capt. Boehm decided to leave after reports received here were submitted to him to the effect that members of the press were informed as to his personality and the purpose of his being here. Too great confidence in the silence of his fellow men, especially the members of the American Truth society, * * * was probably the cause of his becoming quickly known here."

So the notorious American Truth society, which so strenuously denied its pro-German associations, figures as indirectly linked up with Germany's secret representatives. This society is still extant, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, its moving spirit, is now editor of Bull, recently shut out of the mail for publishing seditious matter.

VIERECK OFFERS EXPLOSIVES.

Many inventors, some of them obviously cranks, are represented either by correspondence or notation as having plans involving the use of sundry devices of destruction. One entry of the sort merits special attention because of the notoriety of the individual involved. Here it is, translated from the German record of correspondence:

"June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Viereck. Contents, inquiry as to bombs; supply offer. Told to send further details."

Possibly the further details are indicated in another entry of four months later.

"Sender, Viereck. Contents, offer of picric acid."

Picric acid is a constituent of many high explosives. Mr. Viereck is something of a high explosive himself, having been editor of the virulently pro-German weekly Fatherland, of New York, now changed in title (but not in purpose) to Viereck's Weekly.

Just what interest Dr. L. A. Dessar of 25 Broad street, New York city, had in German aerial warfare is a matter for speculation.

In the Von Igel archives appears a letter from

R. L. Scoville of Sewickley, Pa., and New York city, urging the merits of the Semple aerogrenade. Dr. Dessar evidently forwarded the letter where he thought it would do the most good—namely, to Von Igel.

Carefully preserved (for what purpose one can only conjecture) are two letters written early in 1916 by T. J. Dowling of 107 Franklin avenue, Hartford, Conn., to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, explaining a little plan of the writer's to get rooms near various munitions factories and blow them up. Specifically, he expressed willingness to destroy the Scoville Manufacturing company and the Chase mills of Waterville, Conn., the Remington Arms company and the Union Metallic Cartridge company factories in Bridgeport, Conn.; and when that was completed he thought that he might go out to Port Huron, Mich., and blow up the Grand Trunk tunnel near that place. As all these constructions are still standing, it is obvious that Mr. Dowling's plans failed to commend themselves to his distinguished correspondent. His present whereabouts are not known.

Other would-be destroyers of Germany's foes were less definite. Family pride was the energizing motive of C. J. Waldron of Medusa, N. Y., who wrote that, being a direct descendant of Baron von Waldron, he was deeply interested in the German cause, wherefore he proffered (April 10, 1916) a shell of his own invention. It was not accepted.

A note of grim humor is supplied by William J. Ruff of Quincy, Ill., whose letter of July 26, 1915, to Capt. von Papen suggests new methods of blowing up trenches and planting mines for ships. "My sole idea," explains the innumerable Mr. Ruff, "is to help and save lives!" (1) Nothing in the Von Igel archives supplies evidence that Mr. Ruff's singular life saving practices were adopted.

Of more direct military interest to this country is the espionage enterprise hinted at in a secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressing Von Igel to this effect:

"Grewth respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications."

ARCHIBALD AND EMERSON.

Journalists, lecturers and publishers were liberally employed by Von Igel and his associates for the purposes of German propaganda. Among those thus tainted with the stigma of dishonorable professional conduct are two magazine writers and war correspondents, James F. J. Archibald, now in Washington, and Edwin Emerson, said to be in Africa. The following curious entry appears in Von Igel's official records:

PURE WAR EXPENSES.

Edwin Emerson	\$1,000
Fair Play (Mr. Braun)	2,000
Fair Play (Mr. Braun)	1,500
Marcus Braun	1,000
J. Archibald	5,000

Concerning the identity of the last entry there might be room for doubt but for a signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald acknowledging the sum of \$5,000 from the German embassy for propaganda work. What return Archibald ever made in service is not clear, except that certain war correspondence for which he contracted with New York newspapers was so obviously prejudiced on the side of the central powers that they declined to accept it.

That Emerson also overdid the cause to which he sold his pen and his professional honor (the record indicates that he was paid \$1,000 for "traveling expenses") is suggested by the fact that he was expelled, or alleged to have been expelled, from Berlin for a violent attack upon Ambassador Gerard. Emerson has had a picturesque career in many parts of the world, and once cabled to a New York newspaper a picturesque but imaginative account of his own death in the far east under painful and interesting conditions. He was born in Dresden, of American

parents, and is now traveling under an American passport obtained by false representations.

MARCUS BRAUN.

Fair Play, that misnamed organ of Teutonic inspiration, appears to have been subsidized quite disproportionately to its value, since it received in all \$4,500 in the course of a few months in 1915. Marcus Braun, who appears as its editor, is known as a political leader among the Hungarians of lower 2d avenue, in New York, and has been variously connected with the fringes of the publication world. He is supposed himself to be a Hungarian. His associate in Fair Play was one J. P. Bryan.

Even with such liberal support Fair Play did not fill the bill, for in January, 1916, a letter was written by F. Schroeder, a German newspaper correspondent in Tokyo, to the German diplomatic representatives lamenting the lack of a genuinely influential weekly in New York devoted to Teutonic interests, and suggesting that one Borsodi might be the right man to conduct such a publication.

Frequent hints of George Sylvester Viereck's journalistic activities appear, and there are a few notations of "Pearson's Subter Press," which may refer to Pearson's Magazine, of which the editor, Frank Harris, is strongly pro-German, or may indicate a secret agent named Pearson, who is the subject of other entries.

The lecture platform is represented by Ray Beveridge, the California artist, and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the prominent sculptor. In one entry Privy Councillor Albert acknowledges receipt of \$3,000 from the embassy to finance Miss Beveridge's lecture tour. German war pictures were also to be furnished, though the alleged scope of the lectures was to be comprised in topics allied to Red Cross work.

Other figures of more vague import drift into light here and there in the Von Igel papers or the bureau of investigation reports. Col. E. G. Woodford, an old British hater, appears to have received sundry sums of money for services unspecified. The following letters found in the Von Igel papers refer to Col. Woodford:

"New York, April 4, 1916.

"His Excellency Mr. von Igel,

"New York, N. Y.:

"According to a letter received here to-day the imperial embassy is of the same opinion as myself—that money should not be paid to Woodford.

"Please act accordingly and inform Woodford, if he should show up there again, that Berlin has received the letter regarding the sum to be paid, and, has, besides, again been asked by telegraph whether money should be paid.

"Until answer is received from Berlin nothing more can be paid.

(Signed) "PRETZEL."

Col. Woodford appears, however, from the following letter to have received the sums promised:

"New York, April 10, 1916.

"His Excellency Mr. von Igel:

"Please pay the remainder of \$250 to Woodford. He is to receive \$500 according to order (from Berlin).

"Please have the inclosed receipt attested. (Signed) "PR."

All these, it must be remembered, are but a small portion of one German agent's records. They represent but one chamber, as it were, in an enormous and complicated maze of underground plotting. Other entries appear too vague to indicate anything more definite than some connection with or interest in enterprises already notorious—payments to the Welland canal conspiracy; correspondence with Dr. Walter Scheele, accused of being a bomb manufacturer; references to the Maverick and the Annie Larsen, blockade runners; side lights on Japanese propaganda, Mexican plots and Canadian lines of secret information; even hints that officers high in the military service of the United

States were being improperly used for German military enterprises.

How far the plot goes will probably never be known. The spider, Von Igel, has scuttled away to his own refuge in Germany. His nest is destroyed. But the strands of the web that he wove may still stretch over the city or town which you who read this inhabit.

It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the Von Igel records, which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the "Holland commission" and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions to their own country. The message in code, with interlinear translation, is entered as "A. 2493," and headed "German embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916." It runs as follows:

"Telegram from Berlin by secret, roundabout way for Carl Heyesen: Consent sale Holland 300,000 chests (cartridges) and 200 tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. Sender, war minister, foreign office, in representation.

(Signed) "HATZFELDT."

While chiefly concerned with military affairs in Europe the representatives of a supposedly friendly nation were keeping an interested watch on our own activities in that line. A secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed "13232 46729 46919," addressed Von Igel to this effect:

"Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications."

KOENIG'S REPORT ON BOMBS FOR SHIPS.

The full text of Koenig's report to the German secret agent "O. R.," for transmission to Von Papan, referred to above and supplied in facsimile by the committee on public information, follows:

"Bureau of Investigation.

"(Secret Service Division.)

"D Case No. 355.

"New York, July 20, 1915.

"Confidential Report.

"Operation Re:

Payment of \$150 to..... XXX reports:

"On July 16, at about 11 a. m., a member of this bureau called at the office of — for the purpose of delivering a certain report. Upon handing the letter to the official the clerk was asked to wait. Mr. — then proceeded to write out a check for \$150, which was turned over to the clerk, with instructions to advise me to have the equivalent of same paid to a certain party, whose name and address were written by the official on a small piece of paper, subsequently delivered to me. The money was to be paid in cash and delivered in person to the recipient. Particulars regarding the check are as follows: Check No. 146, drawn on the Riggs National Bank, Washington; dated July 16, payable to —, signed —; amount \$150. No reason was given as to why payment was to be made.

"Acting in accordance with the above request, the writer, in company with S. S. Operative 2, proceeded in the evening of July 16 to the address furnished. The party was quickly located and, after having furnished me with sufficient proof as to his identity, he was paid the sum of \$150 in bills, for which a receipt was obtained. Same was handed to Mr. — yesterday at noon.

"As already reported to you verbally, the recipient of the sum aforementioned called this morning at the passenger offices of the — line, where he talked with a German clerk, an ex-army officer. He stated that he was anxious to meet one of the managers, and upon being asked as to the nature of his business he declared it related to detective work. The German clerk then connected with me by telephone, and advised me a gentleman was at the passenger

offices on a matter in which I might be interested. I requested that the man be sent up to my office.

"It soon developed that the caller was identical with the party to whom I had recently paid the sum of \$150. I did not grant the interview asked for by this gentleman, nor did I give him any opportunity to see me. One of the clerks suggested to him that he might call again later in the day, in order to gain time to discuss the matter with you. During my conversation with you, which took place at noon yesterday, I was made familiar with this man's case and cautioned to be extremely careful in the bureau's dealings with him, and if possible to avoid revealing my identity to him.

"At 1:30 p. m. Mr. — called again at the bureau, and shortly afterward was ushered into my private office, where he was received by Special Investigator No. 4, who had been instructed previously to pose as myself. This scheme worked well and to my great surprise, the caller told the following story:

"My name is —. I have an office at the — building, but I do not care to state my home address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the allies leaving ports of the United States, by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on the steamers of the allies. I have already discussed this plan with — at — and he thinks favorably of my idea. I have been engaged on similar work in —, after the outbreak of the war, together with Mr. von —. Unfortunately we were not very successful. I am calling upon you, as I have heard friends speaking of you, besides having read a lot about you in the newspapers. I wish to solicit your aid, and ask you to cause the following inquiry to be made:

"1. From where do vessels of the allies receive their coal?
 "2. Does it arrive by railroad or steamer?
 "3. How large are the lumps of coal used for bunkering vessels?
 "4. Are there any especially large pieces among them, or are they all of middle size?
 "5. Are vessels bunkering immediately after their arrival in New York or later?

"I possibly could secure this information myself, but I am afraid that suspicion might be aroused and my plan frustrated. I think that owing to your connection with the — business you can most likely procure the data desired. However, I would thank you if you desist from reporting to Mr. — that I have called here, as he would undoubtedly regard me as being untrustworthy and too talkative."

"The investigator who interviewed him stated that the caller brought with him to this office a sample bomb, such as has been described by you to the subscriber.

"No encouragement was given to Mr. — in regard to supplying him with the desired information, but he was promised that he would be advised in a few days whether or not anything could be done at this end.

"As far as my real identity is concerned I feel certain same has remained unrevealed to him up to this date.

"Please instruct me as to my further actions in the matter.

"O. R. to 7000.

"S-1."

BERNSTORFF AS A BRIBER.

Secretary of State Lansing made public on Sept. 21 a message sent by Count von Bernstorff, then German ambassador to the United States, to the German foreign office in January, 1917, requesting authority to pay out \$50,000 to influence congress through an unnamed organization, apparently known to the Berlin authorities. The text of the message, which was dated Jan. 22, 1917, was as follows:

"I request authority to pay out up to \$50,000 in order, as on former occasions, to influence

congress through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war. I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly. In the above circumstances a public official declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable in order to gain the support of Irish influences here."

COUNT LUXBURG'S FAMOUS LETTERS.

The secretary of state made the following statement Sept. 8:

"The department of state has secured certain telegrams from Count Luxburg, German charge d'affaires at Buenos Aires, to the foreign office at Berlin, which, I regret to say, were dispatched from Buenos Aires by the Swedish legation as their own official messages, addressed to the Stockholm foreign office.

"The following are translations of the German text:

"May 19, 1917, number 32. This government has now released German and Austrian ships on which hitherto a guard had been placed. In consequence of the settlement of the Monte (Protegido) case there has been a great change in public feeling. Government will in future only clear Argentine ships as far as Las Palmas, I beg that the small steamers Oran and Guazo, 31st of January (meaning which sailed 31st), 300 tons, which are (now) nearing Bordeaux with a view to change the flag, may be spared if possible or else sunk without a trace being left ('Spurlos versenkt'). LUXBURG."

"July 3, 1917, No. 59.

"I learn from a reliable source the acting minister for foreign affairs, who is a notorious ass and Anglophile, declared in a secret session of the senate that Argentina would demand from Berlin a promise not to sink more Argentine ships. If not agreed to relations would be broken off, I recommend refusal and if necessary, calling in the mediation of Spain."

"LUXBURG."

"July 9, 1917, No. 64.

"Without showing any tendency to make concessions, postpone reply to Argentine note until receipt of further reports. A change of ministry is probable. As regards Argentine steamers I recommend either compelling them to turn back, sinking them without leaving any traces or letting them through. They are all quite small. LUXBURG."

THE FOLKE CRONHOLM AFFAIR.

Further proof of Germany's secret practice of using Sweden's diplomatic service to transmit forbidden communications between German agents and the Berlin foreign office was furnished by Secretary Lansing when on Sept. 13 he made public the following translation of a letter sent by Herr von Eckhardt, German minister to Mexico:

"Imperial Legation, Mexico, March 8, 1916.

"To His Excellency the Imperial Chancellor:

"Herr Folke Cronholm, the Swedish charge d'affaires here, since his arrival here has not disguised his sympathy for Germany, and has engaged into close relations with this legation. He is the only diplomat through whom information from a hostile camp can be obtained.

"Moreover, he acts as intermediary for official diplomatic intercourse between this legation and your excellency. In the course of this he is obliged to go personally each time to the telegraph office, not seldom quite late at night, in order to hand in the telegrams. Herr Cronholm was formerly at Peking and Tokyo and was responsible for the preliminary arrangements which had to be made for the representation of his country in each case. Before he came out here he had been in charge of the consulate-general at Hamburg.

"Herr Cronholm has not got a Swedish but only a Chinese order at present. I venture to submit to your excellency the advisability of laying before his majesty the emperor the name of Herr Cronholm, with a view to the crown order of the second class being bestowed upon him.

"It would perhaps be desirable in order not to excite the enemy's suspicion to treat with secrecy the matter of the issue of the patents until the end of the war, should the decision be favorable to my suggestion.

"This would mean that the matter would be communicated to no one by the recipient and his government, and even to them only under the seal of secrecy, while the publication of the bestowal of the decoration would be postponed until the end of the war. I should be particularly grateful to your excellency if I could be furnished with telegraphic news of the bestowal of the decoration, which I strongly recommend in view of the circumstances detailed above.

VON ECKHARDT."
Folke Cronholm was replaced as Swedish charge d'affaires in Mexico City Feb. 24, 1917, by Carl G. G. Anderberg, but remained in the Mexican capital apparently without having any official status.

PLOT TO DESTROY CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The following telegram from the German foreign office to Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, was made public by Secretary Lansing Oct. 10, 1917:

"Jan. 3 (1916).—Secret.—General staff desires energetic action in regard to proposed destruction of Canadian Pacific railway at several points, with a view to complete and protracted interruption of traffic. Capt. Boehm, who is known on your side and is shortly returning, has been given instructions. Inform the military attaché and provide the necessary funds.

"ZIMMERMANN."

SABOTAGE CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Lansing also made public on Oct. 10 the following telegram to Count von Bernstorff:

"Jan. 26 (1916).—For military attaché: You can obtain particulars as to persons suitable for carrying on sabotage in the United States and Canada from the following persons: J. Joseph MacGarrity, Philadelphia, Pa.; John P. Keating, Michigan avenue, Chicago; J. Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park row, New York.

"One and two are absolutely reliable and discreet. No. 3 is reliable, but not always discreet. These persons were indicated by Sir Roger Casement. In the United States sabotage can be carried out on every kind of factory for supplying munitions of war. Railway embankments and bridges must not be touched. Embassy must in no circumstances be compromised. Similar precautions must be taken in regard to Irish pro-German propaganda.

"REPRESENTATIVE GENERAL STAFF."

EMBARGO CONFERENCE.

In addition to the two preceding dispatches the secretary of state caused to be published the following telegram from Count von Bernstorff to the foreign office in Berlin in September, 1916:

"Sept. 15.—With reference to report A. N. 266, of May 10, 1916, the embargo conference, in regard to whose earlier fruitful co-operation Dr. Hale can give information, is just about to enter upon a vigorous campaign to secure a majority in both houses of congress favorable to Germany and requests further support. There is no possibility of our being compromised. Request telegraphic reply."

POISON PLOT IN ROUMANIA.

It was made public by the state department Sept. 22 that after Roumania had severed relations with Germany high explosives and phials of microbes to poison horses and cattle were found buried in the garden of the German embassy in Bukharest, then under the care of William Whiting Andrews, American charge d'affaires in the Roumanian capital. That gentleman gave the facts to Secretary Lansing in February, 1917. The boxes were unearthed in his presence by police officials and government authorities and were carefully examined. In one of the boxes the following typewritten note was discovered:

"Inclosed four phials for horses and four for

cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the presence of Mr. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable."

Under the layer of cotton wool there were, in all, six small white wooden boxes, each of which contained a glass phial with a yellow liquid. Examined at the bacteriological institute at Bukharest it was recognized that the phials contained cultures of the microbes of anthrax and glanders.

The microbes and explosives were brought to Roumania while that country was at peace with Germany.

HORN DYNAMITING CASE.

Werner Horn, a German reservist lieutenant who tried to dynamite the international bridge near Vanceboro, Me., Feb. 2, 1915, brought a habeas corpus suit in the United States Supreme court in an effort to avoid being tried in Boston on the charge of transporting explosives on a passenger train. It was announced March 6, 1917, by the court that Horn's appeal was not authorized and was therefore dismissed.

SHELL LOADING PLANT DESTROYED.

The plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry company at Kingsland, N. J., a suburb of New York city, was destroyed by fire and a series of explosions Jan. 11, 1917. The establishment consisted of half a hundred buildings in which shells were being loaded for Russia preparatory to shipment. It was estimated that 500,000 three-inch shells were destroyed, causing a total loss of approximately \$16,000,000. Officials of the company said the explosion was probably the work of an incendiary, but they were not sure of it.

DU PONT POWDER PLANT BLOWN UP.

Within twenty-four hours after the destruction of the Kingsland plant, fire and explosion destroyed 400,000 pounds of powder and half a dozen buildings in the plant of the Du Pont Powder company at Haskell, N. J. Two lives were lost. The force of the explosion wrecked nearly all the houses in Haskell and several in the town of Pompton Lake, two miles away, were wrecked. The shocks were felt for miles around, buildings being shaken and windows broken far out on Long Island and up the Hudson to Poughkeepsie. The loss was estimated at \$2,000,000.

EDDYSTONE AMMUNITION PLANT DISASTER.

Through a series of explosions in the shrapnel building of the Eddystone Ammunition corporation at Eddystone, one mile from Chester, Pa., April 10, 1917, 122 persons, for the most part women and girls, were killed and 150 injured. Many of those hurt subsequently died from their injuries. As the concern was being operated by an Anglo-Russian government commission and was executing an order for 2,500,000 three-inch shrapnel shells for the allies it was at once surmised that the disaster was due to a plot. No conclusive evidence that such was the case could be found.

SAN FRANCISCO PLOTTERS CONVICTED.

Franz Bopp, German consul-general in San Francisco, Cal., and four of his assistants were found guilty by a jury Jan. 10, 1918, of planning to blow up munition plants in America and Canada, steamships carrying supplies to the allies, railroad bridges and military trains. The technical charge against them was conspiracy to restrain interstate and foreign commerce by destroying factories, railroads and steamships. Those convicted, in addition to Mr. Bopp, were: Vice-Consul Eckhardt von Schack, Lieut. Wilhelm von Brincken, Charles C. Crowley and Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell. Bopp, Von Schack, Crowley and Von Brincken were each sentenced Jan. 22 by Judge Hunt of the United States Circuit court to two years in prison and to pay a fine of \$10,000. Mrs. Cornell was given a year in jail.

CHRONOLOGY OF PLOTS.

1917.

The following chronology of German plots in the United States was compiled by the New York Tribune:

1914.

- Aug. 29—Du Pont storehouse blown up at Pompton, N. J.; one dead.
 Dec. 23—Mixing house at government arsenal, Picatinny, N. J., set on fire.

1915.

- Jan. 18—Buckthorne plant of John A. Roebling Wire company, at Trenton, N. J., used in making chains for French army, destroyed by fire, thought to be caused by a bomb; damage, \$1,500,000.
 Feb. 12—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Haskell, N. J.; three hurt.
 March 6—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Haskell, N. J.; five killed.
 April 1—Explosion in plant of Equitable Powder company, Alton, Ill.; five dead.
 April 30—Mixing house of Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J., destroyed by explosion; six hurt.
 May 12—Guncotton storehouse of Anderson Chemical plant at Wallington, N. J., wrecked; three dead.
 May 15—Stillhouse at Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J., destroyed by two explosions.
 June 26—Du Pont mill at Wayne, N. J., demolished by explosion.
 July 13—Mixing building of United Safety Powder company's plant at Jeffersonton, Ky., wrecked by explosion; three dead. Two buildings of Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J., wrecked by explosion; one dead, three hurt.
 Aug. 3—Explosion in Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, kills three.
 Aug. 16—Explosion in Simmahoning, Pa., plant of Etna Explosives company kills five.
 Aug. 25—Explosion of shell while being tested at Bethlehem steel works, South Bethlehem, Pa., kills two.
 Aug. 29—Glazing mill of American Powder company plant at Acton, Mass., destroyed. Two black powder mills belonging to Du Pont Powder company, north of Wilmington, Del., destroyed; two killed.
 Sept. 10—Ambassador Dumba's recall demanded for aiding plot to hamper work arms in America.
 Sept. 14—Banks of United States warned by pro-German depositors not to take part in \$1,000,000 credit to Great Britain and France.
 Sept. 15—Bombs found on White Star liner Lapland.
 Oct. 12—Seven persons hurt in mysterious explosion at Du Pont powder plant at Pompton, N. J.
 Oct. 16—Three Germans arrested at Kane, Pa., following explosion at Etna powder mills.
 Oct. 24—Two men held at Weehawken, N. J., as pro-German participants in dynamite plots to blow up ships at New York.
 Nov. 4—Six sugar ships set on fire by German sympathizers in Erie basin.
 Nov. 12—Munitions plant of Roebling & Sons at Trenton, N. J., destroyed by incendiary fire; damage, \$1,500,000.
 Dec. 1—Thirty-one lives lost by explosion in Du Pont powder mills at Wilmington, Del.
 Dec. 10—Town of Hopewell, Pa., destroyed by suspicious fire. Du Pont powder plant at that place burned, with loss of \$2,000,000.

1916.

- Feb. 15—Two British ships burned at Brooklyn docks, with total loss of \$1,000,000.
 March 12—Four German sympathizers arrested trying to blow up, at New York, former German liner Friedrich der Grosse.
 July 30—Ammunition trains blown up at Black Tom, N. J., with loss of \$45,000,000 and four lives.

Jan. 12—Canadian Car and Foundry company munitions plant at Kingsland, near Rutherford, N. J., destroyed by explosion; damage, \$10,000,000.

Jan. 12—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Haskell, N. J., shakes four states and blows up 400,000 pounds of powder.

Feb. 20—Albert A. Sanders and Charles Wonnunberg arrested as head of German plotters in New York.

Feb. 21—New Britain, Conn., set on fire by incendiary bombs in twenty places; loss, \$300,000.

March 3—German wireless in Mexico to transmit messages to Germany discovered by United States.

April 2—Attempt made to burn Great Lakes Naval station at Chicago.

April 7—Eight ringleaders of German plot in United States arrested in New York and twelve in Chicago.

April 8—Three Germans arrested in Boston on charge of plotting to cut Atlantic cables.

April 11—Explosion in Eddystone (Pa.) munitions plant causes 119 deaths; German plot charged.

April 21—Ten destructive explosions in munitions plant in Pittsburgh cause arrest of three men.

May 8—Maps of Honolulu fortifications found on German arrested in Hawaiian Islands.

May 17—Arrest of German spy at San Francisco; confessed to seeking airplane bases in United States.

May 21—Alleged incendiary fire at Atlanta causes damage of \$5,000,000.

May 23—Two fires in Norfolk, Va., navy yard, caused by generators being tampered with; authorities refuse to give out any information.

June 14—Explosion in American Sugar refinery, Brooklyn, resulted in injury to 100 workmen; loss, \$150,000.

June 17—Fire destroyed submarine construction material at New York navy yard.

July 7—Conspiracy unearthed to destroy shipping on great lakes.

July 9—Explosion and fire destroyed dye plant of Seyedel Manufacturing company, Jersey City; damage, \$100,000.

July 19—Three arrested for selling courtplaster containing tetanus germs.

July 22—Whitney elevator and warehouse at Rochester, N. Y., burned, with loss of 100,000 bushels of wheat and damage of \$100,000.

Aug. 21—Fire destroys Congress street pier, Brooklyn, N. Y., damages two steamships, three tugs, six barges and much war material; damage, \$1,000,000.

Aug. 24—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant in New Brunswick, N. J., resulted in injuries to nearly 100 employees; damage not announced.

Sept. 9—Explosion in detonating drying room at Frankford (Pa.) arsenal; three killed and twenty-three injured; only the dead knew cause of explosion.

Sept. 28—Roundup of ninety enemy aliens prompted by discovery by federal authorities that blueprints and parts of an important naval secret had been stolen from a Brooklyn factory by Germans.

Oct. 11—Three Germans arrested in New York charged with conspiring to sink ships leaving the port of New York.

Oct. 20—Federal authorities round up thirty-eight aliens from Hoboken piers and docks; accused men said to have used wooden rivets in repairing ships.

Oct. 23—Two German liners taken over by the United States compelled to put back in New York harbor because of damages to machinery.

Oct. 31—Numerous fires started simultaneously on Baltimore and Ohio railroad piers at Baltimore, destroyed two piers, several boats and war material; damage, \$1,500,000.

Nov. 5—Three explosions in plant of American Aluminum company at New Kensington, Pa., brought death to five employees.

BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

On Nov. 29, 1916, the United States through Mr. Grew, charge at Berlin, presented to the German chancellor a note protesting against the deportation of Belgian civilians for the purpose of forcing them to labor in Germany as an action "in contravention of all precedents and of those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and practiced by civilized nations in their treatment of noncombatants."

DEFENDED BY GERMANY.

The following memorial was presented to the state department in Washington Jan. 20, 1917, and to the foreign offices of other neutral governments:

"The compulsory employment of Belgian workmen in German establishments is being seized upon by our enemies as a welcome opportunity for inflaming public opinion in the neutral and hostile countries against this alleged latest violation of the Belgian people. It seems, therefore, necessary, to prevent a one-sided judgment on this question from being formed, to elucidate the causes and the effects of the measures.

"The principal cause for this unemployment is to be found in the ruthless application of the British blockade, even as against Belgium.

"It has come about that out of 1,200,000 men and women who before the war were working in Belgian industrial establishments, comprising approximately one-half of the total population of Belgium engaged in gainful pursuits, 505,000 people (including 158,000 women) are totally unemployed, while 150,000 (including 46,000 women) are only partially employed. Thus, in all, 655,000 persons who formerly were earning their living as industrial workers are now dependent on public charity. If, moreover, 235,000 wives and 612,000 children of the unemployed are added, the figure rises to 1,560,000 people in need of assistance—approximately one-fifth of the total Belgian population.

"The sums so far expended in procuring the minimum of subsistence for the unemployed and their dependents reach a total of 300,000,000 francs, and they promise in future to amount to no less than 20,000,000 francs monthly. And although foreign countries undertook to finance this relief work, in the last analysis the burden must be borne by the national economy of Belgium.

"From the social point of view the present state of affairs must be characterized as absolutely intolerable. It is self-evident that the skilled worker will in course of years lose his skill through lack of practice.

"Morally, the continuance of present conditions would have truly disastrous results. The laboring classes would end by losing entirely the sense of humiliation which all morally sound people feel when they are obliged to appeal to the charity of strangers for their sustenance.

"Now that the evils which gave rise to these ordinances have developed absolutely intolerable conditions the ordinances have to be carried into effect on a larger scale than heretofore. Before they are applied the unemployed are given opportunity to enter of their own will into remunerative labor contracts, and coercive measures are resorted to only in cases of obstinate refusal. The unemployed who are sent to Germany are placed there on the same footing with the German laborers and are receiving higher wages than were ever given in Belgium."

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

The state department issued the following June 9, 1917:

The Belgian minister, Mr. de Cartier, has transmitted to the secretary of state the following memorandum prepared by the Belgian government in regard to the deportation of civilians and the forced labor imposed on them by the German authorities. In his note of transmittal Mr. de Cartier says:

"This document is a complete refutation of the excuses offered by the German authorities for these acts of barbarity, and is a clear statement of the successive steps by which Germany has sought to break down the patriotic spirit of the Belgian workmen and to enslave them for work of military utility against their own fellow countrymen."

Memoire of the Belgian Government in Regard to the Deportation and Forced Labor of the Belgian Civil Population Ordered by the German Government.

The German government tries to justify the deportation of Belgian civilians by invoking reasons of different sorts.

It alleges first that the depressed condition of Belgian industry could not offer to unemployed Belgians any means of working, or, at least, any means of making a suitable livelihood in Belgium.

Then it alleges that the general interest of the occupied territory (for which the occupant is responsible) demanded that the unemployed should not remain a charge upon public charity, finding in such aid an encouragement to their natural laziness and exposing themselves to the loss of their technical skill by long idleness.

Finally, it alleges its anxiety for order and public safety to which the increasing army of unemployed Belgians might constitute a danger.

None of these reasons justifies the measures taken by the German general headquarters on October 3, 1916.

I.

INCONSISTENCY OF GERMAN ARGUMENT.

The fact will not escape an attentive mind that the motives set forth in the plea of the German government are contradictory to each other.

Indeed, if it be accepted as true that the deportations are caused by the stagnation of industry in occupied Belgium, then it would be unjust to accuse the Belgian laboring class of laziness in this case of involuntary unemployment.

If, on the contrary, there is really laziness on the part of the Belgian laboring class, then there must be work for them to do in Belgium; consequently, the deportation into Germany is an entirely arbitrary act, and it is incomprehensible that an attempt should be made to justify it on the ground of the stagnation of Belgian industry.

What is, however, the real situation in occupied Belgium?

The cessation of the larger part of Belgian industry is an admitted fact. But Germany founds an argument upon this fact as upon an event due to the circumstances of a state of war and in the presence of which the good intentions of the occupant were powerless.

However, this is not the case. The depressed condition of Belgian industry is not a case of accident caused by the force of extraneous circumstances, unconnected with the action of the German authorities; these authorities are, on the contrary, personally responsible.

Their responsibility is double. The German government is the direct author of the crisis in Belgian industry and labor.

The German government has deliberately prevented the Belgians from applying the remedy.

II.

THE RATHENAU PLAN.

Since the occupation of Belgium the German authorities, in spite of their deceitful proclamations, have put into effect the plan worked out in August, 1914, at Berlin, by Dr. W. Rathenau, for the systematic exploitation of all the economic resources of occupied countries to the profit of the war organization of the empire.

This plan allowed, notably, the seizure of all stocks of raw materials existing in the occupied territories and the transfer of them into Germany in order to avert the consequences of the closure of the seas. This was to be completed by the removal of the implements of labor and,

in general, by the removal of all means of production which the empire might need for the continuation of the struggle. Economic commissions, attached to all the military authorities in the occupied territories, were to be constituted the agents for putting into execution the Rathenau plan. By this plan—as the German publicists have written on so many occasions, with the approval of the censor—the war carried on by the empire would take on the character of an “economic war.”

This program was methodically carried out. **SYSTEMATIC EXHAUSTION OF RESOURCES.**

It would seem reasonable to expect that the occupying authority—which had been already relieved of the feeding of the Belgian population by Belgian initiative and by the generosity of neutral countries, especially by the United States—should make it a point of honor to aid the country to recover as soon as possible from the injuries received during the first months of the invasion. But, on the contrary, the occupying authority used its temporary legislative power only for the purpose of covering its designs of monopoly with the cloak of legality.

The collection of the “Bulletin Officiel des Lois et Arrêtes pour le Territoire Belge Occupé,” published at Brussels from the end of August, 1914, contains, during the period of 26 months, more than 120 orders relating to economic conditions, decreeing the making of inventories, the prohibition of sale and purchase, the seizure of products, of raw materials, and of tools, or decreeing prohibitions, restrictions, or taxes upon products, materials, or tools, whether for importation or exportation. The list of objects mentioned in these orders contains more than 400 different specifications, among which are certain classes of objects comprising in themselves many subdivisions. All these things, one after another, have been immobilized, then seized and sent out of the country by legislative acts of the civil authorities, after innumerable requisitions had been made by the military authorities.

STIFLING OF BELGIAN COMPETITION.

Moreover, besides the motives of military interest denounced above, an underlying thought of stifling Belgian competition also inspired several of the measures. An avowal of this has been explicitly made, in Germany itself, by several publicists of authority, and notably in regard to the Belgian glass industry by Dr. Goetz, president of the syndicate of master glass makers of Germany, in an article published by the *Wirtschaftszeitung der Zentralmaechte* of November 10, 1916.

The Belgian government knows that the operation of removing machines and installation was, in several cases, confided to the representatives of German firms who were the direct competitors of the Belgian industries, and that in at least one instance, in an artificial silk factory, the Belgian firm's secret process of fabrication was ascertained from the factory inspected.

Numerous Belgian industries have been placed under sequestration without plausible reason.

Finally, the German authorities, in 1916, placed prohibitive tariffs on the remaining Belgian industries which had still maintained a relative degree of activity through their commercial relations with certain neutral countries, the glass industry and the metallurgical industry.

Moreover, it appears from recent information that the German administration requires from Belgian exporters the deposit of a guaranty of 20 per cent of the value of all merchandise exported, in order to insure the return to Belgium of the entire proceeds of the sale.

These prohibitive measures are of a nature to close to Belgian industry any markets which may have remained open, and even to render impossible all export trade.

The effect of these measures is increased in the interior of the country by restrictions of all kinds placed upon circulation (a complicated system of passports, the seizure of bicycle tires,

etc.) and by the financial policy of the German authorities.

GERMAN FINANCIAL POLICY.

Attention can be called here only to the principal acts which have marked the German financial policy:

(a) A war tax of 40,000 francs per month for the benefit of the German war treasury—a tax fixed at first for one year, the Belgian provinces being jointly and severally responsible (December, 1914), with the official promise that there should not be afterward any other war tax. In November, 1915, however, this tax was made permanent. In November, 1916, after nearly 1,000,000,000 francs had been extracted from the country, the tax was increased by the sum of 10,000,000 francs per month (50,000,000 francs instead of 40,000,000).

(b) Imposition of the mark at the forced rate of 1 franc 25 centimes.

(c) Refusal of the German authorities to accept marks in payment of the war tax, of which a large proportion was required to be paid in francs.

(d) Absolute prohibition of the exportation of securities, even to pay for commodities necessary for the feeding of the civil population.

(e) Extortion of marks held as cash reserve by Belgian banks (the Banque Nationale and the Societe Generale); that is to say, 430,000,000 marks which were transported into Germany (Sept. 12, 1916), with the stipulation of repayment two years after the end of the war at the average rate of exchange of Berlin at that period.

III.

QUESTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Any country whatever if subjected to such a system of exploitation would find itself overwhelmed by the calamity of unemployment. The number of Belgian workers (men) thus reduced to idleness in spite of their desire to work varies between 300,000 and 400,000. If this number (which the German statements tend to exaggerate in order to draw some quibbling argument) is not greater, it is due only to the prodigies of ingenuity and initiative of the Belgians, who have truly shown themselves in this as in other spheres “the nation that will not die.”

It is superfluous to insist in this place upon the magnificent efforts for mutual aid, both charitable and humanitarian, which have made it possible in occupied Belgium to meet the needs of the unemployed and of their families by means of direct assistance—gifts in kind, cash payments, distribution of food and clothing, loans of money, etc. Assistance to the unemployed cost, all together, 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 francs per month. To these expenses the German authorities do not contribute one cent. These charges are borne, to a small extent only, by the local budgets of Belgium; they are borne for the most part by private generosity, inside and outside of the country, Belgian and foreign, aided largely by subsidies from the Belgian government.

HINDER TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

In spite of the policy of economic exhaustion, placed by the occupying authorities at the service of the empire's war organization, and of competing German industries, it would have been possible to provide sufficiently against the injurious effects of unemployment by the classic means which are taught by modern social economy; that is to say, by the organization of works of public utility and by the institution of courses of technical instruction.

The Belgian authorities did not fall in the one nor in the other of these duties; but instead of meeting in this sphere the aid or encouragement of the occupying authority, they were met by its opposition, and finally, by its veto.

The intelligent initiative taken in the spring of 1915 by a group of Belgian business men and philanthropists, and supported by the communal authorities of Brussels, as well as by the Comite National de Secours et l'Alimentation,

to provide for aid to the unemployed, to secure attendance at various technical schools, created to maintain the technical skill of the Belgian workman and to ward off the temptation to idleness, was put into operation brilliantly at Brussels during the summer of 1915.

It was greeted with unanimous approval by the Belgians and was encouraged by subsidies and promises of subsidies from generous individuals. Even the German publicists praised the work and its promoters. But when the latter wished to extend the work throughout the entire country the German authorities opposed the plan in such a way that this magnificent effort was entirely paralyzed (autumn of 1915).

The fact is that while artificially creating unemployment in Belgium by the removal of stocks of raw materials and tools and by the restriction placed upon the commercial activity of the country, the German administration had conceived the idea of enrolling the workers thus thrown into enforced idleness in the service of its war industries, either in the requisitioned Belgian factories or in Germany.

PUBLIC WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED FORBIDDEN.

At the beginning of the summer of 1915 a campaign was started to overcome in this matter the passive resistance of Belgian patriotism. The German authorities had had recourse successively or simultaneously, to the bait of high wages, to intimidation, then to violence, in order to procure the manual labor necessary for their military objects (see the eighteenth and nineteenth reports of the Belgian commission of inquiry in regard to the violation of the law of nations); but these attempts had failed; very few Belgian workmen had consented to engage themselves in the service of the enemy; of the others a certain number had been deported to Germany as prisoners as a punishment for their refusal. Then the German administration resolved to prevent by all means in its power the Belgian unemployed from finding elsewhere a livelihood or assistance; it counted upon holding them at its mercy by the pressure of the needs and the destitution of their families.

Hence the seemingly inexplicable opposition of the German authorities to the project of establishing obligatory technical instruction as a condition of granting allowances during unemployment.

Hence, also, the still more incredible opposition of the German authorities to works of public utility for the unemployed, which up to that time had been freely organized by the local administrations.

By decrees of Aug. 14 and 15, 1915, the governor-general in Belgium made it a misdemeanor to refuse to work or to cause aid to be given to a workman who refused to work.

COMPETENCE OF COURTS ADMITTED.

It is true that these orders still admitted the competence of the Belgian courts and recognized motives for refusal founded on the law of nations as grounds for justification. But at the same time the German military authorities caused orders to be posted stating precisely the contrary, as, for example, Gen. von Unger (order at Ghent Oct. 2, 1915):

"Appeal to any possible Belgian law or even to international conventions can never justify a refusal to work. The military commandant alone decides the acceptability of the work demanded."

Some months later the German authorities, taking another double step toward despotism, decreed the prohibition of all public work for the unemployed unless authorization were obtained in each particular case (order of May 2, 1916); then (order of May 15, 1916), as a means of repressing refusals to work, they set up the principle of compulsion to work; at the same time they took the jurisdiction of these cases away from the Belgian courts and reserved such jurisdiction to the German courts and military commandants. It was the institution of "forced labor in Belgium," and, necessarily, of "forced labor in the service of the enemy."

The Belgian government has not complete information in regard to the individual prosecutions which may have been instituted against Belgian citizens under the order of May 15, 1916. On the other hand, it is in possession of incontestable information in regard to the application of the order of May 2, 1916.

Hardly a single authorization was issued for works of public utility; works already commenced were interrupted; works contracted for had to be countermanded; thousands of workmen who had by these means found an honorable occupation and had gained a livelihood were forcibly thrown into idleness.

Thus hunted down in every place where employment could still be obtained in Belgium, the Belgian laboring class, at the end of September, 1916, found itself compelled to fold its arms by order of the German authorities.

This was the moment chosen by the German government to decree the deportation of the Belgian unemployed into Germany, under the official pretext "that sufficient occupation for the unemployed could no longer be found in Belgium."

The truth of the matter is this: The German authorities blame the Belgian laboring class for the enforced idleness to which the workmen have been deliberately condemned by the German authorities themselves through their policy of economic exhaustion and through their orders in regard to work.

IV.

BRITISH BLOCKADE.

The German government has attempted to throw upon the English blockade the responsibility for the stoppage of Belgian industry, for which they themselves are really responsible. To believe them, the stoppage was due simply to the impossibility of importing into Belgium the raw materials necessary for the activity of the factories and mills, and the impossibility of afterwards exporting the products.

This interpretation cannot stand confrontation with the following facts:

Without speaking of the undeniable responsibility which rests upon Germany before the tribunal of history because of her unjust aggression on Aug. 4, 1914, and on account of the innumerable evils engendered by that fundamental injustice, it is evident that the blockade decreed by one of the states which had guaranteed Belgian neutrality, a blockade decreed for the purpose of weakening and overcoming Belgium's aggressor, is not the cause of the industrial crisis from which the occupied territory suffers.

In Belgium, a country rich and productive in itself, there were important stocks of raw materials. Why did the Germans carry these stocks away if they sincerely desired to leave Belgian industry the means of continuing its activity?

WHY WERE TARIFFS IMPOSED?

In Belgium there were industries (such as certain metallurgic industries, glass works, potteries, etc.) which could, in any event, continue their activities, and which had even increased their business since the partial resumption of their work after the invasion. Why did the Germans place upon these products prohibitive tariffs which closed to them the neutral continental markets not subjected to the restrictions of the blockade—for example, the Holland market?

Why did the Germans stop the work of opening up new coal mines in the Campine district which were profitably employing numerous workmen?

Why did they put under sequestration so many Belgian industries which were still active?

Why did they carry away thousands of machines and machine tools; why did they take to pieces or dismember so many industrial plants; why did they monopolize all the products of the soil and the larger part of the merchandise of the wholesale trade for the benefit of the German "Centrales" of purchase and sale, upon whose operations the Belgians could exercise no effective supervision?

V.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN WORKMEN.

Is it still necessary to stop here to examine the affirmation of the German government that "deportation is a measure of social precaution, for the purpose of furnishing to the Belgian unemployed a livelihood that Belgian industry and agriculture can no longer procure for them"?

This argument cannot be applied to the thousands of Belgian civilians subjected to forced labor, immediately behind the German front, in Flanders and in France (even under the fire of the allied artillery); that is to say, those who have been deported into a region whence all industry has long since disappeared and whence the native population itself has been to a great extent removed. As far as this category of deported Belgians is concerned, it is evidently only a question of forced labor on work of military utility.

The case is not different as far as the Belgians deported into Germany are concerned.

The order of Oct. 3, 1916, is, indeed, essentially a war measure.

This character is shown, in the first place, by the authority from which it emanates and which is not the civil government of occupied Belgium (as in the case of the orders of Aug. 14 and 15, 1915, and of May 2 and 15, 1916) but the German general headquarters.

SIMILAR ORDERS ELSEWHERE.

This character is shown, moreover, by the fact that similar orders were given out, simultaneously and by the military authorities also, covering the occupied districts of Poland and Lithuania; in both cases it was only the putting into execution of a general plan tending to complete the entire incorporation of the resources (men as well as goods) of the occupied countries into the war organization of the empire.

Finally this character is shown in an absolutely decisive way by the correlation, to-day openly avowed, between the order of Oct. 3, 1916, and the law of December, 1916, ordering the mobilization, in Germany itself, of the entire able-bodied civil population for the auxiliary service of the army.

The deported Belgians have been incorporated into this vast economic military organism by approximately the same legislative claim and for exactly the same ends as the able-bodied male population of Germany; that is to say, to aid the German army to support the burden of the war and to make a supreme effort.

VI.

NO DANGER TO PUBLIC ORDER.

As to the reason founded on the maintenance of order and public safety, this need not detain a serious mind for an instant.

The Belgian people undoubtedly feel a profound aversion to the nation which has invaded their territory in contempt of treaties and of its obligations of guaranty, and which, for purely strategic reasons, has not hesitated to unchain the horrors of war upon a small, inoffensive state which was a stranger to the competition of the international rivalry of the great powers.

But, not less than in the heroic bravery of the army, the grandeur of the Belgian character was revealed in the admirable self-control which the population has been able to maintain in the presence of the greatest injustice and of the most odious cruelty. During two years of occupation under a very severe regime there has been no uprising, no disorder anywhere. All the social authorities, or those who have been placed in such authority, have constantly occupied themselves in recommending calm and patience to the sorely tried people.

Moreover, the population has no arms; surrounded by a barrier of death-dealing electric wires, the population is literally held as in a cage.

All constitutional liberties, liberty of opinion, of the press, of reunion and of association, are suspended. The danger of disorder is so remote that the German administration has maintained only relatively weak garrisons in Belgium.

VII.

GERMANY'S REAL OBJECT.

In reality, consideration for the proper social interests of Belgium and for the special conditions brought about by the events of the war did not play any part in the elaboration of the order of Oct. 3, 1916; that is only a hypocritical pretext invoked to hide, under the mask of a false humanitarian solicitude, the odious attempt which a momentary superiority of force has permitted to be perpetrated against the most sacred individual rights of the Belgian citizens.

The German government pursues a definite object in deporting en masse and in subjecting to forced labor the population of the occupied territories, viz., to facilitate the employment of a corresponding number of German workmen in the active military service or in munition factories.

This object is that which was officially declared in the preparation of the law for the mobilization of civilians in Germany, the general provisions of which were merely applied to the Belgian civil population some weeks in advance by the order of Oct. 3, 1916.

THE QUESTION OF RIGHT.

The conflict between such a measure and natural rights, as well as the positive law of nations, is undeniable. This measure has brought down upon it the unanimous reprobation of public opinion in all countries where public opinion can express itself freely. Several neutral states have felt that they could not avoid the moral obligation of registering this cry of the universal conscience in official remonstrances addressed to the German government. It can be said without exaggeration that such an attack upon the essential rights of humanity had never before been made in modern times by any state calling itself civilized.

The brutality and the duplicity with which the measure has been enforced have augmented (if such a thing be possible) this unprecedented scandal; they have wrung from Belgium, which seemed to have already reached the limit of the afflictions of a nation at war, a cry of anguish which has caused an echo of horror and indignation from the neutral states.

Although in 1863 the "Instructions for the Armies in the Field," published for the use of the American troops, noted even then that deportation and reduction to servitude of the civil population of conquered states by the conqueror were no longer practiced, except among barbaric hordes, the spectacle has been seen, in Belgium, of the regular army of a powerful empire employed in carrying out methodic slave raids upon the citizens of a small, captive nation which had entered the war solely for the defense of its independence and for the fulfillment of its international duties.

VIII.

EXECUTION OF THE ORDER.

The deportations have been carried out coolly by the occupant, according to a plan carefully thought out and in spite of the most formal promises and assurances of immunity lavished upon the population, a short time previously, by the highest representatives of the imperial government, notably, by the military governor of Antwerp and by the governor-general, Field Marshal von der Goltz. Belgian families have been torn apart without pity. Men of all ages (from 17 to 55 years and over), of every condition (assisted by charity or in easy circumstances, unemployed or employed, numbers of them even torn away from their work), have been carried off in herds, transported, under the most inhuman circumstances, to places which they are forbidden to make known to their families, and forcibly compelled to take part in work of direct or indirect military utility.

Before their departure they are formally called upon to choose between a so-called "voluntary" engagement for work in Germany, with a seemingly high wage, and, on the other hand, deportation, with a wage which is a mockery (30 pfennigs a day). Whether they sign the contract or not, it means forced separation from their families.

The immense majority refuse to sign, and even refuse to work. They are then subjected to horrible treatment, regulated cleverly and applied with the refinement of calculated cruelty which, it had been thought, was the attribute only of savage peoples or of those who had returned to savagery. Torture by hunger, by thirst, by cold, by standing rigidly, by whippings; threats of imprisonment and of death; blows with the rifle butt, etc.; every means was employed to overcome the resistance of these obscure heroes of patriotic duty.

GREAT SUFFERING INFLICTED.

Reports that would make any civilized man tremble with indignation have come into the possession of the Belgian government showing the unpeppable suffering inflicted on thousands of innocent people in the camps where the German government has caused them to be huddled together, in order that this herd of pitiable human cattle may be sorted out and enslaved for the ends of despotism.

The suffering is perhaps still worse among those unfortunates who are sent to points between the German lines in Flanders and in France.

Compelled, in spite of themselves, to undertake heavy toil and to work outdoors during the severest season of the year, without having been trained or hardened, exposed to artillery fire, deprived of proper clothing, and scarcely nourished, a multitude of these unfortunates soon fall from exhaustion and from illness. The mortality on the spot seems to be considerable. The sick and dying who can still be transported are sent home with less regard than slaves received in antiquity from their masters, who were interested in the care of human chattels who formed a part of their riches. Through the pitiable convoys of these

repatriated Belgians there has been revealed the life which their compatriots lead who remain behind at work. There is only one word that can describe it: "It is a hell."

IX.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE OUTRAGE.

All the protests raised against this standing outrage against the dignity of civilized man, these attacks upon his corporeal integrity; upon his liberty to dispose of his person and of his work, upon his right to remain united to his family, upon his duty to abstain from serving the enemy of his country—all such protests have so far been in vain.

These outrages and attacks continue, without care for the seeds of hate that are sown in the hearts of the victims and of the near and dear to them and which threaten to render all social intercourse impossible, perhaps for centuries, between two important portions of the peoples of Europe.

The spectacle of such odious injustice creates, day by day, more clearly in the souls of all who witness it the impression of an exceptionally heinous crime which is inexplicable, although now carried on with momentary impunity.

As to those who are the victims, their resolution, rising above the cruelty and suffering which is their lot, remains steadfast and unshakable.

No peace is possible nor durable without the observance of the elementary rules of right, one of the first of which is respect for the human person.

No abuse of force can exhaust the resistance of the Belgian people to foreign oppression. All history witnesses that the aspiration of the Belgian people for independence is indomitable and that their endurance will win the mastery over tyranny.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.



American Press Association.
A. F. KERENSKY.



American Press Association.
CZAR NICHOLAS II.

CZAR FORCED TO ABDICATE.

Thursday, March 15, 1917, the Russian telegraph and cable lines, which for some days had been silent, brought the news to the world that a revolution had taken place and that in place of the autocratic czar and his ministers a new democratic provisional government had been established under the leadership of such men as Michael V. Rodzianko, president of the duma; Prince Georges E. Lvoff, president of the All-Russian Union of Provisional Councils, and Prof. Paul N. Miloukov, a distinguished statesman and scholar. Though it had been known for several months that there was widespread dissatisfaction with the ruling powers in Russia, especially on account of their failure properly to distribute the food resources of the country, and that the duma had demanded the institution of a responsible government which would not betray Russia by making a premature peace with Germany. It was not generally understood that events had progressed so far that a complete overthrow of the old regime was at hand. The sudden announcement therefore came to the majority of people outside of Russia as a surprise.

One of the first indications of the coming storm was the killing under mysterious circumstances of the monk Gregory Rasputin, a man who was reputed to have a baneful reactionary

influence over the czar. He was shot and killed on the night of Dec. 29-30, 1916, after having been summoned to Prince Yussupoff's palace in Petrograd. Provisionally to this affair there had been much talk in Petrograd and Moscow of plots to betray Russia into the hands of Germany. As early as November Prof. Paul N. Miloukov had publicly denounced the prime minister, Boris V. Sturmer, as a traitor to Russia. Sturmer was forced to resign and was succeeded by Alexander Feodorovich Treppoff. After holding office for about two months, during which time there was much dissension in the duma, Treppoff resigned Jan. 9, 1917, his place being taken by Prince Goltzine, a reactionary of the extreme conservative group. Alexander Protopopoff, minister of the interior, another reactionary, was retained in the new cabinet. Prince Goltzine announced that the first duty of the government was to win the war and that interior reforms must come later. Leaders of the duma decided that they could not co-operate with the ministry, which they believed to be pro-German at heart.

In the meantime popular discontent had been increasing because of the lack of food supplies in the large cities, though it was known that the stores of grain in the empire were ample for all. It was also generally felt that the war was purposely being mismanaged. Plans were made by workmen for a general strike and by others for a social revolution. These were discouraged by the liberal duma leaders, who feared that such steps would interfere disastrously with the conduct of the war, particularly through causing a diminution in the manufacture of munitions. The food situation grew worse, the explanations of the authorities were suddenly received and the people in Petrograd became so exasperated that riots were feared. The commander of the district, Gen. Chavaloff, forbade public assemblages and warned the citizens that armed force would be used to prevent disorder. There were, however, a few strikes and some minor riots, but the troops manifested no disposition to fire on the people.

The czar was advised of the seriousness of the situation, but by the advice of his reactionary ministers he made the mistake of attempting to dissolve the duma. On Sunday, March 11, he issued the following ukase:

"The sittings of the duma are adjourned owing to extraordinary circumstances until further notice. They will be resumed not later than April."

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED.

Another ukase issued at the same time suspended the sittings of the council of the empire. On Monday the ukase was read to the duma in regular session. The duma leaders, presided over by Michael V. Rodzanko, thereupon declared that the government was overthrown and that a committee composed of various party heads would submit a list of names for a new cabinet. This body as subsequently announced was as follows:

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Prince Georges E. Lvoff.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Prof. Paul N. Milyoukov.

Minister of Public Instruction—Prof. Manuloff.

Minister of War and Navy, ad interim—A. J. Guchoff.

Minister of Justice—Deputy Kerensky.

Minister of Agriculture—Deputy Ichingareff.

Minister of Communications—N. V. Nekrasoff.

Minister of Finance—M. Terestchenko.

Controller of State—M. Godneff.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—A. I. Kononoff.

Procureur-General of the Holy Synod—Prince Lvoff.

For a time on that Monday the fate of the revolution was in doubt. It all depended upon the decision of the troops, of whom there were several regiments in the Petrograd garrison. The revolutionary leaders persuaded them that their interests and those of the people were identical and the soldiers decided against the old regime. There was some fighting in various quarters of the city and the victory was not won without bloodshed. The estimates of the number of lives lost varied from 300 to 3,000, but probably the smaller figure was nearer the truth than the other. On April 5, 180 victims of the revolution were buried on the Field of Mars in Petrograd.

CZAR NICHOLAS II. ABDICATES.

Czar Nicholas was absent from the capital when the revolution was carried into effect and was on his way back when he was informed that his abdication was desired. At the town of Pskoff on March 15, in the presence of Gen. Nicholas V. Ruskoy, Gen. Baron W. Fredericks, a member of the duma committee and a member of the new cabinet, he signed a document abdicating the throne of Russia. It was as follows:

"We, Nicholas II., by the grace of God emperor of all the Russias, czar of Poland, grand duke of Finland, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects:

"In the day of the great struggle against a foreign foe, who has been striving for three years to enslave our country, God has wished to send to Russia a new and painful trial. Inferior troubles threaten to have a fatal repercussion on the final outcome of the war. The destinies of Russia and the honor of our heroic army, the happiness of the people, and all the future of our dear fatherland require that the war be prosecuted at all cost to a victorious end. The cruel enemy is making his last effort, and the moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with those of our glorious allies, will definitely chastise the foe.

"In these decisive days in the life of Russia we believe our people should have the closest union and organization of all their forces for the realization of speedy victory. For this reason, in accord with the duma of the empire, we have considered it desirable to abdicate the throne of Russia and lay aside our supreme power.

"Not wishing to be separated from our loved son, we leave our heritage to our brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, blessing his advent to the throne of Russia. We hand over the government to our brother in full union with the representatives of the nation who are seated in the legislative chambers, taking this step with an inviolable oath in the name of our well beloved country.

"We call on all faithful sons of the fatherland to fulfill their sacred patriotic duty in this painful moment of national trial and to aid our brother and the representatives of the nation in bringing Russia into the path of prosperity and glory. May God aid Russia."

Though at first inclined to take the throne Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch changed his mind and abdicated. It was also proposed to restore Grand Duke Nicholas to the supreme command of the armies, but it was finally thought best not to have any of the Romanoffs in a position of great power.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

One of the first acts of the new government was to announce that it would base its policy on the following principles:

"1. An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious offenses, including terrorist acts and military and agrarian offenses.

"2. Liberty of speech and of the press; freedom for alliances, unions and strikes, with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements.

"3. Abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions.

"4. To proceed forthwith to the preparation and convocation of a constitutional assembly, based on universal suffrage, which will establish a governmental regime.

"5. The substitution of the police by a national militia, with chiefs to be elected and responsible to the government.

"6. Communal elections to be based on universal suffrage.

"7. The troops which participated in the revolutionary movement will not be disarmed but will remain in Petrograd.

"8. While maintaining strict military discipline for troops on active service, it is desirable to abrogate for soldiers all restrictions in the enjoyment of social rights accorded to other citizens."

NATIONS ARE NOTIFIED.

On March 18 Prof. Milyoukov, the foreign minister, gave official notice of the revolution in an address which was transmitted to all Russian diplomats in other countries. After briefly referring to the rapidity with which the old order was overthrown, the address continued:

"By an act dated from Pskoff, March 15, Emperor Nicholas renounced the throne for himself and the hereditary Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch in favor of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch. In reply to a notification which was made to him of this act, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, by an act dated Petrograd, March 16, in his turn renounced assumption of supreme power until the time when a constituent assembly, created on the basis of universal suffrage, should have established a form of government and new fundamental laws of Russia. By this same act Alexandrovitch invited the citizens of Russia, pending a definite manifestation of the national will, to submit to the authority of the provisional government constituted on the initiative of the state, which holds full power.

"* * * This government, which assumes power at the moment of the greatest external and internal crisis which Russia has known in the course of her history, is fully conscious of the immense responsibility it incurs. It will apply itself first to repairing the overwhelming errors bequeathed to it by the past, to insuring order and tranquillity in the country, and, finally, to preparing the conditions necessary in order that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced as to its future lot.

"In the domain of the foreign policy the cabinet, in which I am charged with the portfolio of foreign affairs, will remain faithful to the international engagements entered into by the fallen regime and will honor Russia's word. We shall carefully cultivate relations which unite us to other friendly and allied nations, and we are confident that these relations will become even more intimate, more solid, under the new regime established in Russia, which is resolved to be guided by the democratic principles of respect to the small and great nations, to the liberty of their development and to good understanding among nations.

"But the government cannot forget for a single instant the grave external circumstances in which it assumes power. Russia did not will the war which has been drenching the world with blood for nearly three years. But, victim of premeditated aggression prepared long ago, she will continue, as in the past, to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race, which has aimed at establishing an intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Europe of the twentieth century to the shame of domination by Prussian militarism. Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure the world at all costs an era of peace among the nations on the basis of stable national organization guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, without cessation and without faltering. * * *

On March 20 the provisional government issued a manifesto in which it reiterated its purpose to convoke as soon as possible a constituent assembly on the basis of universal suffrage for the creation of fundamental laws guaranteeing the immutable rights of equality and liberty. While the main action in the revolution was staged in Petrograd it proceeded simultaneously in all other parts of the empire, and for the most part without bloodshed. The soldiers and their generals in the field or on garrison duty cast their lot in with the new regime willingly and continued in the discharge of their duties.

HOME RULE FOR FINLAND.

There was a little trouble in Finland, where the governor, Gen. Zein, had to be arrested and the garrison of Sveaborg besieged before the grand duchy was brought under control of the provisional government. It was announced that all the old rights and privileges of the province would be restored and that Finland would have home rule. Deputy Roditcheff was named as minister of Finnish affairs. Baron Serge-Korff was subsequently appointed assistant governor-general of Finland.

FULL RIGHTS FOR JEWS.

On March 19 it was announced that the new government had granted the full right of citizenship to Jews and had abolished the pale throughout Russia. This progressive step was later confirmed by a notice given the American government that American and other Jews were free to visit Russia—a right denied them under the old regime.

CZAR IMPRISONED IN PALACE.

Simultaneously with the issuance of an order granting amnesty to all political prisoners, the new Russian government on March 21 began arresting adherents of the former bureaucratic regime. Among those who were placed in confinement were Gen. Baron Fredericks, the czar's minister of court; Gen. Gondatti, governor-general of Amur province; M. Rajeff, chief of the holy synod; Prince Fyulin and various other officials. The former emperor, now known as Nicholas Romanoff, and his wife Alexandra were placed under arrest March 22 and confined, with about 200 members of the court, in the Tsarskoe-Selo palace.

RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES.

The United States was the first nation to recognize formally the new government. On the

afternoon of March 22 Ambassador David R. Francis, accompanied by his staff, went to the Marinsky palace in Petrograd, where the council of ministers was assembled, made the formal recognition and presented congratulations on the part of the United States. He said:

"I have the honor as the ambassador and representative of the government of the United States accredited to Russia to state, in accordance with instructions, that the government of the United States will be pleased to continue intercourse with Russia through the medium of the new government. May the cordial relations existing between the two countries continue to obtain. May they prove mutually satisfactory and beneficial."

Replying for the ministers, Dr. Paul Miluyoukov, the foreign minister, said:

"Permit me, in the name of the provisional government, to answer the act of recognition by the United States. I have been more than once in your country, and may bear witness that the ideals which are represented by the provisional government are the same as underlie the existence of your country. I must tell your excellency that during the last few days I have received many congratulations from prominent men in your country assuring me that the public opinion of the United States is in sympathy with us. Permit me to thank you. We are proud to be recognized first by a country whose ideals we cherish."

On the same day Premier David Lloyd George, on behalf of the British nation, sent greeting to the new Russian government.

FREEDOM FOR POLAND.

On March 30 it was announced that the Russian government had issued a proclamation to all Poles that it regarded the creation of an independent Polish state, composed of all territories the majority of whose population is Polish, as a pledge of durable peace in the remodeled Europe of the future. It would rest with the new constituent assembly definitely to consolidate the new fraternal union and to give its consent to the modifications of Russian territories indispensable to the formation of a free Poland, but the provisional government asked the Poles to accept the offer in the spirit of free brotherhood. The proclamation was well received by all Poles whose opinion could be ascertained.

EXILES RETURN.

In April and the succeeding months many exiles in America, England and other countries returned to European Russia to join the swarms of Siberian exiles already there. Among them were many criminals and anarchists, who were to cause serious trouble later on. There were also, of course, numerous revolutionists of the better type, such as Mme. Catharine Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother of the Russian revolution," who returned after forty-four years spent in Siberia.

GERMAN AGENTS AT WORK.

The revolution was not many weeks old before the hand of the German propagandist was revealed. It came in the form of a socialistic peace campaign directed from Germany. As early as April 10 the labor deputies made it known that they wished to overthrow the provisional government then existing and negotiate with the central powers for a peace. Prince Lvoff and the other influential men recognized the peril and offered concessions by declaring that the new Russia did not just after strengthening its power at the expense of other nations.

Recognizing the need of Russia for material assistance in reconstructing its transportation lines and in securing supplies and for encouragement in securing a trying situation, the administration in Washington determined to send a number of distinguished Americans to visit the new government and to offer their services.

On May 1 the provisional government, through Foreign Minister Miluyoukov, sent a note to the allied governments in which the following declarations were made:

"The provisional government of Russia published on April 27 a manifesto to Russian citi-

zens whereat it explained the views of the government of Russia as regards the objects to be attained in the war. The minister of foreign affairs instructs me to communicate to you the contents of the document and to add the following considerations:

"Our enemies have striven lately to sow discord among our allies by propagating absurd reports regarding the alleged intention of Russia to conclude a separate peace with the central powers. The text of the document annexed will form the best refutation of such intentions. The general principles therein enunciated by the provisional government are in entire agreement with the ideas which have been expressed repeatedly up to quite recently by eminent statesmen of the allied countries.

"These principles were expressed lucidly also in the words of the president of our ally, the great overseas republic. The Russian government under the old regime certainly was not prepared to appreciate and share these ideas as to the liberating character of the war, the establishment of a stable basis for pacific co-operation of nations, the freedom of oppressed peoples, etc., but emancipated Russia can now use language which will be understood by modern democracies and hasten to add her voice to that of her allies.

"The declaration of the provisional government, being imbued with the new spirit of free democracy, naturally cannot afford the least pretext for assumption that the demolition of the old structure has entailed any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the allies. On the contrary, the nation's determination to bring the world war to a decisive victory has been accentuated, owing to the sense of responsibility which is shared by all in general and each one of us in particular.

"This spirit has become still more active by the fact that it is concentrated on the immediate task, which touches everybody so closely, of driving back the enemy who invaded our territory. It is understood, and the annexed document so expressly states, that the provisional government in safeguarding the right acquired for our country will maintain a strict regard for its engagements with the allies of Russia.

"Firmly convinced of the victorious issue of the present war and in perfect agreement with our allies, the provisional government is likewise confident that the problems which were created by this war will be solved by the creation on a firm basis of a lasting peace, and that, inspired by identical sentiments, the allied democracies will find means of establishing the guarantees and penalties necessary to prevent any recourse to sanguinary war in the future."

NOTE CAUSES UPHEAVAL.

The publication of this note offended the soldiers and workmen, who felt that the war aims of the provisional government did not coincide with those of the soldiers and workmen. They were especially bitter against Minister Milyoukov, whose resignation they demanded because he had not consulted them before publishing the note. Riots took place in Petrograd in which clashes occurred between the supporters and the enemies of the government. The government, however, tided over the crisis temporarily. The council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, which afterwards became well known under its Russian name of "soviet," accepted the government's explanation of its war aims, but insisted that efforts should be made to have the allies pledged to a war "without annexations or indemnities."

Conditions did not mend materially, and the conflict between those who insisted on keeping faith with the allies and those favoring immediate peace continued. Minister of War and Navy S. J. Guchoff resigned May 14 because he found that he was without real authority. On May 16 it was announced that M. Milyoukov had resigned and that M. Terestchenko had taken his place. A. F. Kerensky, previously minister of justice, was named minister of war and marine. A number of other changes were

made. Prince Lvoff, however, remained as premier and minister of the interior. Six socialists were included in the new cabinet.

War Minister Kerensky displayed much energy in his new position and made strong efforts to restore discipline in the army and to stop desertions. In the first part of June an American commission, headed by Elihu Root, former United States senator, and an American engineering commission, headed by John F. Stevens, arrived at a Russian Pacific port and proceeded to Petrograd. With Mr. Root were John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, Charles Edward Russell, Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott and a number of others. Charles R. Crane, a member of the mission, had preceded them.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

Prior to the arrival of the Root mission in Petrograd the following message from President Wilson to the new government was made public (June 9):

"In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia, to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again in the light of this new partnership the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war.

"Those objects have been very much belittled during the last few weeks, by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race, to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment.

"The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects, to whom they have never been just or fair or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using.

"The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. America seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force.

"The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond.

"Government after government has, by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone, and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being reweaved or repaired.

"Of course, the imperial German government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the imperial German government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again.

"We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and

executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and gorgeous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not achieve the result. Effective readjustments will; and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

"But they must follow a principle, and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

"And then the freed peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.

"For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty.

"The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain, and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous, but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

ROOT SPEAKS FOR AMERICA.

The Root mission arrived in Petrograd June 13 and was received with every mark of honor. June 15 the members were formally received by the council of ministers, M. Terestchenko, the foreign minister rising from a sickbed to attend the presentation of the mission and welcome it. Mr. Root made an address, in which he said:

"Mr. President and members of the council of ministers—The mission for which I have the honor to speak is charged by the government and people of the United States of America with a message to the government and people of Russia. The mission comes from a democratic republic. Its members are commissioned and instructed by a president who holds his high office as chief executive of more than 100,000,000 free people by virtue of popular election, in which more than 18,000,000 votes were freely cast, and fairly counted pursuant to law, by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

"For 140 years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom and national independence. Under the security of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity. But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed that America might be free.

"We believe in the competence of the power of democracy and in our heart of hearts abide faith in the coming of a better world in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity.

"The news of Russia's new found freedom brought to America universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out to the new sister in the circle of democracy. And the mission is sent to express that feeling.

"The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, godspeed. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character and life, so we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life.

"As we look across the sea we distinguish no party, no class. We see great Russia as a whole, as one mighty, striving, aspiring democracy. We know the self-control, essential kindness, strong common sense, courage and noble idealism of the Russian character. We have faith in you all. We pray for God's blessing upon you all. We believe you will solve your problems, that you will maintain your liberty, and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphant progress of democracy until the old order everywhere has passed away and the world is free.

"One fearful danger threatens the liberty of both nations. The armed force of a military autocracy are at the gates of Russia and its allies. The triumph of German arms will mean the death of liberty in Russia. No enemy is at the gates of America, but America has come to realize that the triumph of German arms means the death of liberty in the world; that we who love liberty and would keep it must fight for it, and fight for it now when the free democracies of the world may be strong in union, and not delay until they may be beaten down separately in succession.

"So America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours, and, with a common purpose and mutual helpfulness of a firm alliance, make sure of victory over our common foe."

M. Terestchenko, replying, said:

"The Russian people consider the war inevitable and will continue it. The Russians have no imperialistic wishes. We know that you have none. We shall fight together to secure liberty, freedom and happiness for all the world. I am happy to say that I do not see any moral issue or factor between America and Russia to divide us. The two peoples—Russia fighting tyranny, and America standing as the oldest democracy—hand in hand will show the way of happiness to nations great and small."

Mr. Root made his first public appearance in Petrograd June 21, when he addressed an audience gathered under the auspices of the Russian-American committee for industrial and economic rapprochement, which had just been organized. Afterward he visited Moscow and other places with the members of the commission. Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott went to the front and conferred with the Russian army chief. The railroad commission was also busy, and after patient investigation made a report containing suggestions for the improvement of the transportation system.

RISE OF THE BOLSHEVIKI.

In the meantime the "peace" element, composed of socialists, the extremists known as the "maximalists" and a number of others who were real if not professed anarchists, were active in fomenting trouble for the provisional government. The seeds sown by Nikolai Lenin, a fugitive who had returned from exile and who had been compelled to depart again under the charge of being a German agent, began to bear fruit. There was serious trouble among the sailors in the Baltic and Black sea fleets, and there were

hostile demonstrations in various parts of the country. The opposition about this time became known by the Russian name "bolshéviki," meaning "majority." It was composed entirely of extremists of the Lenin type and followed his leadership.

The American commission by July 10 had practically completed its work and Mr. Root issued a statement that he believed the nation would weather the storm. "The country's most serious lack," he said, "is money and adequate transportation. We shall do what we can to help Russia in both."

On July 17 rioting broke out in Petrograd. Regiments of disaffected soldiers paraded the streets with banners proclaiming "Down with the temporary government! All power to the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates!" The maximalists, it was known, were behind the demonstration. Three members of the cabinet resigned. They were A. I. Shingaroff, minister of finance; Prof. Manuiloff, minister of education, and Prince Shakovsky, head of the department of public aid. They were members of the cadet or constitutional democratic party. They disagreed with the other ministers over questions relating to the Ukraine. In the rioting six persons were killed and 238 wounded.

KERENSKY IN THE SADDLE.

The next development was the resignation, announced July 20, of Prince Lvoff as premier and the appointment in his place of Alexander F. Kerensky, the minister of war and navy, who had shown marked ability as a leader because of his energy and eloquence. He retained his post as minister of war and navy. The situation was one demanding ability of the highest order if Russia were to be saved from complete anarchy. Finland was demanding independence, the sailors in the fleets were mutinous and the soldiers at the front refused to obey orders, shooting their officers in many instances and flying on the approach of the enemy with whom they had been fraternizing. Premier Kerensky went to the front and attempted to stem the tide of disorganization but accomplished little. Many of the noted generals, such as Brusiloff and Dimitrieff, resigned. Kerensky returned to Petrograd, and Aug. 6 announced the reorganization of the cabinet on coalition lines, the constitutional democrats being represented by three members, the remainder being socialists or having no particular party connection.

The Root commission before this had arrived home in America, and on Aug. 3 reported to the state department and President Wilson. The members generally expressed the conviction that the Russian situation would gradually clear up and that the nation would re-establish itself on a firm basis.

On Aug. 15 the former emperor, Nicholas, and his family were removed from the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo and sent to Tobolsk, Siberia, on an ordinary train.

COUNCIL HELD IN MOSCOW.

On Aug. 25 a national conference began in Moscow to consider the situation of the country and to plan for a new national government. To this assemblage President Wilson sent the following message:

"I take the liberty to send to the members of the great council now meeting in Moscow the cordial greetings of their friends, the people of the United States; to express their confidence in the ultimate triumph of ideals of democracy and self-government against all enemies within and without, and to give their renewed assurance of every material and moral assistance they can extend to the government of Russia in the promotion of the common cause in which the two nations are unselfishly united."

The message was received by the conference with shouts of approval. One of the features of the meeting was the appearance of Gen. Korniloff, the new commander in chief of the armies and a Cossack leader. He demanded the restoration of the death penalty in the army in order to restore discipline. He said that in August

the soldiers had killed four regimental commanders and other officers and only ceased these outrages when they were threatened with being shot. At the conclusion of the conference the death penalty was partly restored by Kerensky.

Harmony in the councils of the government did not last long. Differences between Kerensky and Korniloff arose, resulting Sept. 10 in the dismissal of the Cossack chief and in the arrest of Vladimir N. Lvoff, a deputy, who had presented demands made by Korniloff. It was said that Korniloff, aiming to become dictator, had organized a revolt. He placed himself at the head of certain troops devoted to him and marched toward Petrograd. Most of his followers were Cossacks and Tsek-Turkians. The attempt at a counter-revolution was a failure, the soldiers in the Petrograd garrison and at the front refusing to aid him as he had evidently expected.

RUSSIA PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC.

On the evening of Sept. 16 the provisional government announced the formation of a republic by issuing the following proclamation, dated Sept. 14:

"Gen. Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the fatherland and its freedom.

"Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefiniteness of the state's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican idea expressed at the Moscow state conference, the provisional government declares that the constitutional organization, according to which the Russian state is ruled, is a republican organization and it hereby proclaims the Russian republic.

"MINISTER AND PRESIDENT KERENSKY.

"MINISTER OF JUSTICE YAROUDNI."

It was also announced that pending the definite construction of a cabinet all the affairs of state had been intrusted to the following:

M. Kerensky, premier.

M. Terestchenko, minister of foreign affairs.

M. Verbovsky, minister of war.

Admiral Verdevski, minister of marine.

M. Nikitin, minister of posts and telegraphs.

Once more M. Kerensky, with Gen. Verbovsky, the new minister of war, attempted to reorganize the army and put fighting spirit into it, but again his efforts failed. The new republic was at once faced with two grave perils. On the one hand, the Cossacks refused to aid the government on account of the treatment received by their leaders; on the other hand, the soviet passed into the control of the soviet radical element, the conservative members resigning. Kerensky tried to stop the wave of extreme radicalism, but his efforts merely had the effect of accentuating the opposition to him. On Sept. 27 he resigned as a member of the central council of the soviet. The radicals summoned what was called a democratic congress of some 1,700 members, who came to Petrograd and began their sessions Sept. 27. Kerensky appeared before the congress and made a speech in which he defended his acts. His auditors were for the most part hostile and interrupted him frequently.

PEACE PROGRAM ADOPTED.

On Oct. 3 the democratic congress voted 813 to 180 against the formation of a coalition government. This was a blow at Kerensky and was engineered by the bolsheviki or extremist force. The congress adjourned without having mended the situation to any extent. Nothing of moment occurred until Oct. 21, when the Russian peace program, as drawn up by the central executive committee of the soviet, in the form of instructions to M. Skobelev, its delegate to a proposed conference in Paris, was published. It was as follows:

"First—Evacuation by the Germans of Russia, and autonomy of Poland, Lithuania and the Lettish provinces.

"Second—Autonomy of Turkish Armenia.

"Third—Solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question by a plebiscite, the voting being arranged

by local civil authorities after the removal of all the troops of both belligerents.

"Fourth—Restoration to Belgium of her ancient frontiers and compensation for her losses from an international fund.

"Fifth—Restoration of Serbia and Montenegro with similar compensation, Serbia to have access to the Adriatic, Bosnia and Herzegovina to be autonomous.

"Sixth—Disputed Balkan districts to receive provisional autonomy, followed by a plebiscite.

"Seventh—Roumania to be restored her old frontiers on condition that she grant Dobrogea autonomy and grant equal rights to Jews.

"Eighth—Autonomy for the Italian provinces of Austria, to be followed by a plebiscite.

"Ninth—Restitution of all colonies to Germany.

"Tenth—Re-establishment of Greece and Persia.

"Eleventh—Neutralization of all straits leading to inner seas and also the Suez and Panama canals. Freedom of navigation for merchant ships. Abolition of the right to torpedo merchant ships in war time.

"Twelfth—All belligerents to renounce war contributions or indemnities in any form, but the money spent on the maintenance of prisoners and all contributions levied during the war to be returned.

"Thirteenth—Commercial treaties not to be based on the peace treaty; each country may act independently with respect to its commercial policy, but all countries to engage to renounce an economic blockade after the war.

"Fourteenth—The conditions of peace should be settled by a peace congress consisting of delegates elected by the people and confirmed by parliament. Diplomats must engage not to conclude separate treaties, which hereby are declared contrary to the rights of the people and consequently void.

"Fifteenth—Gradual disarmament by land and sea and the establishing of a nonmilitary system."

KERENSKY DEPOSED.

The differences between Kerensky and the radical elements in the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates increased, and on Nov. 7 the storm broke. The maximalists, led by Leon Trotzky, president of the central executive committee of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, seized the reins of power and deposed Kerensky. Trotzky issued a proclamation that the provisional government was no longer in existence and that some of its members had been arrested. He further declared that the new government would propose an immediate and just peace, would hand the land to the peasants and would summon the constituent assembly.

Nikolai Lenine, who had returned to Petrograd and resumed his activity, at a meeting of the soviet made practically the same announcement. Kerensky had foreseen the counter-revolution and made his escape from the city. Other members of the government remained at the headquarters in the winter palace, where they were besieged. They were defended by some military cadets and a patriotic military organization of women known as the "battalion of death." The palace was bombarded by the cruiser Aurora lying in the Neva and was also subjected to a heavy machine gun fire until finally the occupants had to surrender.

LENINE CABINET FORMED.

On the evening of Nov. 7 a general congress of delegates from the local soviets throughout Russia began deliberations in the Smolny institute. Its officers and most of the members were maximalists. On Nov. 9 the congress confirmed the following cabinet:

Premier—Nikolai Lenine.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Leon Trotzky.
Minister of Labor—M. Schliapnikoff.
Minister of the Interior—M. Rickoff.
Minister of Finance—M. Svortzoff.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Milutin.
Minister of Labor—M. Schliapnikoff.

Committee on War and Marine—M. Ovsliannikoff.

M. Krylenko and M. Bibenko.

Minister of Commerce—M. Nogin.

Minister of Education—M. Lunacharsky.

Minister of Justice—M. Oppokov.

Minister of Supplies—M. Theodorovitch.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—M. Aviloff.

Minister of Affairs of Nationalities (a new post in charge of the affairs of the different nationalities within Russia)—M. Dzhugashvili.

Minister of Communications—M. Riazanoff.

The cabinet members were all bolsheviks and were supported by the left and the social revolutionist party, the other parties having withdrawn from the workmen's and soldiers' congress.

M. Kerensky, the deposed leader, gathered some troops loyal to him and attempted to march on Petrograd from Tsarskoe-Selo, but he was speedily defeated and compelled to go into hiding. The friends of the provisional government resisted the bolsheviks in Moscow and severe fighting took place in that city. Several hundred persons were killed in the streets and a number of buildings in the central part of the city were destroyed by shell fire. The conflict ended in a victory for the bolshevik forces. Though the Cossacks in the southern part of Russia raised the standard of revolt and though certain parts of the country proclaimed their independence, the extremists remained in control of the general situation. The representatives of the allied nations refused to recognize the Lenine-Trotzky administration, but up to Dec. 10 they were still in Petrograd.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Elections for delegates to the constituent assembly were held Nov. 24, 25 and 26 with results not giving absolute control to any faction. At last accounts the bolsheviks, fearful of losing their power, had taken steps to master the assembly by force.

In the early part of December they sent delegates to Brest-Litovsk, the German army headquarters on the eastern front, and signed an agreement for an armistice. Practically there had been no fighting for many weeks, enabling the Germans to send many of their troops to Italy and the western front.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

Through the explosion of munitions on board the French steamer Mont Blanc following a collision with the Belgian relief steamer Imo in the harbor of Halifax, N. S., on the morning of Dec. 6, 1917, nearly half of the city was wrecked, with the loss of 1,226 lives and the injury of at least 8,000 persons. Most of the killed were buried in the ruins of wrecked buildings and it was many days after the disaster before even an approximate estimate of the number of victims could be made. Twenty-five thousand persons were made homeless and suffered severely before help came from other cities in Canada and the United States.

The Mont Blanc was laden with 3,000 tons of munitions and was approaching Halifax on her way across the Atlantic when she was rammed by the Imo, which was outward bound. The impact set fire to a deck load of benzine on the French ship. The crew was unable to extinguish the flames and as the fire approached the hold where the explosives were carried the officers and men hurriedly abandoned the ship. This soon exploded with tremendous force. It was difficult to explain the widespread ruin which this caused in the town and there were some who thought that an ammunition magazine on shore must have exploded. Later a number of Germans in Halifax were arrested on the theory that they might have had a hand in the disaster.

PEACE PRIZE TO RED CROSS.

It was announced from Christiania, Norway, Dec. 11, 1917, that the Nobel peace prize for 1917 had been awarded to the International Red Cross. The amount for 1916, which was not awarded, was added to the 1917 sum.

KING CONSTANTINE I. DEPOSED.



Underwood & Underwood N.Y., Photo.

CONSTANTINE,
Ex-King of Greece.

N. Y. Herald Photo.

ALEXANDER,
King of Greece.

Constantine I., king of Greece, was deposed by the protecting powers—France, Great Britain and Russia—June 12, 1917, and his place on the throne was taken by his second son, Prince Alexander. The king, married to Princess Sophia, sister of Emperor William II., was strongly in sympathy with Germany in the war and had not only prevented Greece from joining the allies, but through his actions had endangered the safety of the allied forces in Macedonia. Crown Prince George was also known to be pro-German and the allies excluded him from the succession when his father abdicated. The most seriously unneutral acts charged to the king and his followers were the surrender of certain Greek forces to the Germans and the attack upon allied troops sent to Athens by Admiral du Fournet of the French navy to enforce a demand for the turning over to him of certain artillery. This was in November, 1916. Soon after this clash the allies compelled the ministers of the enemy powers to leave Athens and established a virtual blockade of Greece.

While King Constantine was inimical to the allies, they were strongly supported by the statesman Eleutherios Venizelos, who established a provisional government in Crete and raised several regiments of soldiers, who joined the allied forces. This government declared war on Germany Nov. 25, 1916.

In the spring of 1917 the attitude of King Constantine toward the entente became even more hostile. In the latter part of April it was announced that he had served an ultimatum on the allies, demanding a guaranty against French invasion. This was looked upon as a threat of war against the entente and steps were taken to put an end to his power. M. Jonnart, a French senator and former cabinet minister, was sent to Greece as a special representative of France, Great Britain and Russia. He arrived in Athens early in June and at once laid before the premier, Alexander Zaimis, the aims of the powers he represented

with respect to establishing unity of feeling among the Greeks and greater security for the entente forces operating in the east. He told the premier that troops had been placed at his disposal, but that he preferred to reach a peaceful settlement. He then formally demanded, in the name of the protecting powers, the abdication of King Constantine and the nomination of his successor to the exclusion of Crown Prince George. King Constantine, after a meeting of the crown council on June 11, decided to comply and at 9:30 a. m., June 12, Premier Zaimis handed to M. Jonnart the following reply:

"The Minister and High Commissioner of France, Great Britain and Russia: Having demanded by your note of yesterday the abdication of His Majesty King Constantine and the nomination of his successor, the undersigned, premier and foreign minister, has the honor to inform your excellency that his majesty the king, ever solicitous for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the prince royal, and nominates Prince Alexander as his successor. ZAIMIS."

Prince Alexander at once took the oath of office as king. Constantine and other members of his family left Greece and took refuge in Switzerland. French troops took possession of the city of Larissa, Thessaly, after a sharp encounter with the royalists. On the 14th entente forces landed at the Piræus and other points and on the 25th they occupied Athens. M. Venizelos, president of the provisional government, also arrived in the capital on that day and was asked to form a new cabinet, the Zaimis ministry having resigned because it was unwilling to assume responsibility for the convocation of the parliament of May 31, 1917, which King Constantine had dissolved. Venizelos complied and formed a cabinet, which was sworn in June 27, with himself as premier and minister of war.

June 29 it was officially announced that Greece had severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, declaring that a state of war with these nations existed.

On the last day of June the provisional government established by M. Venizelos in Saloniki was formally merged with the legal government in Athens. The new authorities began reorganizing the army, but progress was slow for financial and political reasons, and as late as Nov. 15 the mobilization had not been completed.

Documents were found showing that King Constantine and his queen had actively espoused the German cause before they were deposed. They had planned to use the Greek royalist troops against the allied troops in Macedonia. After their expulsion from Greece the former king and queen made their home in Switzerland.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Nov. 13, 1914, a British force under command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Barrett arrived at the head of the Persian gulf and on the 15th landed at Sanjeh, some distance below Basra. A sharp action was fought at Sahil on the Tigris Nov. 17, the Turks being defeated. This resulted in the evacuation of Basra, which was occupied by the British Nov. 23. On Dec. 9 the town of Kurna at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers was captured with its garrison of more than 1,000 men. Many encounters between the Turks and the British occurred at points



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GEN. F. S. MAUDE.

more than 1,000 men. Many encounters between the Turks and the British occurred at points

along the Tigris in the winter and spring of 1915. On April 11 and 12 the Turks were badly defeated at Shaiba and on July 24 the British, commanded by Maj.-Gen. G. F. Goringe, captured Nasirveh after a sharp engagement. The main expedition at this time was in charge of Maj.-Gen. Sir John Nixon. The advance up the Tigris continued and on Sept. 2 a British force under Maj.-Gen. Charles Townshend occupied Kut-el-Amara. It continued on as far as Ctesiphon, eighteen miles from Bagdad. Ctesiphon was captured Nov. 22, but with a British loss of 4,000. Heavy counterattacks by the Turks and lack of water compelled the expedition to fall back on Nov. 24. The retreat was continued as far as Kut-el-Amara, nearly 100 miles from Ctesiphon, the Turks pursuing vigorously and finally surrounding Gen. Townshend's division, which had been reduced by losses to 10,000 or 12,000 men, most of them from India.

Then followed a siege of 143 days, during

which the British troops suffered great hardships from lack of food and from the heat. It ended with the surrender on April 29, 1916, of the entire force, including Gen. Townshend. The remainder of the expedition continued at its base at Sannayat. Gen. Nixon was succeeded in January by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy H. N. Lake in general command. The latter made efforts to relieve the division at Kut-el-Amara, but without success. Though encountering numerous obstacles in the way of floods, extremely hot weather and difficult transportation, the British authorities gradually got together an effective army, which during the remainder of 1916 and the early part of 1917 faced the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. There were many encounters on both banks of the Tigris, some of them amounting to serious battles, in which both sides lost heavily. In December, 1916, an advance was made on Kut-el-Amara by a British force estimated to number 120,000 men. These were now under command of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude. One position after another was taken, until finally on Feb. 23 and 24, 1917, the Turks were badly defeated at Sannayat and on the Shumran peninsula. Kut-el-Amara falling automatically into the hands of the Anglo-Indian troops after having been in possession of the enemy for ten months.

Gen. Maude took several thousand prisoners and much war material. Having driven the Turks out of their trenches, he pursued them vigorously with cavalry and infantry and early on the morning of March 11 entered the city

of Bagdad, which had been the goal of Gen. Townshend's ill fated expedition. He did not rest here, but followed the retreating Ottomans to the Diala river above Bagdad and wherever the Turks made a stand routed them until they were compelled to take to the hills. On April 2 Russian and British advance detachments established touch on the left bank of the Diala river, the Russians having come from the direction of Kermanshah and Hamadan in Persia after a series of victories over the Turkish forces opposing them.

Having received re-enforcements, the Turks offered resistance at Iztabilat on the right bank of the Tigris, ten miles below Samarra. Here they were attacked by Gen. Maude's forces on Saturday, April 21, and defeated after a severe struggle on the following day. The British pursued and on Monday, the 24th, occupied Samarra station, capturing among other things sixteen locomotives, 224 railway tracks and two barges loaded with munitions.

Most of the summer was spent in consolidating the positions won, reorganizing various units and in waiting for favorable weather. Toward the end of September Gen. Maude advanced on Mushaid ridge and the town of Ramadie on the Euphrates river, about sixty miles northwest of Bagdad, and after a series of spirited battles, in which he utilized a large force of cavalry, captured them together with about 4,000 Turks, including the commander, Ahmed Bey.

CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE.

British forces operating from Egypt carried on a successful campaign against the Turks and Germans in Palestine in 1917. Operations were begun quietly after the defeat of the Turkish attempt to approach the Suez canal in 1916. El Arish was taken in December and on Jan. 9, 1917, the British defeated the Turks at Rafa, thirty miles northeast of El Arish, and then advanced slowly toward the north, constructing a railway as they went forward. On March 26



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and 27 they came in contact with a large Turkish force south of Gaza, and after a severe battle routed the enemy, taking 900 prisoners, including the general commanding the 53d Turkish division, four Austrian commissioned officers and thirty-two Austrians and Germans of other ranks. The total Turkish losses were put at 8,000, while the British lost less than 400.

So badly demoralized were the Turks after this battle that they gradually evacuated the southern part of the Holy Land. The progress of the British was slow on account of the necessity of road building and keeping open the line of communication with Egypt. June 29 Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby took command of the expeditionary force. He continued the campaign with care and foresight, taking all precautions to prevent any sort of disaster to his troops. On Oct. 31 he captured Beersheba with 1,800 prisoners. Gaza was taken Nov. 7 and on Nov. 17 Jaffa, the Mediterranean port of Jerusalem, was taken.

Up to that time some 10,000 Turkish prisoners had been taken. On Nov. 24 the ancient site of Mizpah had been captured and by Dec. 1 the British had advanced to within three and a half miles of Jerusalem. The enemy made a stand in the hills outside the city and prevented its immediate occupation by Gen. Allenby's army.

It was announced in the house of commons Dec. 12 that Jerusalem, after being surrounded by British troops, had surrendered.

Gen. Allenby himself entered Jerusalem on foot Dec. 11 and his first act was to issue this proclamation:

"To the inhabitants of Jerusalem the blessed and the people dwelling in its vicinity:



"The defeat inflicted upon the Turks by the troops under my command has resulted in the

occupation of your city by my forces. I therefore have now proclaim it to be under martial law under which form of administration it will remain so long as military considerations make it necessary.

"However, lest any of you be alarmed by reason of your experience at the hands of the enemy who has retired. I hereby inform you that it is my desire that every person should pursue his lawful business without fear of interruption.

"Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by the adherents of three of the great religions of mankind and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of multitudes of devout people of these three religions for many centuries, therefore do I make it known to you that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, traditional site, endowment, pious bequest or customary place of prayer, of whatsoever form, of the three religions will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faith they are sacred.

COST OF AN INFANTRYMAN'S EQUIPMENT.

It costs \$156.30 to equip an infantryman for service in France.

Clothing, etc.....	\$101.21
Eating utensils, etc.....	7.73
Fighting equipment.....	47.36

Total	156.30
Items included under "clothing" are as follows:	
1 bedstack	\$0.98
3 wool blankets.....	18.75
1 waist belt	.25
2 pairs wool breeches.....	8.90
2 wool service coats.....	15.20
1 hat cord	.08
3 pairs summer drawers.....	1.50
3 pairs winter drawers.....	4.88
1 pair wool gloves.....	.61
1 service hat.....	1.70
2 pairs extra shoe laces.....	.05
3 pair canvas leggings.....	1.05
2 flannel shirts.....	7.38
2 pairs shoes	10.20
5 pairs wool stockings.....	1.50
4 identification tags	.02
3 summer undershirts	1.50
4 winter undershirts	4.88
1 overcoat	14.92
5 shelter tent pins.....	.20
1 shelter tent pole.....	.26
1 poncho	3.55
1 shelter tent.....	2.95
Total	101.21

Items included under "eating utensils" are: Food issued to each man to be carried in his haversack during field service, canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife, fork, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack carrier, first aid kit and pouch to carry it.

The items under "fighting equipment" follow:	
1 rifle	\$19.50
1 bayonet	2.15
1 bayonet scabbard	1.13
1 cartridge belt	4.08
100 cartridges	5.00
1 steel helmet	3.00
1 gas mask	12.00
1 trench tool	.50
Total	47.36

Prices are subject to frequent changes, so cannot be taken as absolutely accurate in every case. Steel helmets and gas masks are being bought in France and England as well as manufactured in this country, and the cost of those bought abroad and made here differs. The figure given for a rifle is the cost of making the United States rifle, model 1903, generally known as the Springfield. The first 600,000 to 800,000 troops to go to France will carry this weapon. The so called Enfield rifle, used by British troops, is

"Guardians have been established at Bethlehem and on Rachel's tomb. The tomb at Hebron has been placed under exclusive Moslem control. The hereditary custodians at the gates of the holy sepulcher have been requested to take up their accustomed duties in remembrance of the magnanimous act of the Caliph Omar, who protected that church."

The campaign which led to the capture of Jerusalem was carried out mainly by British territorial troops, supported by small bodies of Australian and New Zealand mounted men and British yeomanry. In the campaign as a whole the greater accomplishment was not the defeat of the Turks but the conquest of the Sinai desert. The troops which fought at Gaza drank water from Egypt pumped through an American pipe line and were supplied over a broad gauge railroad laid clear across the 150 miles of desert. Every ounce of material for the pipe line, the railroad and the other works came either from Great Britain or the United States.

being manufactured to equip other American troops and is officially known as the United States rifle, model 1917. This is being made on a "cost-plus-profit" basis, so that no accurate figure for it can now be given.

METAL EQUIPMENT CARRIED BY INFANTRYMEN.

A table showing that more than 18 pounds of metal enters into the composition of articles required for the equipment of each infantryman has been prepared by the ordnance bureau of the war department. The metal equipment carried by each infantry soldier weighs 294.65 ounces, and an additional weight of 114.7 ounces is added by equipment of cotton, wool, leather and wood. The ordnance bureau, therefore, supplies each soldier with approximately 25 pounds of equipment, this being exclusive of that supplied by the quartermaster corps.

A "memorandum of materials entering into the composition of the articles of equipment of an infantryman furnished by the ordnance department, weight in ounces," is as follows:

Bacon can—0.4 ounce iron and steel and 8 ounces tin.
Bayonet—15 ounces iron and steel and 1 ounce wood.
Bayonet scabbard—2 ounces iron and steel, 1/2 ounce brass, 1 ounce aluminum, 0.3 ounce other metal, 1 ounce cotton, 2 wood and 0.7 leather.

Canteen—5 ounces aluminum and 1.8 ounces other metal.
Canteen cover—0.2 ounce brass, 3 ounces cotton and 1.8 ounces wool.
Cartridges (100)—47.4 ounces brass, 36.4 ounces metal in bullet and 12 ounces explosive.
Cartridge belt—10 ounces brass and 14.1 ounces cotton.
Condiment can—4.35 ounces tin.
Cup—5.5 ounces aluminum and 0.6 ounce other metal.

Fork—1.5 ounces other metal.
Front sight cover—2 ounces iron and steel.
Gun sling—1 ounce brass, 7 ounces leather.
Haversack—1.8 ounces brass, 24 ounces cotton.
Knife—1 ounce iron and steel, 0.7 aluminum.
Meat can—0.3 ounce iron and steel, 12 ounces aluminum, 0.1 ounce other metal.
Oiler and thong case—1.5 ounces brass, 1.5 leather.

Pack carrier—0.3 ounce iron and steel, 6 ounces cotton and 1 leather.
Pouch for first aid packet—0.3 brass and 1.6 ounces cotton.
Rifle—107 ounces iron and steel and 29 ounces wood.
Shovel—25 ounces iron and steel and 4 ounces wood.
Shovel carriers—5 ounces cotton.
Spoon—1.7 ounces other metal.
An explanatory note says the metal used in the bullet is a lead and tin composition inclosed in a jacket of cupro-nickel.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(Organized by act of congress, Aug. 29, 1917.)



Harris & Evans.

W. S. GIFFORD.



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DANIEL WILLARD.

MEMBERSHIP.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, chairman.
 Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.
 Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane.
 Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston.
 Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.
 Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.
 Director of Council and Advisory Commission—
 W. S. Gifford.

Sections and Boards of the Council:

General munitions board.
 Munitions standards board.
 Aircraft production board.
 Medical section.
 Commercial economy board.
 Interdepartmental advisory committee.
 Co-operative committees on purchase of
 army supplies (United States chamber of
 commerce).
 Inventions (naval consulting board).
 National research council.
 Committee on shipping.
 Committee on women's defense work.
 Committee on coal production.
 Section on co-operation with states.

Administrative organization:

Secretary of council and of advisory com-
 mission, Grosvenor B. Clarkson.

ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(Provided for in organic act, nominated by the
 council and appointed by the president.)

Daniel Willard, chairman, president of the
 Baltimore & Ohio railroad, in particular charge
 of transportation and communication.

Howard E. Coffin, vice-president of the Hud-
 son Motor company, in particular charge of mu-
 nitions, manufacturing, including standardization
 and industrial relations.

Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck
 & Co., in particular charge of supplies, includ-
 ing clothing.

Bernard M. Baruch, financier, in particular
 charge of raw materials, minerals and metals.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel in-
 stitute, in particular charge of engineering and
 education.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American
 Federation of Labor, in particular charge of la-
 bor, including conservation of health and wel-
 fare of workers.

Dr. Franklin Martin, secretary-general of the
 American College of Surgeons, in particular
 charge of medicine, surgery and sanitation.

In a report made to Secretary Baker May 28,
 1917, Director Gifford gave a summary of the
 work accomplished by the council, advisory
 board and the various boards, sections and com-
 missions of the two main bodies. He instanced:

The mobilization of the 262,000 miles of rail-
 roads of the country for the government's de-
 fense.

The close-knit organization of the telephone
 and telegraph companies of America to insure to
 the government the most rapid and efficient wire
 communications.

The settlement of threatened national railroad
 strikes.

The very general acceptance by labor and capi-
 tal of the suggestion of the council that exist-

ing labor standards should not be changed until
 the need for such action had been determined by
 the council, with the steady influence on in-
 dustry growing out of such action.

The procurement of 45,000,000 pounds of copper
 for the uses of the army and navy of the
 United States at less than one-half of the then
 current market price—a saving to the government
 of approximately \$10,000,000.

Similar accomplishments as to steel, zinc and
 aluminum.

The completion of the inventory, for military
 purposes, of 27,000 American manufacturing
 plants.

The money saving to the government through
 appointments over the country of committees of
 business men to assist the quartermaster's de-
 partment of the army in the economical and ef-
 ficient purchase of supplies.

The saving to the government of millions of
 dollars by the proper co-ordination of purchases
 through the agency of the general munitions
 board of the council of national defense.

The creation, under the medical section of the
 council, of a general medical board, consisting
 of many of the most highly qualified surgeons
 and physicians of the country.

The selection by the same section of thousands
 of doctors specifically qualified for membership
 in the medical officers' reserve corps, and the
 standardization, far on its way to completion, of
 surgical instruments and supplies.

The creation by the council of the aircraft
 production board, which set out to make 3,500
 airplanes and to train 6,000 aviators in 1917.

The very definite results obtained by the coun-
 cil's committee on coal production in the pro-
 curement and expeditious shipment of coal, both
 in the civilian and federal interests.

The successful initiation of a movement to co-
 ordinate activities on the part of the states of
 the union for the national defense, brought to a
 clear and workable focus by the conference of
 states held in Washington at the call and under
 the auspices of the council.

The organization of a railroad committee to
 send to Russia.

The enlistment of reserve engineer regiments
 to aid in rehabilitating the railroads of France.

DUTIES OF COUNCIL.

In the terms of the act the council is, among
 other things, charged with the "co-ordination of
 industries and resources for the national secu-
 rity and welfare," and with the "creation of re-
 lations which will render possible in the time of
 need the immediate concentration and utiliza-
 tion of the resources of the nation."

In performing its functions the council is fur-
 ther charged with the following duties:

1. To supervise and direct investigation and
 make recommendations to the president and the
 heads of executive departments as to—

(a) The location of railroads with reference to
 the frontier of the United States, so as to ren-
 der possible expeditious concentration of troops
 and supplies to points of defense.

(b) The co-ordination of military, industrial
 and commercial purposes in the location of ex-
 tensive highways and branch lines of railroads.

(c) The utilization of waterways.

(d) The mobilization of military and naval re-
 sources for defense.

(e) The increase of domestic production of ar-
 ticles and materials essential to the support of
 armies and of the people during the interruption
 of foreign commerce.

(f) The development of seagoing transporta-
 tion.

(g) Data as to amounts, location, method and
 means of production and availability of military
 supplies.

(h) The giving of information to producers and
 manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed
 by the military and other services of the govern-
 ment, the requirements relating thereto, and the
 creation of relations which will render possible

in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation.

2. To report to the president or to the heads of executive departments upon special inquiries or subjects appropriate thereto.

3. To submit an annual report to congress, through the president, giving as full a statement of the activities of the council and the agencies subordinate to it as is consistent with the public interest, including an itemized account of the expenditures made by the council, or authorized by it, in as full detail as the public interest will permit, providing, however, that when deemed proper the president may authorize, in amounts stipulated by him, unvouchered expenditures and report the gross so authorized not itemized.

Specific reference is had to section 2 of the army appropriation act, approved Aug. 29, 1915. In this section will be found the authority for the creation of an advisory commission of seven persons to act with, under, and by authority of the council.

GENERAL MUNITIONS BOARD.

Daniel Willard, chairman. (Frank A. Scott served until November, when he resigned on account of ill health.)

From the army: Gen. Thomas Cruse, quartermaster department; Col. F. G. Hodgson, quartermaster department; Col. H. Fisher, medical corps; Col. S. E. Blunt, ordnance department; Maj. P. E. Pierce, general staff; Maj. Charles Wallace, signal corps; Maj. William Kelley, engineer corps.

From the navy: Rear-Admiral H. H. Rousseau, bureau of yards and docks; Rear-Admiral W. S. Capps, bureau of construction and repair; Rear-Admiral A. W. Zane, bureau of steam engineering; Commander R. H. Leigh, bureau of steam engineering; Commander T. A. Kearney, bureau of ordnance; Dr. R. C. Holcomb, medicine and surgery; Paymaster J. H. Hancock, bureau of supplies and accounts; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lemly, marine corps; L. McH. Howe, office of the assistant secretary of the navy.

Raw materials—Bernard M. Baruch, L. L. Summers.

Manufacture—Howard E. Coffin.
Supplies—Julius Rosenwald, Charles Elsman.
Medicine—Dr. Franklin Martin, Dr. F. F. Simpson.

National Research Council—Dr. George E. Hale, Dr. R. A. Millikan.

Chester C. Bolton, assistant to chairman.

H. P. Bingham, secretary.

The board has subcommittees on army vehicles, armored cars, emergency construction and repairs, optical glass, storage facilities, machine guns and priority.

MUNITIONS STANDARDS BOARD.

Daniel Willard, chairman; Samuel M. Vauclain, vice-president Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Van Dervoort, president Root & Van Dervoort Engineering company and Moline Automobile company, East Moline, Ill.; Francis C. Pratt, General Electric company, Schenectady, N. Y.; John E. Otterson, vice-president Winchester Repeating Arms company, New Haven, Conn.; E. A. Deeds, Dayton (O.) Engineering laboratories, Dayton, O.; Chester C. Bolton, secretary; H. P. Bingham, assistant secretary.

The board has subcommittees on gauges, dies, etc., army and navy artillery, fuses and detonators, small arms and munitions, optical instruments, army and navy projectiles.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION BOARD.

Howard E. Coffin, chairman; Brig.-Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor, bureau of construction; S. D. Waldon, ex-vice-president of the Packard Motor Car company; E. A. Deeds, Engineering laboratories, Dayton, O.; R. L. Montgomery, Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur G. Cable, secretary.

COMMITTEE ON COAL PRODUCTION.

F. S. Peabody, president Peabody Coal company, Chicago, chairman; E. J. Berwind, presi-

dent Berwind-White Coal Mining company, New York; W. W. Keefer, president Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad and Coal company, Pittsburgh; Van H. Manning, director United States bureau of mines, Washington; C. M. Moderswell, president United Coal Mining company, Chicago; E. L. Pierce, vice-president Semet Solvay company, Syracuse; Erskine Ramsey, vice-president Pratt Consolidated Coal company, Birmingham; George Otis Smith, director United States geological survey, Washington; James J. Storrow, Lee, Higginson & Co., chairman Massachusetts committee on public safety, Boston; H. N. Taylor, vice-president Central Coal and Coke company, Kansas City; S. D. Wariner, president Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation company, Philadelphia; J. E. Wellborn, president Colorado Fuel and Iron company, Denver; Daniel B. Wentz, president Stonega Coal and Coke company, Philadelphia; George W. Eliott, of gas and electric service committee; John P. White, president United Mine Workers of America; Frank Hayes, vice-president United Mine Workers of America; William Green, secretary United Mine Workers of America; John L. Lewis, statistician United Mine Workers of America; James Leach, president of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, chairman industrial commission of the state of New York; H. L. Kerwin, secretary to the secretary of labor; Herbert Addison, vice-president Big Horn Collieries, Wyoming; L. S. Storrs, president the Connecticut company, New Haven, Conn.; George W. Reed, secretary.

COMMERCIAL ECONOMY BOARD.

A. W. Shaw, president A. W. Shaw & Co., chairman; W. D. Simmons, Simmons Hardware company; E. F. Gay, dean of the graduate school of business administration, Harvard university; George Rublee, member of eight hour commission; Henry S. Dennison, president Dennison Manufacturing company; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, member ex officio.

COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING.

William Denman, chairman United States shipping board, chairman; F. A. S. Franklin, president International Mercantile Marine; J. H. Raymond, president Coastwise Shipping association; Eugene T. Chamberlain, commissioner bureau of navigation, department of commerce; D. T. Warden, of the Standard Oil company; L. H. Shearman, vice-president W. R. Grace & Co.; E. M. Bull, vice-president A. H. Bull & Co.; Frank C. Munson, president Munson Steamship lines; Crawford H. Ellis, vice-president United Fruit company, New Orleans; M. J. McCrisken, secretary.

COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S DEFENSE WORK.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, chairman; Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles of California, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore of Rhode island, chairman of the National League for Women's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, lawyer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston, vice-president National American Woman Suffrage association; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar of Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Miss Ida M. Tarbell of New York, publicist and writer; Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago, vice-president International Glove Workers' union; Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, secretary.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

War department, William M. Ingraham; navy department, Capt. Volney O. Chase; department of the interior, Lathrop Brown; department of Agriculture, Dr. B. T. Galloway; department of commerce, Dr. S. W. Stratton; department of labor, Louis F. Post; department of state, Leland Harrison; treasury department, James L. Wilmett; department of justice, William C.

Fitts; postoffice department, J. W. Johnston; Louis M. Howe, secretary to assistant secretary of the navy; W. B. Barba, bureau of ordnance.

SECTION ON CO-OPERATION WITH STATES.

George F. Porter, director Chicago Transfer and Clearing company, director Judson Mining company, Chicago, Ill.; chief, William B. Hale, Kelly, Hale, Dammann & Coolidge, Chicago, Ill.; Elliott D. Smith, lawyer, Chicago, Ill.; Walter E. Meyer, lawyer, New York city; Alfred R. Bellinger, New Haven, Conn.; Carl L. Ruehl, secretary and treasurer Judson Mining company, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur W. MacMahon, Columbia university, New York city; Robert A. Leshner, New York city.

COMMITTEE ON INLAND WATERWAYS.

Gen. W. M. Black, chief of engineers, United States army, chairman; Walter S. Dickey, manufacturer of clay products, president Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation company, Kansas City, Mo., vice-chairman; George E. Bartol, president Philadelphia house; Capt. J. F. Ellison, former secretary National Rivers and Harbors congress, Cincinnati, O.; Joy Morton, director in many financial, mercantile and transportation companies, Chicago, Ill.; James E. Smith, president Mississippi Valley Waterways association, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Sanders, president New Orleans board of trade, representative Harrison-Leysland lines; Daniel Willard, chairman advisory commission, member ex officio; Lieut.-Col. C. Keller, corps of engineers, United States army, secretary.

COMMITTEES OF ADVISORY COMMISSION.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Executive committee—Fairfax Harrison, president Southern railway, chairman; Samuel Rea, president Pennsylvania railroad; Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman executive committee Southern Pacific company; E. H. Holden, president Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad; Howard Elliott, chairman of the board, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad; Daniel Willard, president Baltimore and Ohio railroad, member ex officio; Edgar E. Clark, interstate commerce commission, member ex officio; George Hodges, assistant to general chairman; J. E. Fairbanks, secretary.

The railroad transportation committee has many subcommittees on such matters as express, car service, military equipment standards, military transportation accounting, military passenger tariffs, military freight tariffs and materials and supplies. There are also co-operative committees on cars, locomotives, electric railroad transportation telegraphs and telephones. All these committees co-operate with Mr. Willard.

COMMITTEES UNDER MR. COFFIN.

Co-operative committee on gas and electric service—John W. Lieb, vice-president New York Edison company, chairman.

Co-operative committee on automotive transport—Karl W. Zimmerschied of General Motors company, Detroit, vice-chairman.

Co-operative committee from national industrial conference board—L. A. Osborne, vice-president Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, Buffalo, chairman.

COMMITTEES UNDER MR. ROSENWALD.

Committee on Supplies.

Julius Rosenwald, president Sears, Roebuck & Co., chairman; Charles Eisenman, retired, vice-chairman; Stanley King, secretary and director of W. H. McElwain company; H. M. Kelso, Sears, Roebuck & Co.; T. W. Cloney, Quaker Oats company; E. O. Heyl, Libby, McNeill & Libby; A. L. Scott, Lockwood, Green & Co.; Col. F. G. Hodgson, United States army, detailed; Capt. H. S. Vonson, 8th Massachusetts national guard, detailed.

Co-operative committee on cotton goods—Lincoln Grant, Wellington-Sears company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on woolen manufactures—John P. Wood, William Wood & Co., Philadelphia, chairman.

Co-operative committee on shoe and leather

industries—J. F. McElwain, W. H. McElwain company, Boston, chairman.

Co-operative committee on knit goods—Lincoln Cromwell, William Iselin & Co., New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on leather equipment—Maj. Joseph C. Byron, W. B. Byron & Sons, Williamsport, Pa., chairman.

Co-operative committee on mattresses and pillows—O. M. Burton, Cotton Felt Mattress company, Chicago, chairman.

Co-operative committee on canned goods—C. H. Bentley, director California Packing corporation, San Francisco (fruits and vegetables), chairman.

COMMITTEES UNDER MR. BARUCH.

Co-operative committee on alcohol—Horatio S. Rubens, 27 William street, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on aluminum—Arthur V. Davis, Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, chairman.

Co-operative committee on asbestos, magnesias and roofing—Thomas F. Manville, H. W. Johns-Manville company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on brass—Charles F. Brooker, American Brass company, Ansonia, Conn., chairman.

Co-operative committee on cement—John E. Morron, Atlas Portland Cement company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on chemicals—Dr. William N. Nichols, General Chemical company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on copper—J. D. Ryan, Anaconda Copper company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on lead—Clinton H. Crane, St. Joseph Lead company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on lumber—R. H. Downman, National Lumber Manufacturers' association, New Orleans.

Co-operative committee on mica—L. W. Kingsley, Eugene Munsell & Co., New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on steel and steel products—Elbert H. Gary, United States Steel corporation, New York. This committee has subcommittees on alloys, sheet steel, pig tin, steel distribution, scrap iron, tubular products, tin plate, wire rope, wire products and cold rolled and cold drawn steel.

Co-operative committee on nickel—Ambrose Monell, International Nickel company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on oil—A. C. Bedford, Standard Oil company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on rubber—H. Stuart Hotchkiss, General Rubber company, New York, chairman.

Co-operative committee on wool—Jacob F. Brown, Brown & Adams, Boston, chairman.

Co-operative committee on brass—Edgar Palmer, New Jersey Zinc company, New York, chairman.

COMMITTEES UNDER DR. GODFREY.

Engineering and Education.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Drexel institute, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Columbia university, New York city, vice-chairman; Charles A. Stone, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.; Gano Dunn, J. G. White corporation; Samuel M. Evans, vice-president Eagle Picher Lead company; Frederick W. Webster, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.; Van Rensselaer Lansingh, president Bv-Lo Stores company, Muncie, Ind.; H. A. Gardner, Institute of Industrial Research. This committee has subcommittees on general engineering, production engineering, universities and colleges, secondary and normal schools.

COMMITTEES UNDER MR. GOMPERS.

Committee on Labor.

Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., chairman; William B. Wilson, secretary department of labor, Washington, D. C.; V. Everit Macy, president of the National Civic federation, New York city; James Lord, president mining department American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Eliza Lee, general manager Pennsylvania

Railroad company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Warren S. Stone, grand chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, O.; C. E. Michael, National Association of Manufacturers, president Virginia Bridge and Iron company, Roanoke, Va.; Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Leo K. Frankel, third vice-president Metropolitan Life Insurance company, New York city; James O'Connell, president metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Louis B. Schram, chairman labor committee United States Brewers' association, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ralph M. Easley, assistant to Samuel Gompers as chairman of committee, New York city; James W. Sullivan, assistant to Samuel Gompers as member of advisory commission, Washington, D. C.; Miss Gertrude Beeks, New York city, secretary.

The committee has subcommittees on mediation and conciliation, wages and hours, women in industry, welfare work, etc.

COMMITTEES UNDER DR. MARTIN.

General Medical Board.

Executive committee—Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman; Dr. J. P. Simpson, Pittsburgh, Pa., vice-chairman; Surgeon-General William C. Gorham, United States army; Surgeon-General William C. Braisted, United States navy; Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, United States public health service; Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; Col. Jefferson R. Kean, director-general of military relief, American Red Cross; Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Frederic A. Besley, Chicago, Ill.; Admiral Cary T. Grayson, United States navy, Washington, D. C.; Dr. William F. Snow, secretary.

The general medical board has subcommittees on state activities and examinations, legislation, hygiene and sanitation, statistics, public health, nursing, research, dentistry, medical schools, publicity, surgical methods and standardization of medical and surgical supplies.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Created by the national council of defense July 30, 1917.

Frank A. Scott, chairman, resigned in November and was succeeded by Daniel Willard; Lieut.-Col. Palmer E. Pierce, representing the army; Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, representing the navy; Hugh Frayne, B. M. Baruch, Robert S. Brookings and Robert S. Lovett.

The board acts as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the government, determines the most effective ways of meeting them and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency, the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different government services and considers price factors and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities.

Of this board Mr. Baruch gives his attention particularly to raw materials, Mr. Brookings to finished products and Mr. Lovett to matters of priority. These three members, in association with Mr. Hoover, so far as foodstuffs are involved, constitute a commission to arrange purchases in accordance with the general policies formulated and approved.

WEEKLY WAR CONFERENCE.

The following board, called the "weekly conference," was instituted by the council of national defense Nov. 27, 1917:

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war.
Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy.
Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior.
David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture.
William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce.
William E. Wilson, secretary of labor.
William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.
Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board.

Herbert C. Hoover, food commissioner.
Harry R. Garfield, fuel administrator.
Daniel Willard, chairman of war industries board.
Chairman Gifford of the council of national defense.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

[From the annual report of the secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane.]

The growth of the chemical industries in the United States since 1914 has been phenomenal. Not only have factories sprung up to manufacture products formerly imported, but great expansion has taken place to supply the increased demand for all chemical products. The country now manufactures practically everything required along chemical lines.

The increase in capital invested in chemical industries was, in 1915, \$85,565,000; in 1916, \$99,244,000, and up to September, 1917, \$65,861,000 over the preceding year. New chemical industries are now being opened up at an unprecedented rate, owing to war needs and the energy of American chemists and physicists.

Before the war 90 per cent of the artificial colors and dyes were imported, five or six concerns with 400 operatives producing 3,300 short tons per year. Now there are over ninety enterprises, each making special colors, and 100 concerns making crudes and intermediates.

Sulphuric acid, the chemical barometer, has doubled in production. In 1916, 6,250,000 tons of 60 degrees Be. were produced. The estimate for 1917 is much greater, and the production for 1918 will again greatly increase.

By-product coking doubled its capacity in the last three years, yet in 1918 the United States will make half her coke in beehive ovens. Light oil, which contains the benzene and toluene needed for explosives, jumped from 7,500,000 gallons in 1914 to 60,000,000 gallons in 1917, and is again being largely increased. Ammonia production has increased 100 per cent in three years and the visible supply is insufficient to meet demands.

Gasoline production has increased from 35,000,000 to 70,000,000 barrels per annum since 1914.

Potash importation from Germany was stopped by the war, which has stimulated production in this country. The production from January to June, 1917, was 14,023 short tons of potash. This is a small production, but sodium salts have been substituted for almost all purposes except agriculture. Shortage of labor and coal is seriously interfering with the potash-brine evaporation in Nebraska, which was yielding about ninety tons per day.

The production of explosives and consequent consumption of nitric acid has increased enormously. The nitric acid is still almost entirely made from Chile salt-peter, but synthetic nitrogen plants are under process of construction, and we have large quantities of coal tar ammonia which can be used for munitions if necessary.

Before the war 40,000 tons of barite were imported from Germany for the manufacture of lithopone. Now five companies are producing this article from deposits in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Missouri.

The smelting of all metals, iron, zinc, copper, antimony, tin, mercury, etc., and their alloys has increased to meet the country's needs.

Domestic supplies of manganese and pyrite have been augmented.

These are but a few instances of our chemical progress. The matter can be summarized by saying that American chemists have met the country's needs as ably and completely as did the chemists of Germany. We can go forward with confidence of no serious shortage of the many chemical products required for domestic consumption.

RELIGIOUS WAR SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

Following is a revised and complete list of all the national religious commissions that have been organized for war work up to Dec. 1, 1917:

American Christian Convention War Work Committee—Rev. F. G. Coffin, D. D., 126 Chestnut street, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. J. F. Burnett, D. D., C. P. A. building, Dayton, O.; Mr. Hermon Eldridge, Erie, Pa.

Baptists North, War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention, office, 903 Real Estate Trust building, Washington, D. C.—Mr. George W. Coleman, chairman, 220 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., vice-chairman, care United States food administration commission, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, D. D., secretary, 903 Real Estate Trust building, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Ernest S. Butler, treasurer, Ford building, Boston, Mass. Executive staff—Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, D. D., Rev. Herbert F. Stilwell, D. D., Mr. Ernest S. Butler, Mr. Charles A. McAlpine, Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D.

Baptists South, Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention—Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., corresponding secretary, 1004 Healey building, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. George Green, director of camp activities, 1004 Healey building, Atlanta, Ga.

Congregational National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches, office, 239 4th avenue, New York, N. Y.—Kenyon L. Butterfield, LL. D., chairman, Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, D. D., secretary, 239 Fourth avenue, New York, N. Y.; Mr. Charles H. Baker, treasurer, 1476 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Executive committee—President, Kenyon L. Butterfield, LL. D., Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Ernest H. Abbott, 331 Fourth avenue, New York, N. Y.; Dean Charles R. Brown, D. D., New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Nehemiah Bownton, D. D., 379 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.; Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Rev. Edward D. Eaton, Washington, D. C.

Disciples of Christ, War Emergency Committee—Mr. Keith Pawter, secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Prof. Alva W. Taylor, Bible College of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Rev. E. M. Bowman, "Easedale," Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.; President Frederick D. Kershner, 8th and Cutter streets, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. F. W. Burnham, Carew building, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Anna R. Atwater, Indianapolis, Ind., representing the woman's board.

Evangelical Association Commission for War Work—Bishop S. C. Breckinridge, D. D., 636 Center avenue, Reading, Pa., chairman; Rev. F. C. Berger, secretary, 1903 Woodland avenue, S. E., Cleveland, O.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, Lutheran Board for Army and Navy—Rev. C. Elssfeldt, chairman, River Grove, Ill.; Rev. F. C. Streufert, secretary, 4217 South Mozart street, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Fred H. Wolff, treasurer, 155 West Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Frederick Wenckel, 226 Morgan street, Washington, D. C.; Rev. D. H. Stevens, 896 Battery avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. George F. Schmidt, 204 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., representing Atlantic division.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, nearly all synods, National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare: office, room 801, 437 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.—Rev. Frederick H. Knobel, D. D., president, 48 Hamilton terrace, New York, N. Y.; Prof. C. M. Jacobs, vice-president, Mount Airy, Pa.; Rev. L. Larsen, secretary, 460 74th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. F. F. Ellert, treasurer, 313 West 39th street, New York, N. Y.; Rev. William Freas, field secretary, 162 Mercer street, Jersey City, N. J.; Rev. Howard R. Gold, field secretary, 925 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy—Col. Harry Cutler, chairman, 7 Eddy street, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Cyrus Adler, vice-chairman, Dropsie college, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Samuel A. Goldsmith, secretary,

31 Union Square, West, New York, N. Y.; Mr. S. S. Rosenstein, treasurer, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

German Evangelical Synod of North America, Evangelical War Welfare Commission—Rev. William N. Dresel, chairman, 31 North 3d street, Evansville, Ind.; Rev. Reinhold Siebuhl, general secretary, 737 Lotthrop street, Detroit, Mich. (Mr. Siebuhl to receive all communications); Dr. E. A. R. Torsch, 814 Stars building, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Theodore Mayer, 1716 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. John Baltzer, 2506 Benton street, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Fred Röss, 1000 Q street, Lincoln, Neb.

Methodist Episcopal Church, War Emergency Committee—Bishop Joseph W. Berry, chairman, 1701 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. David D. Forsyth, D. D., secretary, 1701 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Bishop Walter R. Lanbuth, chairman, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. John M. Moore, D. D., secretary, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

Methodist Protestant Church, War Work Commission—Rev. Lyman E. Davis, D. D., 219 6th street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. C. E. Wilbur, D. D., 200 Pittsburgh Life building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. Charles H. Beck, D. D., secretary, 507 Pittsburgh Life building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (to receive all communications).

Presbyterian Church United States, South, Committee on War Work—Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., chairman, 5th avenue and Church street, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. A. S. Johnson, D. D., vice-chairman, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. Homer McMillan, D. D., secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Presbyterian Church United States of America, National Service Commission—Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., chairman, 258 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. John T. Manson, vice-chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., representative, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.; Rev. William Henry Roberts, D. D., corresponding secretary, Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Seldon L. Haynes, recording secretary, 160 Maple street, Kingston, Pa.; Roy M. Hart, treasurer, 260 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Administrative committee: Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., chairman, 258 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., executive secretary, 156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.; Mr. William A. Harbison, Farmers bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. John T. Manson, vice-chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. William H. Foulkes, D. D., Witherspoon building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Robert E. Speer, 156 5th avenue, New York, N. Y.

United Presbyterian Church, National Service Commission—Rev. Thomas C. Pollock, D. D., 5034 Hazel avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; Rev. C. S. Cleland, D. D., Second church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. George Innes, 1005 Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, War Commission of the Episcopal Church: office, 14 Wall street, New York, N. Y.—Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., chairman, 122 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass.; Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr., D. D., chairman executive committee and active executive, 14 Wall street, New York, N. Y.; Rev. George C. Stewart, secretary, Evanston, Ill.; Mr. Arthur E. Newbold, treasurer, Messrs. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; overseas address, Rt. Rev. John M. McCormick, D. D., care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

Reformed Church in America, War Service Commission of the League for Patriotic Service—Rev. Oscar M. Voorhes, D. D., chairman, 350 East 146th street, New York, N. Y.; special subcommittee: Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph. D., chairman, 25 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

Roman Catholic Church, National Catholic War Council—Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., president, 120 West 60th street, New York, N. Y.; Mr.

Walter G. Hooke, executive secretary, 154 East 35th street, New York, N. Y.; Mr. Robert Biggs, secretary, 826 Law building, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. John G. Agar, treasurer, 31 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.

Sunday School, National Sunday School War Council—Rev. Edgar Blake, D. D., president, 58 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. John

L. Alexander, secretary, 1416 Mallery building, 5 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.; United Evangelical Church, War Service Commission—Bishop W. F. Heil, Allentown, Pa.; Rev. H. Franklin Schlegel, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. Dr. A. E. Gobble, Myerstown, Pa.; Rev. A. A. Winter, Louisburg, Pa.; Rev. J. Q. A. Curry, Johnstown, Pa.

LIBERTY LOANS OF 1917.

On April 24 congress passed an act authorizing an issue of \$5,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness. The secretary of the treasury decided to place before the country a \$2,000,000,000 issue of bonds, in addition to a certain amount of short term certificates to meet the needs of the allies. The announcement of the initial offer of bonds was made May 2 and the details were made known May 14. The bonds were dated June 15, 1917, and bore interest at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum from that date, payable semiannually on Dec. 15 and June 15. They will mature June 15, 1947, but may be redeemed on and after June 15, 1932, in whole or in part, at the option of the government. The bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation except estate or inheritance taxes. Provision was made for converting the $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds into bonds paying a higher rate of interest if issued by the government during the war with Germany. The dates for paying for the bonds on the installment plan were: 2 per cent on application; 18 per cent June 23, 1917, 20 per cent July 30, 30 per cent Aug. 15 and 30 per cent Aug. 30.

In floating the loan Secretary McAdoo took every means to make it popular and to give every citizen of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe for the bonds. He made two trips through the country in order to explain the necessities of the government, the great value of the bonds and the wisdom of the people investing in them.

The federal reserve system afforded a great instrument for the organization of the necessary machinery to distribute information, sell the bonds and collect the vast amount of money placed at the disposal of the government. The twelve federal reserve banks, which are the fiscal agents of the government, became the headquarters of their respective districts in handling the loan. The direction of the whole operation was centered in the treasury department and the plan of dealing with the several districts through the federal reserve banks resulted in the establishment of a workable organization that handled the situation expeditiously and effectively. The national banks, state banks, trust companies, private banks, bond houses, newspapers, express companies, department stores and many other private corporations, firms, organizations and individuals patriotically co-operated with the government to receive and transmit applications for the liberty loan without expense to the United States or to the applicants. Never before was the whole machinery of business and enterprise organized into a great voluntary machine for service to the country without expectation of compensation or hope of reward except the satisfaction that it contributed immeasurably to the success of the greatest loan in our history, and thus to the cause for which the loan was made. More than 4,000,000 men and women subscribed for the bonds and 99 per cent subscribed in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$10,000.

The second liberty loan was offered Oct. 1, 1917, the terms being as follows: "The secretary of the treasury invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for \$3,000,000,000 of United States of America 10-25 year 4 per cent convertible gold bonds of an issue authorized by act of congress approved Sept. 24, 1917, the right being reserved to allot additional bonds up to one-half the amount of any oversubscription."

On Nov. 8 Secretary McAdoo made the following announcement:

"I congratulate the American people upon the phenomenal success of the second liberty loan. The final returns just received from the twelve federal reserve banks show that the total subscriptions were \$4,617,532,300, an oversubscription of \$1,617,532,300, or approximately 54 per cent of the amount offered. This is a more gratifying result even than was the first liberty loan, when \$2,000,000,000 of bonds were offered and a subscription of more than \$3,000,000,000 was received."

The treasury department estimated that the second liberty loan was subscribed to by 3,500,000 persons and corporations.

The following tables show the treasury allotment to each federal reserve district and the actual subscriptions:

FIRST LIBERTY LOAN.

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
New York	\$600,000,000	\$1,186,788,400
Chicago	260,000,000	357,195,950
Boston	240,000,000	332,447,600
Cleveland	180,000,000	286,148,700
Philadelphia	140,000,000	232,309,250
San Francisco	140,000,000	175,623,900
Richmond	80,000,000	109,737,100
Kansas City	100,000,000	91,758,880
St. Louis	80,000,000	86,134,700
Minneapolis	80,000,000	70,285,500
Atlanta	60,000,000	57,378,550
Dallas	40,000,000	45,948,350
Total	2,000,000,000	3,035,226,850

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

District.	Allotment.	Subscriptions.
Boston	\$300,000,000	\$476,960,050
New York	900,000,000	1,550,453,450
Philadelphia	250,000,000	380,350,250
Cleveland	300,000,000	486,106,800
Richmond	120,000,000	201,212,500
Atlanta	80,000,000	90,695,750
Chicago	420,000,000	585,853,350
St. Louis	120,000,000	184,280,750
Minneapolis	105,000,000	140,932,600
Kansas City	120,000,000	150,125,750
Dallas	75,000,000	77,899,850
San Francisco	210,000,000	292,671,150
Total	3,000,000,000	4,617,532,300

LOANS TO ALLIED NATIONS.

Up to Dec. 10, 1917, the United States had made the following loans to the allied nations:		
Great Britain	\$1,780,000,000	
France	1,070,000,000	
Italy	485,000,000	
Russia	154,700,000	
Belgium	47,000,000	
Serbia	1,500,000	
Roumania	3,000,000	
Total		3,541,200,000

PARCEL POST TAX.

The parcel post tax became effective on and after Dec. 1, 1917.

Parcel post packages must have internal revenue stamps affixed by the sender in addition to the lawful postage as follows:

One cent revenue stamp for each package subject to 25 cents in postage (no tax under 25 cents), 2 cent revenue stamp for each package subject to postage from 26 to 50 cents, and so on. Regular postage stamps will not be valid for this payment. Special internal revenue stamps will be furnished.

This is a tax independent of and distinct from the change in rates of postage which went into effect on and after Nov. 2, 1917.

FLAGS OF THE VARIOUS ALLIED NATIONS.

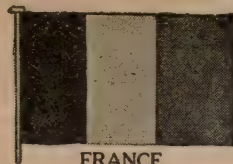
THE UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA



GREAT BRITAIN



FRANCE



RUSSIA



ITALY



BELGIUM



SERBIA



ROUMANIA



MONTENEGRO



PORTUGAL



JAPAN



CUBA



PANAMA



SAN MARINO

COLOR OF THE FLAGS.

Belgium—Black, yellow and red in stripes.
 Cuba—Triangle red with white star, blue and white stripes.
 France—Blue, white and red in stripes.
 Great Britain—Flag of the British empire; blue ground, red cross and red diagonals flanked by white.
 Italy—Green, white and red in stripes; crown and shield in white stripe.
 Japan—Red circle in white ground.
 Montenegro—Badge on red ground with white border.
 Panama—Upper left quarter, white with blue star; upper right quarter, red; lower left quarter, blue; lower right quarter, white with red star.
 Portugal—Green and red in stripes, escutcheon and sphere left of center.

Roumania—Blue, yellow and red in stripes.
 Russia—White, blue and red in stripes.
 San Marino—Blue and white in stripes, badge in center.
 Serbia—Red, blue and white in stripes.
 United States—Red, white and blue stripes; white stars on blue field.

PANAMA DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The republic of Panama declared war on Austria-Hungary Dec. 10, 1917. In co-operation with the Canal Zone authorities the government interned the Austrians in the republic. The zone was cleared of all Germans and Austrians in accordance with President Wilson's orders.

INTERALLIED WAR CONFERENCE.



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SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

Soon after the disaster to the Italian forces steps were taken to secure greater unity of action among the allies. Nov. 9 the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy and their staffs of military advisers met at Rapallo, Italy, and agreed upon the formation of a supreme war council. An interallied war staff was created consisting of Gen. Cadorna, representing Italy; Gen. Foch, representing France, and Gen. Wilson, representing Britain. The premiers in attendance were David Lloyd George of Britain, Paul Painlevé of France and Vittorio Orlando of Italy.

On his way back to England David Lloyd George made a speech in Paris, Nov. 12, in which he spoke of the new plan and made certain plain statements as to the general military situation requiring closer co-operation. The speech attracted much attention and was criticized in some quarters until the action taken in Italy was better understood. The agreement as to a supreme war council was thereupon made public. It was as follows:

"1. With a view to better co-ordination of the military action on the western front, a supreme war council is composed of the prime minister and a member of the government of each of the great powers whose armies are fighting on that front, the extension of the scope of the council to other fronts to be reserved for discussion with the other great powers.

"2. The supreme war council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the consideration of the governments and keeps itself informed of their execution and reports thereon to the respective governments.

"3. The general staff and military commands of the armies of each power charged with the conduct of the military operations remain responsible to their respective governments.

"4. General war plans drawn by competent military authorities are submitted to the supreme war council, which under high authority of government insures its concordance and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

"5. Each power delegates to the supreme war council one permanent military representative, whose exclusive function is to act as technical adviser to the council.

"6. Military representatives receive from the government and the competent military authorities of their country all proposals, information

and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

"7. The military representatives watch day by day the situation of the forces and the means of all kinds of which the allies and enemy armies dispose.

"8. The supreme war council meets normally at Versailles, where the permanent military representatives and staffs are established. They may meet at other places according to circumstances. Meetings of the supreme war council take place at least once a month."

INTERALLIED CONFERENCE.

Prior to these events arrangements had been made for a great interallied conference in Paris at which each country fighting the Teutonic alliance was to be represented. The United States was asked to join with the rest of the allies and did so. President Wilson in October named a war mission headed by Col. E. M. House to go to Europe to represent the United States. The party arrived at a British port Nov. 12 and after a series of conferences with the British authorities proceeded to Paris. The conference began Nov. 29 and was concluded Dec. 2. The official representation of the various countries was as follows:

FRANCE.

Georges Clemenceau, premier and minister of war.

Stephen Pichon, minister of foreign affairs.

Louis Klotz, minister of finance.

Georges Leygues, minister of marine.

Etienne Clementel, minister of commerce.

Louis Loucheur, minister of munitions.

Victor Boret, minister of provisions.

M. Lebrun, minister of blockade and invaded regions.

Andre Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States.

Jules Cambon, general secretary of the foreign office.

M. de Hargerie, director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

David Lloyd George, premier.

Arthur James Balfour, secretary for foreign affairs.

Sir Francis Bertie, ambassador to France.

Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, first lord of the admiralty.

Gen. Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff at army headquarters.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, chief of the naval staff.

Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the committee on imperial defense.

UNITED STATES.

William Graves Sharp, ambassador.
E. M. House, chairman.
Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations.
Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff.
Oscar T. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury.
Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board.
Thomas Nelson Perkins of the priority board.

ITALY.

Vittorio E. Orlando, premier and minister of interior.
Baron Sonnino, foreign minister.
Francesco S. Nitti, minister of the treasury.
Count Bonin-Bongare, ambassador.
Sig. Bianchi, minister of transports.
Gen. Alfredo Dallolio, minister of munitions.

JAPAN.

Viscount Chinda, ambassador to Great Britain.

BELGIUM.

Baron Charles de Broqueville, foreign minister.
Baron de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, minister to France.
Gen. Rucquoy, chief of the general staff.

SERBIA.

Nikola P. Pachitch, premier and minister of foreign affairs.
Dr. M. R. Vesnitch.

ROUMANIA.

V. Antonesco, minister.
Gen. Ilesou, chief of the general staff.

GREECE.

Eleutherios Constantine Venizelos, premier and minister of war.

Athos Romanos, minister to France.
Alexander Diodato, former minister of finance.
M. Agropoulos, governor of Macedonia.
Col. Frantzis, military attache.
M. Rottasis, naval attache.

PORTUGAL.

Dr. Alfonso Costa, premier and minister of finance.

Augusto Soares, minister of foreign affairs.

MONTENEGRO.

Eugene Popovitch, premier, and minister of foreign affairs.

BRAZIL.

Antonio Olynthe de Magalhaes, minister at Paris.

CUBA.

Gen. Carlos Garcia y Velez, minister at London.

RUSSIA.

M. Maklakoff, ambassador to France.
Mathieu Vavastopoule, counselor of the embassy at Paris.

SIAM.

M. Charoon, minister at Paris.

RESULTS OF CONFERENCE.

On Dec. 4 the French foreign office made the following official statement regarding the results of the conference:

"The minister of foreign affairs reported to the cabinet council to-day the result of the conference of the allies. The reading of communications from the presidents of each section of the allied conference, at which were present for the first time representatives of all the countries taking part with us in this war, has given felicitous results from every point of view. They give assurance of practical unity of action, economically, financially and militarily.

"The agreements have been concluded upon the basis of a complete understanding and close solidarity among the allies for the solution of the questions in which they have a common interest in the war. The financial needs of each of them, the requirements of their armament, their transport, their food, have been the subjects of profound study which guarantees perfect satisfaction.

"The creation of a supreme interallied naval committee has been determined upon. Military

unity of action has been placed upon the course of certain realization by the interallied general staff which is at work upon an established program of all military questions.

"From a diplomatic point of view entire accord resulted from the discussions among the representatives of the powers upon all the business, which has been arranged together, to assure the common victory of their countries."

CUT IN STEEL PRICES.

By voluntary agreement between producers and the war industries board steel prices in the United States were cut approximately in half Sept. 24. It was provided that wages should not be cut by the producers, that the general public as well as the American and allied governments should share in the price reduction, that the new schedule of prices should go into operation at once, that production should be kept up to the maximum as long as the war lasts and that the entire output of the steel plants should be distributed under the direction of the war industries board. The schedule as agreed upon and as approved by President Wilson follows:

Iron ore—Basis, lower lake ports, price agreed upon, \$5.05 gross ton; no change.

Coke—Connellsville, price agreed upon, \$6 net ton; recent price, \$16 a ton; a reduction of 62.5 per cent.

Pig iron—Price agreed upon, \$33 gross ton; recent price, \$58 gross ton; a reduction of 43.1 per cent.

Steel bars—Pittsburgh and Chicago basis: Price agreed upon, \$2.90 per hundredweight; recent price, \$5.50 hundredweight; a reduction of 47.3 per cent.

Steel shapes—Basis Chicago and Pittsburgh: Price agreed upon, \$3 a hundredweight; recent price, \$6 hundredweight; a reduction of 50 per cent.

Steel plates—Basis Chicago and Pittsburgh: Price agreed upon, \$3.25 hundredweight; recent price, \$11 hundredweight; a reduction of 70.5 per cent.

PLOT TO KILL BRITISH PREMIER.

Four persons were arraigned in the Derby (England) guildhall Jan. 31, 1917, on the charge of plotting to poison Premier David Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, one of the five members of the British war council. The accused persons were Mrs. Alice Wheelodon, her daughters, Miss Harriet Ann Wheelodon and Mrs. Alfred George Mason and the latter's husband. Mr. Mason was a druggist. The women were all known as suffragists and the man as a "conscientious objector" to military service. All except Miss Harriet Ann Wheelodon were convicted after a jury trial and the following sentences were imposed March 10: Mrs. Wheelodon, who was found guilty of conspiring and soliciting to murder by poison, ten years' penal servitude; Mr. and Mrs. Mason found guilty of conspiracy, but recommended to the mercy of the court by the jury, seven and five years in prison, respectively.

UNITED STATES AND SWISS NEUTRALITY.

Secretary Lansing of the American state department made public Dec. 11, 1917, the following pledge made by the United States to Switzerland:

"In view of the presence of American forces in Europe engaged in the prosecution of the war against the imperial German government, the government of the United States deems it appropriate to announce, for the assurance of the Swiss confederation and in harmony with the attitude of the cobelligerents of the United States in Europe, that the United States will not fail to observe the principle of neutrality applicable to Switzerland and the inviolability of its territory so long as the neutrality of Switzerland is maintained by the confederation and respected by the enemy."

FOREIGN MISSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Following is a list of the missions sent by various foreign countries to the United States after the entry of America into the war. They are given in the order of their arrival.

BRITISH.

The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, M. P., O. M., minister of foreign affairs.
The Honorable Sir Eric Drummond, K. C. M. G., C. B.

Ian Malcolm, M. P.

C. F. J. Dormer,

Geoffrey Butler.

Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, R. N., K. C. B., M. V. O.

Fleet Paymaster-General Vincent A. Lawford, R. N., D. S. O.

Maj.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, C. M. G., D. S. O.

Capt. H. H. Spender-Clay, M. P.

Lord Cunliffe of Headley, governor of the Bank of England.

Arrived April 21, 1917.

FRENCH.

Rene Viviani, minister of justice in French cabinet.

Marshal Joseph J. C. Joffre, military adviser of French government.

Vice-Admiral P. L. A. Cocheprat.

M. Simon, inspector of finances.

M. Hovalacque, inspector-general of public instruction.

Surgeon-Major Dreyfus.

Arrived April 24, 1917.

ITALIAN.

Prince Ferdinando di Savoia of Udine.

Enrico Ariotta, minister of transportation.

Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Riffredo.

Guglielmo Marconi, senator.

Augusto Ciuffello, deputy.

Francesco S. Nitti, deputy.

Arrived May 2, 1917.

RUSSIAN.

Boris A. Bakhmetoff.

Staff of forty members.

Arrived June 13, 1917.

BELGIAN.

Baron Ludovic Moncheur, chief of political bureau of Belgian foreign office in Havre.

Gen. Leclercq.

M. Hector Carlier.

Maj. Osterrieth.

Count Louis d'Ursel.

Arrived June 16, 1917.

ROUMANIAN.

Count Vassile Stoica.

Rev. F. Metz.

Basille Lucaci.

Arrived June 22, 1917.

NORWEGIAN.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

Thrine Holst.

Johann Baumann.

Arrived July 29, 1917.

JAPANESE.

Baron Kikujoru Ishii, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Isamu Takeshita, vice-admiral, imperial Japanese navy.

Hisaichi Sugano, major-general, imperial Japanese army.

Matsuzo Nagai, secretary of the foreign office.

Masataka Ando, lieutenant-commander, imperial Japanese navy.

Seiji Tanikawa, major, imperial Japanese army.

Tadanao Imai, vice-consul.

Arrived Aug. 13, 1917.

In addition to the foregoing missions there were a number of others, including one from Sweden and one from Switzerland. There were also various scientific, military and financial

missions. All came in relation to the situation arising from America's entry into the war, some being concerned with military, some with financial and some with economic affairs. Most of the missions remained in Washington a month or more and several of them visited other cities in the country. The British, French and Italian missions attracted the most attention from the public, and the distinguished men composing them were received everywhere with marked cordiality. This was especially true of Marshal Joffre, Rene Viviani and Arthur Balfour. These men and others visited the tombs of Washington and Grant and laid wreaths upon them. They accepted invitations to address the house and senate—an unusual privilege.

VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

The French and British commissioners paid a joint visit to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon April 29 and both Viviani and Balfour made eloquent addresses. In the course of his remarks Mr. Viviani said:

"We could not remain longer in Washington without accomplishing this pious pilgrimage. In this spot lies all that is mortal of a great hero. Close by this spot is the modest abode where Washington rested after the tremendous labor of achieving for a nation its emancipation. In this spot meet the admiration of the whole world and the veneration of the American people. In this spot rise before us the glorious memories left by the soldiers of France led by Rochambeau and Lafayette. A descendant of the latter, my friend M. de Chambrun, accompanies us. And I esteem it a supreme honor as well as a satisfaction for my conscience to be entitled to render this homage to our ancestors in the presence of my colleague and friend, Mr. Balfour, who so nobly represents his great nation. By thus coming to lay here the respectful tribute of every English mind he shows, in this historic moment of communion which France has willed, what nations that live for liberty can do."

Marshal Joffre in the name of the French army laid a bronze palm on Washington's sarcophagus, while Mr. Balfour laid upon the tomb a wreath of lilies to which was attached a card bearing these words in his own handwriting:

"Dedicated by the British mission to the immortal memory of George Washington, soldier, statesman, patriot, who would have rejoiced to see the country of which he was by birth a citizen and the country his genius called into existence fighting side by side to save mankind from a military despotism."

AMERICAN MISSIONS TO EUROPE.

The United States sent a number of missions to Europe. From a diplomatic standpoint the most important was that to Russia, headed by Elihu Root. It included the following:

Elihu Root of New York.

Charles R. Crane of Illinois.

John R. Mott of New York.

Cyrus McCormick of Illinois.

Samuel E. Barton of New York.

James Duncan of Massachusetts.

Charles Edward Russell of New York.

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A.

Rear-Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N.

Another mission to Russia was headed by John P. Stevens, the distinguished civil engineer.

The American Red Cross sent an important mission to Russia, the leading members being:

Dr. Frank Billings, Chicago.

Raymond Robins, Chicago.

Harold H. Swift, Chicago.

Dr. Wilbur E. Post, Chicago.

Prof. Charles E. A. Winslow, New Haven.

Dr. W. S. Thayer, Baltimore.

Missions were also sent by the Red Cross to Roumania, Serbia, Italy and other countries, but these were in connection with the organization's regular war relief work.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Following the passage (see page 417) President



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HERBERT C. HOOVER.

tion of waste and the introduction of new methods of economic housekeeping. The country was flooded with literature on the subject of food and its conservation. Some of the best artists in the country furnished illustrations for the posters that were displayed everywhere with the slogans of the food administration. The women of the country were mobilized for service and thousands registered for membership in the food administration.

On Aug. 12 the food administration announced its plans for the control of wheat, flour and bread, and two days later the president, by proclamation, required elevator operators and millers of wheat and rye to procure licenses.

The president named a committee on Aug. 15 to determine a fair basic price to be paid in governmental purchases of wheat, and appointed Dr. Harry A. Garfield as chairman. On Aug. 30 the president announced the fair wheat prices as recommended by the committee. The food administration grain corporation had been chartered on Aug. 16, with Julius H. Barnes as president.

Sept. 17 the president, by proclamation, required importers of sugar and manufacturers of sugar, sugar sirups and molasses to secure licenses, and Sept. 20, 1917, an international sugar committee was formed to arrange for the distribution of the available sugar supply.

Sept. 21, 1917, the food administration announced that sugar refiners had agreed to refund sugar on a net margin of approximately 1.30 cents per pound, and Sept. 23, 1917, the food administration appealed to the American people to make a special effort to save sugar in order that the shortage in France might be relieved.

The week of Oct. 21 to 28 was formally announced as "Food Pledge Week."

One of the features of the war agricultural program announced by David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, Aug. 9, 1917, was to ask the farmers of the United States to produce in 1918 more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and more than 83,000,000 bushels of rye through the planting in the fall of 1917 of 47,337,000 acres to winter wheat and of 5,131,000 acres to rye. The increase of winter wheat acreage would yield 672,000,000 bushels if the average yield for the last ten years is equaled. With a spring wheat crop equal in 1918 to that of 1915 the country would have more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat for domestic use and export.

Regional conferences were held in August, 1917, at the following places to promote this program: Washington, D. C., Aug. 15; Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17; Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20; Kansas City, Kas., Aug. 22, and Spokane, Wash., Aug. 27.

WAR TIME FOOD ECONOMY.

[By the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.]

YOU CAN KEEP YOUR FELLOW MEN FROM HUNGER.

AND IMPROVE YOUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH. Our army and our allies are in need of every ounce of food we can send them.

Upon the United States falls the burden of feeding suffering Europe as well as ourselves. Upon each family in the United States falls the vital responsibility of saving those foods which are most needed, which can be most easily shipped to our army and our allies.

This does not mean an increase in your household expenses. It may save you money, for it involves cutting waste.

It does not mean a sacrifice in the health of your children. It means an improvement in their health by increasing the use of the wholesome fruits, vegetables, eggs.

HOW YOU CAN SERVE YOUR COUNTRY

Use Other Cereals to Save the Wheat—Use corn, oatmeal, rye or barley bread and nonwheat breakfast foods. One wheatless meal a day. Order bread twenty-four hours in advance so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry. Our wheat harvest is far below normal. If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat flour, that means 133,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the allies to mix in their bread. This will help them to save democracy.

Use Other Meats to Save Beef, Mutton or Pork—Use beef, mutton and pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish, shellfish and poultry. At the meat meal serve smaller portions. Make made dishes of all leftovers. Do this and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price. Use soup more freely. We are to-day killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high price of fodder and meat. Therefore, eat less meat and no young meat.

If we save an ounce of meat each day per person, we will have additional supply equal to 4,400,000 cattle.

Use All the Milk—The children must have whole milk. Therefore, use less cream. Use every drop of skim milk. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Save the Fats—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Use butter on the table as usual but not in cooking. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children.

Other fats are as good in cooking. Reduce fried food. Save daily one-third ounce animal fats. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Saved fats may be used for homemade soap. Use one-third ounce less per day of animal fat and 395,000 tons will be saved yearly. We need to save fat and pork products for our allies. Owing to the shipping shortage we are obtaining less vegetable fats from abroad and we must save in order to maintain our supply of soap.

Save the Sugar—Our allies need sugar and sugar is getting scarcer. We use to-day three times as much per person as our allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable price use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint in putting up fruit and jams. They may be used in place of butter. If every one in America saves one ounce of sugar daily, it means 1,185,000 tons for the year.

Save the Fuel—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

Use More Fruits and Vegetables—We have them in abundance. As a nation we eat too little green stuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

Use Local Supplies—Patronize your home producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the region nearest you and thus save transportation.

GENERAL RULES.

Buy less, serve smaller portions! Don't eat between meals.

Don't limit the plain food of growing children. Preach the "Gospel of the Clean Plate."

Wash out for the wastes in the community. HELP OUR COUNTRY BY GIVING THIS DAILY SERVICE.

It may save you money. It will improve your children's health. It will keep your fellow men both here and abroad from hunger.

"Do your utmost."

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

Immediately after congress declared that a state of war between the United States and Germany existed David A. Houston, secretary of agriculture, asked state agricultural officials and representatives of the agricultural colleges in all the states from New York to the Rocky mountains to meet him in St. Louis, Mo., to discuss the agricultural situation. The meeting took place April 9 and 10 and was attended by sixty-five officials representing thirty-two states and by the secretary of agriculture and the chiefs of the bureau of plant industry and the office of markets and rural organization. The whole subject matter was dealt with in four major divisions:

1. Production and labor.
2. Distribution and prices.
3. Economy and utilization.
4. Effective organization.

It was decided in view of the world shortage of food to urge the farmers of the country to increase the acreage of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, beans and potatoes, and to see that the largest yield would be secured by intensive cultivation. The school children of the nation were appealed to to put forth every effort to produce foodstuffs in gardens and fields. It was suggested that local and municipal drying and canning establishments be improvised to preserve perishable products. An early increase in the live stock holdings and of animal products was urged. Other defensive agricultural measures recommended at the conference were these:

Mobilization of farm labor.
Survey of food and labor resources of the government.

Publication of average prices of foods, feeds and live stock.

Preference movement of freight shipments of farm machinery, seeds and fertilizers.

Storing and distribution of food products and if necessary fixing of prices by the council of national defense.

Economical manufacture, purchase and use of food.

Organization of a small central agricultural body in Washington.

Organization of a large national advisory body of representatives of agricultural agencies and associations.

Organization of a small central agricultural body in each state.

Appropriation by congress of \$25,000,000 for the use of the secretary of agriculture in carrying out plans for increasing and conserving the food supply.

FOOD PURCHASE BOARD.

Upon the suggestion of the United States food administrator, the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy have approved the appointment of a food purchase board to be composed of:

W. V. S. Thorn, chief of the division of co-ordination of purchases of the food administration, who represents allied and other controlled buying, or his authorized representative.

Maj.-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, United States army, quartermaster-general of the army, or his authorized representative.

Rear-Admiral Samuel McGowan, United States navy, paymaster-general of the navy, or his authorized representative.

F. J. Scott, a representative of the federal trade commission.

The food purchase board held its first meeting Dec. 11 and elected Rear-Admiral Samuel McGowan, U. S. N., as chairman and G. C. Babcock of the food administration as secretary.

The following principles of organization were adopted:

1. The demand for certain food commodities by the army, navy, neutrals, allies and civil population is greater than the supply of such commodities.

2. One of the fundamental purposes of the food administration is to protect the above groups from exorbitant prices.

3. The shortage of supplies and the aggregation of buying in such large units has effectually suspended the law of supply and demand as an effectual regulator of fair prices, and stimulates speculation.

4. The normal purchase of these commodities in such large units under these circumstances by bid and contract is not only impossible in some cases, but in any event raises the general price level of the country and stimulates speculation.

5. It is considered that it is vital to the general welfare that these large purchases in certain commodities shall be made by plans of allocation among sellers at fair and just prices. The efforts of the federal trade commission are to be directed to see that cost statements are not inflated.

Regular meetings will be held every Tuesday at 10 a. m. and will co-ordinate the buying of certain food commodities for the army, navy and the allied governments and other controlled buying.

The functions of the food purchase board are far reaching, the plan being to so co-ordinate the purchasing as to place it strictly on an official basis and to disturb as little as possible market conditions, having due regard for the interests of the producer and the consumer as well as our fighting forces and those countries which are dependent upon us for their supply of food.

The food purchase board will decide which commodities are to be placed in the category of "allocated purchases," the method of negotiation and the principles of purchase to be followed in each instance.

Each such trade shall be brought into conference and negotiations and a plan for dealing with such trade agreed to by the parties concerned.

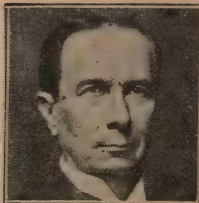
When the plan is agreed to, the federal trade commission shall determine the costs as per the direction of the president, and the food purchase board shall recommend prices to the army or navy, as the case may be.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION.



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H. A. GARFIELD.



Relby Photo.

R. S. LOVETT.

The popularly known "food conservation law" (see page 417) also contained provisions for controlling the distribution of fuel, particularly coal. On Aug. 21, 1917, the prices of bituminous coal at the mine were provisionally fixed by the president; on Aug. 23 the prices of anthracite coal and the margins of jobbers were provisionally fixed, and Dr. Harry A. Garfield was appointed fuel administrator.

Shortly after his appointment Dr. Garfield announced he would appoint a representative in each state and territory, who, with the advice of a committee of citizens, subject to appeal to the United States fuel administrator, would administer the distribution of coal in that state, and that in each county and in each city of more than 10,000 population a local committee would be appointed by the state representative.

Nineteen state representatives or administrators have since been appointed.

On Oct. 1 the administrator issued an order fixing the retail prices of coal.

Other important acts of the fuel administration were the reduction of the price of Pennsylvania anthracite pea coal at the mines, the promulgation of a number of rulings in cases involving the interpretation or application of the president's price fixing orders, the temporary prohibition of coal shipments into Canada from lake ports, in order to relieve the shortage in the northwestern states, and the adjustment of wage disputes between operators and miners.

In securing the proper distribution of coal the fuel administration was ably assisted by Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the priority shipments board, appointed by the president in August. His first act was to issue on Aug. 20 an order to a score of railroad companies to give preference to coal shipments to the northwestern states, where at that time there was a coal shortage.

All general orders and regulations relating to coal made up to Oct. 9, 1917, may be found in the following documents:

1. Order of the president dated Aug. 21, 1917, fixing the price of bituminous coal at the mine, as modified by sundry orders of the fuel ad-

ministrator relating to particular localities, all of which are dated Oct. 1, 1917.

This order of the president went into effect on the evening of Aug. 21, 1917. The orders further classifying bituminous coal went into effect at 7 a. m. Oct. 1, 1917. All these classifications appear in circular No. 24, issued Oct. 1, 1917.

2. Regulations of the president, dated Aug. 23, 1917, fixing jobbers' margins and anthracite coal prices, as modified by order of the fuel administrator, dated Oct. 1, 1917, reducing the price of pea coal.

The president's order referred to became effective as to anthracite prices on Aug. 31, 1917, at midnight and, as to jobbers' margins, on the evening of Aug. 23, 1917.

3. Order of the fuel administrator, dated Oct. 1, 1917, relative to the shipment, distribution and apportionment of coal reshipped by water at Lake Erie ports.

4. Regulations of the fuel administrator, dated Oct. 1, 1917, relating to the margins of retail dealers.

5. Orders relating to coal prices and regulations governing the sale, shipment and distribution of coal, referred to in the opening sentence hereof, dated Oct. 5, 1917. Some of the regulations included were promulgated at different prior dates.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD AND ITS WORK.

Chairman—Edward N. Hurley; term expires Jan. 29, 1923.

Bainbridge Colby; term expires Jan. 30, 1920.

R. B. Stevens; term expires March 15, 1922.

John A. Donald; term expires Jan. 30, 1921.

Charles R. Page; term expires Jan. 30, 1919.

Manager Emergency Fleet Corporation—Charles Piez.

Director Department of Operations—Edward F. Carry.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.



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EDWARD N. HURLEY, EDWARD F. CARRY.

The act of congress approved Sept. 7, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes," provides, as a means of enforcing its provisions, for a board of five members, which is empowered to select its own secretary. The board also appoints such attorneys, naval architects and special experts and examiners as it may find necessary to employ for the proper performance of its duties. All other employees are to be appointed in accordance with the civil service law. It is an establishment independent of other departments of the government, similar in this respect to the interstate commerce commission.

The board is authorized to construct and equip, or to purchase, lease or charter, vessels suitable for use as naval auxiliaries in time of war, so far as the commercial requirements of the marine trade will permit, domestic yards to be given the preference in such construction, other things being equal, and may charter, lease or sell such vessels to any citizen of the United

States, under regulations to be approved by the president. The act also empowers the board during war or any national emergency the existence of which may be declared by proclamation of the president, to regulate the transfer to aliens of vessels registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States, and further provides that no vessel registered or enrolled and licensed under the laws of the United States or owned by any person a citizen of the United States, shall be sold to an alien or transferred to a foreign registry or flag without the vessel's being first tendered to the board.

The board is authorized to organize one or more corporations, under the laws of the District of Columbia, for the purchase, operation, lease, charter or sale of the vessels authorized to be constructed under the act, and places at the disposal of the board for this purpose a fund of \$50,000,000, to be obtained by the sale of Panama canal bonds. The existence of such corporation is limited specifically to five years from the close of the present war, which date shall be proclaimed by proclamation of the president.

The board is authorized to make investigations as to the relative cost of constructing vessels at home and abroad, to examine the rules under which vessels are constructed at home and abroad, and to investigate matters relating to marine insurance and the classification and rating of vessels. It is also empowered to examine the navigation laws of the United States and make such recommendations to congress as it may deem best for the improvement and revision of such laws.

The act further provides for the regulation of the operations of common carriers in both interstate and foreign commerce, defines certain terms used in connection therewith and provides penalties for the violation of its provisions. Carriers are required to file with the board copies of such agreements or memoranda of oral understandings as each may have with other carriers or persons subject to the act relating to the regulation of rates, pooling of earnings, number and character of sailings between various ports, the volume or character of traffic, etc. Certain conduct by carriers or other persons subject to the act is declared to be unlawful and punishable by penalties set forth in the act.

The board is further empowered to investigate the action of foreign governments with respect to privileges afforded and burdens imposed on vessels of the United States, and to make a report of the result of such investigations to

the president, who is authorized to secure by diplomatic action equal privileges for United States vessels.

DENMAN-GOETHALS DISPUTE.

When the board was first organized William Denman was made chairman and Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals manager of the construction department of the emergency fleet corporation. In the spring of 1917 differences arose between Mr. Denman and Gen. Goethals as to best manner of meeting the demand for small ships to offset the losses caused by the German submarine campaign. The dispute culminated in the resignation of both men. In his letter of resignation, sent July 20, 1917, Gen. Goethals wrote:

"My Dear Mr. President, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 19, and wish to express my appreciation of the considerate manner in which you have stated the conclusions which you have reached.

"In the project for the 'rapid emergency construction of small ships,' dated March 20, 1917, and approved by you on April 4 last, it was stated that—

"To secure the speed of production, which is all important, we feel that the task of securing and equipping these ships should be put in the hands of one man. Centralized control is essential for rapid and efficient work."

"It was on this understanding on my part that I undertook the work at your request. This understanding was subsequently confirmed, not only when I took up the matter with the shipping board, but at the hearings before the subcommittee of the committee on appropriations of the United States senate, where it was stated that I was to have 'absolute and complete authority for the administration on the constructing side; that everything the board could do would be done, and that it would act on my suggestion and initiative. These assurances were placed much more clearly before the members of the subcommittee on appropriations of the house of representatives.

"The necessity for shipping makes it imperative that results be secured as rapidly as possible. It is results, by whomsoever obtained, which count, after all, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with the accomplishment of this end. I have endeavored to establish harmonious relations with the shipping board, but regret to state I have not succeeded, and it seems impossible to secure the unison of purpose essential to the success of the work. Believing that a centralization of authority in one man is necessary to carry out the shipbuilding program rapidly and successfully, after mature consideration of the whole subject, I am satisfied that I cannot secure efficient results under the conditions of your letter. I am convinced, therefore, that the best interests of the public welfare would be served if I were replaced by some one on whom full authority can be centered and whose personality will not be a stumbling block. It is my urgent hope that this solution will commend itself to you, and in order that the change may be delayed as little as possible by a week, if you deem it wise, I shall be glad to continue in charge until my successor can be selected, and remain with him until he has a thorough knowledge of the organization that has been built up and is able to familiarize himself with the work that has already been undertaken.

"You may be assured of my loyal acquiescence in the directions given in your letter and all future orders.

"Very respectfully, GEO. W. GOETHALS."

President Wilson subsequently appointed Rear-Admiral Washington Lee Capps as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation. Mr. Denman's resignation was also accepted and Edward N. Hurley of Chicago was made chairman of the shipping board. Admiral Capps' health becoming impaired, he resigned and was succeeded Nov. 26 by Admiral Harris, who in turn was succeeded Dec. 17 by Charles Piez of Chicago. Edward F. Carry of Chicago was made manager of the board's department of operations.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The work accomplished by the shipping board and its subsidiary body, the emergency fleet corporation, has been enormous. Oct. 8, 1917, the following official resume of the board's activities was made public:

"The United States shipping board, through its construction agency, the emergency fleet corporation, is now building a total of 1,039 ships.

"Of these, 353, with a total deadweight tonnage of 1,253,900, are wooden ships; 58, with a total deadweight tonnage of 207,000, are composite; 225, with a total deadweight tonnage of 1,665,800 are steel, while 403 vessels of various types above 2,500 tons building for various account, both foreign and American, and aggregating 2,300,000 deadweight tons, were commandeered in course of construction, and nearly all of these will be completed by the emergency fleet corporation. This gives a total deadweight tonnage under construction at the present time of 5,924,700 tons.

"In addition to this there is included in the recently enacted urgent deficiencies appropriation a provision and authorization for the construction of further vessels whose total deadweight capacity will be approximately 5,000,000 tons.

"Thus the shipping board has under construction and contemplation a total tonnage of nearly 11,000,000 deadweight capacity.

"The total authorization for this work is approximately \$1,799,000,000 for the shipping board and the emergency fleet corporation. Of this amount the appropriation is \$1,085,000,000, including the amount carried in the recent act. The authorization will carry the emergency fleet corporation's building program well into the year 1919, but a very large part of the 1,039 vessels now under construction will be completed during the calendar year 1918.

"In addition to the tonnage being constructed by the emergency fleet corporation there have been taken over 103 German interned vessels with a total tonnage of 611,799 deadweight tons. All of these except twenty, with a tonnage of 120,500 tons, have been repaired and are now in the service of the army or navy or the allied governments. The remaining twenty are still in process of repair and will be similarly employed when the work upon them is completed.

"In addition fourteen Austrian interned ships have been acquired for the use of the United States and our allies. Their tonnage aggregates 88,505 tons."

GERMAN SHIPS USED AS TRANSPORTS.

The larger of the interned German passenger ships which were seized in American ports when the United States declared war were transferred to the navy department, refitted, renamed and used as transports. Following is a list of the vessels so used with the original name, the new name (in parenthesis), the gross tons, net tons and carrying capacity in officers and men:

Vaterland (Leviathan), 54,282, 23,543, 800, 3,000.
George Washington, 25,570, 15,379, 350, 4,500.
America (America), 22,622, 13,637, 4,500.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (Mount Vernon), 19,503, 6,584, 2,800.
Kaiser Wilhelm II. (Agamemnon), 19,361, 6,353, 430, 3,400.
President Lincoln, 18,168, 11,171, 200, 5,000.
President Grant, 18,072, 11,112, 200, 5,000.
Cincinnati (Covington), 16,339, 9,733, 4,000.
Grosser Kurfurst (Zeolus), 13,102, 7,881, 175, 3,000.
Barbarossa (Mercury), 10,984, 6,463, 120, 2,500.
Prinzess Irene (Pocahontas), 10,893, 6,443, 140, 2,500.
Friedrich der Grosse (Huron), 10,771, 6,585, 150, 2,300.
Hamburg (Powhatan), 10,531, 6,420, 100, 2,000.
Rhein (Susquehanna), 10,058, 6,398, 2,000.
Neckar (Antigone), 9,835, 6,200, 2,000.
Koenig Wilhelm II. (Madawaska), 9,410, 5,764, 200, 2,000.
The names of the "President" ships were not changed.

WAR PRISON BARRACKS AND CAMPS.

Soon after a state of war between the United States and Germany was officially declared by congress the war department took steps to handle war prisoners by the thousands. Toward the end of June the department authorized the following:

Prisoners of war and their problems are already with us. Inside wire fences at three war prison barracks the war department has even now a considerable number of German prisoners and, since its business is to be ready ahead of time, is completing plans for handling any number of thousands that the future may bring.

Work and pay for prisoners, their care and food, censoring of their mail, guarding them, and a dozen other parts of the whole problem have been gone over and are now so near final solution that an outline of the organization and plans can be given.

All war prisoners, whether military or naval, will ultimately be placed in the custody of the war department, and the adjutant-general of the army will have general control through five principal bureaus:

1. A bureau of administration charged with the composition and personnel of the guards, the pay, rations, clothing and transportation of them.

2. A bureau of employment in charge of the labor of prisoners, both within their places of internment and on federal, state and private projects without the prisons.

3. A bureau of religious and educational welfare, to which bureau all matters connected with religion, education, recreation and the dealing with Red Cross and benevolent assistance will be conducted.

4. A bureau of inquiry charged with the custody of the records of war prisoners, and through which information concerning the prisoners will be transmitted to the enemy's government and to the National Red Cross society. This bureau is also charged with the forwarding of mail, money orders and packages sent from the prisoners' home country for delivery to individual prisoners; and

5. A bureau of repatriation, charged with the final restoration of prisoners to their home country at the conclusion of hostilities.

The places of detention are known as war prison barracks and at present three such barracks have been established, located at Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah. Each barracks is commanded by a colonel of the regular army, assisted by a staff of officers similar to that of a commanding officer of an army post or camp.

The general regulations under which war prisoners are held were made the subject of a special article of the fourth Hague convention, in addition to which the United States is bound by certain provisions of the Geneva convention.

Officers who may be made prisoners are allowed, under the provisions of the Hague convention, the pay of officers of the corresponding grade in the army of the captors' government, and such is the present practice in the United States.

The enlisted men who are made prisoners are given the same medical attention, pay, clothing and quarters as are allowed United States soldiers. The quarters authorized for war prisoners are similar to and constructed in accordance with the specifications governing the construction of cantonments used by the army of the United States. War prisoners are not confined in the sense of being placed in jails or prisons or penal institutions, but as it is necessary to limit their freedom of movement, the cantonments in which they are confined are surrounded by a wire fence. Within the limits of this fence prisoners are given liberty of action.

The Hague convention requires that war prisoners shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion. To provide for this there is a chaplain of the regular army on the staff of the commandant of each war prison barracks, who

has general supervision of the religious matters connected with the prison, and services are authorized for all prisoners so desiring where churches of special denominations are located in the vicinity of the places of internment. A representative of the international committee of Young Men's Christian associations is also accredited to each war prison barracks and, in conjunction with the barracks chaplain, assists in the athletic and social affairs of the prisoners. In the event of the death of a war prisoner, the same honors and respects are shown as in case of the death of an individual of corresponding rank in the United States army.

The educational welfare of the prisoners is under the immediate control of the barracks chaplain, who is charged with the organization of courses of instruction as elected by the prisoners and who is aided in the work by the prisoners themselves. Later vocational training will be introduced in each barracks to provide for prisoners who are without any trade or vocation, the qualified prisoners being used as instructors for the others.

Prisoners are entitled to send mail matter through international mails without postage. Mail matter for domestic destination is subject to postage, as is also all incoming mail, both outgoing and incoming mail being censored at the barracks.

As the number of prisoners increases, the adjutant-general will, under the authority granted him by paragraph 6 of the fourth Hague convention, authorize the employment of these prisoners on work connected with the public service, for individuals, and upon their own account.

In arriving at the wages to be paid prisoners for the above classes of work, the provisions of international law govern. When the work is for branches of the public service or for private persons, the conditions are settled in an agreement with military authorities. The wages of prisoners go toward improving their positions and any balances remaining are paid them on their release after deducting the cost of maintenance.

Complete records are kept of all sums disbursed for the care and upkeep of war prisoners and at the close of hostilities reports of these disbursements are forwarded to the enemy government for reimbursement.

Toward the close of 1917 two classes of German prisoners were detained in the United States. One comprised German sailors taken into custody when the United States interned various vessels at the beginning of the war. The other class comprised "enemy aliens," civilians who have been arrested and were being detained under government regulations for various reasons. The principal detention camp was at Fort McPherson, Ga., where approximately 850 war prisoners were held in custody of the war department. At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., there were 165 "enemy aliens," who were not strictly speaking, prisoners of war. At Fort Douglas, Utah, there were 517 prisoners of war and eighty interned aliens. Small detachments of other interned aliens were temporarily quartered at army posts throughout the country, but their number was relatively small. The above mentioned prisoners were under the supervision of the war department. In addition the department of labor had in custody several hundred Germans, members of the crews of various merchant ships. This group was divided between the immigration station at Ellis Island and a detention camp at Hot Springs, N. C.

Altogether there were 1,364 actual prisoners of war in custody of the war department and about 400 interned enemy aliens held at the request of the department of justice. Of this number about three score were located on Taboga Island, Panama. It was estimated that Germany was now holding 150 sailors taken from American ships by commerce raiders and other German vessels and ten or eleven infantrymen captured on the French front.

AERIAL RAIDS ON BRITAIN.

Fleets of German airships, including both Zeppelins and large aeroplanes, raided the coast cities of Britain in 1917 and even penetrated to the heart of London. With one exception they did little or no military damage, but killed a considerable number of women and children and other civilians. In a raid on Chatham Sept. 4 they killed 167 seamen. The following list includes all the most important raids since the beginning of the war:

Date.	Killed.	Wounded.
June 6, 1915.....	25	38
Sept. 8, 1915.....	20	86
Oct. 13, 1915.....	56	114
Jan. 31, 1916.....	61	101
March 31, 1916.....	43	66
May 2, 1916.....	35	40
Sept. 23, 1916.....	38	125
Sept. 24, 1916.....	26	27
May 25, 1917.....	76	174
June 13, 1917.....	157	430
July 7, 1917.....	37	141
July 22, 1917.....	11	26
Aug. 12, 1917.....	23	50
Aug. 21, 1917.....	11	14
Sept. 4, 1917.....	108	92
Sept. 24, 1917.....	6	20
Sept. 30, 1917.....	11	32
Oct. 19-21, 1917.....	27	33

TYPICAL AIR RAIDS.

Between 5:15 and 5:30 o'clock Friday evening, May 25, 1917, German aircraft to the number of sixteen visited southeastern England. Bombs were dropped at various places, but nearly all the damage occurred in Folkestone, where many casualties occurred among civilians and where a number of buildings were destroyed or damaged. The total number of casualties reported by the police from all the districts were: Killed, 76; injured, 174. Of the killed 27 were women and 23 were children, while 43 women and 19 children were injured. One of the raiding machines was shot down by a British airplane in

midchannel and two others were brought down near the Belgian coast by the royal naval air service.

In the air attack Sept. 4 on the Chatham district, in which 107 bluejackets were killed outright and 86 wounded, four bombs fell about the royal naval barracks, but two were harmless. In fact, apart from those which took such a heavy toll of lives the damage in the whole area was insignificant. The barracks was fitted with sleeping hammocks and a majority of the men were asleep at the time of the attack.

The first indication of the presence of air raiders was the sound of engines overhead. The noise of high powered machines did not cause much alarm, because notices had been published earlier in the evening that anti-aircraft practice would be carried out that night and when the guns began firing it was assumed that the practice was in full swing. Then came the unexpected. Loud explosions were heard in one part of the district and then in another. In all about seventeen bombs were dropped and the raiders are thought to have been over the district nearly an hour. Searchlights sought out the raiders, but failed to locate them, the visibility being low owing to a slight haze, notwithstanding the moonlight.

Immediately following the explosions in the barracks rescue parties were organized and the wounded were removed to hospitals, one of which came very near to being a target for a bomb.

Discipline prevailed completely over any natural tendency at alarm in the barracks. All survivors were instantly at their quarters and the greatest coolness was shown.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS LOST.

The German aerial forces did not escape without paying toll to the aviators of Britain and France. The number of Zeppelins brought down was large considering the expensive character of these machines. One of them was captured intact by the French Oct. 20 and the crew made prisoners.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President—Woodrow Wilson.
Vice-president—Robert W. De Forest.
Treasurer—John Skelton Williams.
Counselor—John W. Davis.
Secretary—Charles L. Magee.
Central committee—William Howard Taft, chairman; Elliot Wadsworth, vice-chairman; Harvey D. Gibson, general manager.
National headquarters—Washington, D. C.

RED CROSS WAR COUNCIL.

Chairman—Henry P. Davison.
Charles D. Norton.
Grayson M. P. Murphy.
John D. Ryan.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.
William Howard Taft, ex officio.
Elliot Wadsworth, ex officio.



Harris & Ewing.

H. P. DAVISON.



Harris & Ewing.

G. M. P. MURPHY.

The Red Cross war council was appointed by President Wilson May 10, 1917, to direct relief work in the United States and abroad during the war. Under the direction of Chairman Davison the council organized the Red Cross forces

of the country on a large scale until by Nov. 1 the administrative machinery was complete. The number of persons then giving their services to the organization was not made public, but in France alone there were 864 members of the staff, of whom 517 were working without salary or living allowances from the Red Cross. The volunteer officials then serving in the United States were:

WAR COUNCIL.

Charles D. Norton of New York, first vice-president of the First National bank of New York; member of the Red Cross war council.
Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy of New York, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Red Cross commissioner to Europe and member of the Red Cross war council.

John D. Ryan of Montana, president of the Anaconda Copper company; member of the Red Cross war council.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., of New York, member of the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. of New York; member of the Red Cross war council.

Elliot Wadsworth of Boston, formerly a member of the engineering firm of Stone & Webster of Boston; vice-chairman of the central committee of American Red Cross and ex officio member of the Red Cross war council.

George B. Case of New York, member of the law firm of White & Case of New York; legal adviser to the Red Cross war council.

Martin Egan of New York, member of the staff of J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York; assistant to H. P. Davison.

Ivy L. Lee of New York, publicity counsel, assistant to the chairman of the Red Cross war council.

Joseph M. Hartfield of New York, member of the law firm of White & Case of New York; counsel to the war council.

Joseph R. Hamlen of Little Rock, Ark., vice-president of the J. H. Hamlen & Son (Inc.), of Portland, Me., New York, and Little Rock, Ark.; assistant to the vice-chairman of the American Red Cross.

Stephen C. Millett of New York, of the banking firm of Millett, Roe & Hagen of New York; in charge of the cable department for the war council of the Red Cross.

John W. Prentiss of New York, partner in the firm of Hornblower & Weeks; financial assistant to the war council.

ADMINISTRATION.

Harvey D. Gibson of New York, president of the Liberty National bank of New York; general manager of the Red Cross.

Franklin W. M. Cutcheon of New York, member of the law firm of Byrne, Cutcheon and Taylor of New York; secretary-general of the American Red Cross.

Louis J. Horowitz of New York, president of the Thompson-Starrett Co.; director of foreign relief.

Jesse H. Jones of Houston, Tex., banker and business man; director-general of military relief.

George Eaton Scott of Chicago, vice-president of the American Steel Foundries Co.; director of division organization.

George Murnane of New York, vice-president of the H. K. McCann Co.; assistant to the general manager.

Clyde A. Pratt of New York, executive secretary of the war relief clearing house; assistant to the general manager.

Samuel M. Green of Roland Park, Md., commercial superintendent of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.; director of the bureau of development.

Edward S. Moore of Chicago, Ill., vice-president of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.; associate director of division organization.

William B. Castle, Jr., of Boston, former assistant dean of Harvard college; director of the bureau of communication.

Willoughby Walling of Chicago, lawyer and banker; associate director of the bureau of division organization.

Keith Spalding of Chicago, director of A. G. Spalding & Bro.; associate director of division organization.

Frederick P. Small of New York, assistant to the president of the American Express Co.; director of the bureau of standards.

Dr. H. N. MacCracken, president of Vassar college; director of junior memberships and school activities.

Evan Evans of Chicago, Moffet studios; director of moving picture bureau.

Frank B. Gifford of Chicago, general purchasing agent for Armour & Co.; director of the bureau of purchases.

Edwin J. Beinecke of New York, general purchasing agent for the George A. Fuller Co.; assistant director of the bureau of purchases.

J. Rogers Flannery of Pittsburgh, president of the Flannery Bolt Co. of Pittsburgh and of the Vandalia Co. of Pittsburgh; director of the bureau of supplies.

Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., of Dalton, Mass., manager of the Crane paper mills of Dalton, Mass.; assistant director-general of military relief.

Wells Blanchard of Boston, vice-president of the Portage Lake Mill Co.; secretary to the director of naval bureau affairs.

Henry S. Thompson of Boston, former partner of White, Weld & Co.; director of the Red Cross camp service.

Miss Jane A. Delano, formerly superintendent of the Bellevue hospital training school of New York; chairman of national committee on nursing service and director of the bureau of nursing.

DIVISION MANAGERS.

James Jackson of Boston, vice-president of the State Street Trust Co. of Boston; division manager of the New England division.

Ethan Allan of New York, woolen goods merchant in New York; division manager of the Atlantic division.

George W. Simmons of St. Louis, vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis; division manager of the southwestern division.

James R. Garfield of Cleveland, lawyer; division manager of the lake division.

F. H. Stoltze of Minneapolis, lumber merchant of Minneapolis; division manager of the northern division.

John W. Morey of Denver, of the C. S. Morey Mercantile Co.; division manager of the mountain division.

Charles Scott, Jr., of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Giant Portland Cement Co.; division manager of the Pennsylvania division.

William Lawrence Peel of Atlanta, Ga., formerly president of the American National bank of Atlanta, Ga.; division manager of the southern division.

C. D. Stimson of Seattle, president of the Stimson Mills and the C. D. Stimson Co.; division manager of the northwestern division.

Marshall Hale of San Francisco, of Hale Bros. department stores in San Francisco; division manager of the Pacific division.

Leigh Carroll of New Orleans, lawyer; division manager of the gulf division.

Bruce D. Smith, vice-president of the Northern Trust company of Chicago; division manager of the central division.

Henry White of Washington, D. C., formerly ambassador to France; division manager of the Potomac division.

Otis H. Cutler of New York, chairman board of directors American Brake Shoe and Foundry company, division manager of the insular and foreign division.

WAR FUND.

Ralph Hornblower of Boston, member of the firm of Hornblower & Weeks of New York; cashier of the Red Cross war fund.

Frederick J. Fuller of New York, vice-president of the Central Trust company of New York; representing the assistant treasurer of the Red Cross war fund.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL SERVICE OF FOREIGN COMMISSIONS.

Dr. Richard M. Pearce of Philadelphia, professor of research medicine at the University of Pennsylvania; secretary of the medical advisory committee and of its executive committee of the war council.

Dr. Walter C. Bailey of Boston, physician; assistant secretary of the medical advisory committee of the war council.

Dr. Ralph Pemberton of Philadelphia, physician at Presbyterian hospital, Philadelphia; assistant director of the bureau of medical service of foreign commissions.

NAVAL AUXILIARIES BRANCH.

Later in the year the formation of naval auxiliaries of the American Red Cross throughout the United States was announced by Chairman Davison, the step being taken in accordance with the wishes of the secretary of the navy, Joseph Daniels. This branch, which is under the direction of Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, is conducted by women. Its main purpose is to distribute useful gifts contributed by patriotic women to the young men in the navy.

MILLIONS FOR RED CROSS WAR FUND.

Early in May it was decided to create a separate fund to be known as the Red Cross war fund. At a conference in Washington attended by representatives from forty of the leading American cities plans were worked out in detail for raising \$100,000,000 for this purpose. Charles S. Ward was placed in charge of the campaign, which began June 18 and ended before the close of the month with the goal more than attained. The \$100,000,000 mark was exceeded June 26. The subscriptions came from all sources and increased the membership of the organization by several million members. It was one of the greatest "drives" of this kind on record.

Some idea of the use made by the Red Cross war council of this vast sum may be gained

from the following official summary of the organization's activities up to October, 1917:

Since the organization of the Red Cross war council on May 10 the activities of the American Red Cross have branched in many directions.

Following the raising of a war fund of over \$100,000,000 the chief theater of work has been in connection with American troops, French troops and the civilian population in France. Already more than \$10,000,000 has been appropriated by the war council for this work abroad.

The principal activities of the Red Cross commission in France, headed by Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy, include the establishment of cantons for every corps of the French and American armies, the operation of hospitals in Paris and elsewhere, the building of a large hospital at Evian, near the Swiss frontier, for the reception and care of repatriated French people and the founding of hostels for the care of French children and orphans.

In addition the commission to France has established a Red Cross supply service with thirteen warehouses throughout the various French departments. This system is already distributing about 15,000 tons of supplies monthly to hospitals in France formerly served by various American war societies.

The commission to France has also undertaken the rehabilitation of several French villages as an experiment, and in co-operation with the Rockefeller institute is aiding in the fight against tuberculosis throughout France.

Red Cross commissions are also actively at work studying the possibilities of American aid in Russia, Roumania, Italy and Serbia, and already more than \$1,000,000 worth of medicines and drugs have been forwarded to these countries.

In the United States the work of the Red Cross in the first six months of the war has been principally in the cantonnements of the national army and the national guard. Field directors have been appointed for each one of the camps and each has been supplied with warehouses and a stock of medical and general articles for use of the enlisted men.

Units of the Red Cross sanitary service are co-operating with public health authorities in the districts surrounding sixteen of the cantonnements, preventing the outbreak of epidemics or the spread of insanitary conditions to the civil population surrounding the camps.

In addition the Red Cross chapters have undertaken to knit 1,600,000 sets of sweaters, mufflers and wristlets for American soldiers abroad and in the camps, and to supply each soldier with a Christmas present consisting of a comfort kit and a special Christmas package.

Through the department of home service the Red Cross is also looking after the families of soldiers and supplementing government aid with personal assistance in looking after problems of the householder arising in the absence of its head.

MISSIONS SENT ABROAD.

In the course of the year the Red Cross war council sent four missions abroad. The first,



DR. F. BILLINGS.

headed by Maj. Grayson M. P. Murphy of New York, was sent to France. The second, headed by Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, went to Russia. The third, headed by H. W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., went to Roumania. The fourth was sent to Italy after the disaster to the Italian armies. It was headed by George F. Baker, Jr., of New York.

MILITARY TITLES.

While doing work abroad officials of the Red Cross are authorized to use military titles ranging from first lieutenant to major-general. The

chairman of the central committee and the chairman of the war council are major-generals; members of the war council and the vice-chairman of the central committee are brigadier-generals; the director-general is a colonel; the assistant director-general and commissioner are lieutenant-colonels; directors are majors, and assistant directors are captains and first lieutenants. They are also authorized to wear uniforms. The titles do not confer any military powers nor can they be used in the United States.

OTHER WAR RELIEF AGENCIES.

The Knights of Columbus raised a fund of \$9,000,000 to be used in much the same manner as the funds of the Y. M. C. A., for the benefit of the soldiers at home and in Europe. The Salvation Army and other agencies did much work along the same line.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK.

NATIONAL WAR WORK COUNCIL.

Chairman—William Sloane.
Vice-chairman—William Fellowes Morgan.
General secretary—Dr. John R. Mott.
Treasurer—Cleveland H. Dodge.
Headquarters—124 East 23rd street, New York, N. Y.

The national war work council of the Young Men's Christian Association of America was organized in April, 1917, to promote the social, intellectual, physical and spiritual welfare of the men of the army and navy in America and overseas. On Oct. 22, 1917, work was being conducted at more than 500 centers, with more than 2,000 secretaries in charge.



Gallier Photo.

Dr. J. R. MOTT, chairman of the national guard and regular army on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917 was fully appreciated by the soldiers, their relatives and friends and the public at large. Most of the letters written by private soldiers at the camps in the south were written on Y. M. C. A. stationery in the Y. M. C. A. huts, where the men found recreation, reading matter and facilities for correspondence. When the United States entered the world war the officers of the Y. M. C. A. made preparations to carry on the work on a far larger scale than ever before attempted and they had little difficulty in raising the funds needed. It was known that the money went directly for the purpose it was intended for and that the expenses were kept at the minimum. Much of the work was done by volunteers who gave their services free. The association was provided with efficient machinery for carrying on its work, which was done with businesslike promptness and thoroughness. There have been numberless testimonials of the excellent work done not only at military training and mobilization camps in America but in the training area in France, where Y. M. C. A. workers bring comforts even to the men in the front trenches. Preparations for the maintenance of Y. M. C. A. "huts" in France were made before the American troops arrived. The work both in Europe and the United States had the cordial approval of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker.

On account of the extraordinary need of expanding these activities the Y. M. C. A. authorities in the fall of 1917 asked for a fund of \$35,000,000 to be used in war work. The week of Nov. 11-17 was set aside for pledges of money and cash contributions to the fund. The response was immediate and generous. On Nov. 20 it was announced that \$51,000,000 had been raised and that funds were still coming in. While the campaign was in progress it was

announced that it was the purpose to divide the money about as follows:

United States army and navy.....	\$11,200,000
Army and navy overseas	11,960,000
Russian army	3,300,000
French army	2,900,000
Italian army	1,000,000
Prisoners of war	1,000,000
Allies in Mesopotamia	600,000
For expansion	3,000,000

Writing of the Y. M. C. A. war activities just prior to "pledge week" Christopher Morley summarized the work as follows:

"In general the Y. M. C. A. work falls into four types—educational, physical, social and religious.

"The educational work aims to teach the soldier what he will need most in this war, particularly English and French. The physical work is mainly athletic. The association has distributed athletic equipment in almost unbelievable quantities to our soldiers.

"The social work is multifarious. The Y. M. C. A. buildings and tents, which are erected wherever troops are mustered, are home, club and library to the men. There, as soon as the drills are over, they congregate in hundreds to hear music, lectures, dramatic entertainments, etc., see movies and put on shows of their own. As far as possible the aim of the Y. M. C. A.

men is to draw out the native talent of the soldiers themselves, to set them to organizing their own entertainments.

"In the religious phase of its work the Y. M. C. A. has shown consummate tact. In the first place it makes no distinctions of race or creed; it offers its friendly service to all who come and no questions asked. It forces its own attitude toward religious problems down no man's throat. But its bible classes, its devotional meetings, its quiet talks are held regularly by men whose age and station in life fit them to speak convincingly."

WORK DONE BY THE Y. W. C. A.

The national board of the Young Women's Christian association organized a war work council for the purpose of providing at the army camps in America "hostess houses" for woman guests. A number of these headquarters were provided at various training and mobilization camps and the sum of \$1,000,000 was raised for their maintenance and expansion. The officers of the council in 1917 were: President, Mrs. James S. Cushman, New York city; vice-presidents, Mrs. John R. Mott, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. John Meigs, Pottstown, Pa.; treasurer, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, New York city; secretary, Miss Martha McCook, New York city. The national board has its headquarters at 600 Lexington avenue, New York city.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

Twenty thousand aeroplanes were under construction in the United States in October, 1917, according to an announcement made by the secretary of war. Under the aircraft production board's energetic supervision the whole aerial program was co-ordinated so that when the machines were completed trained aviators, machine guns and other equipment were waiting for them. Secretary Baker's statement was in part as follows:

"Contracts have been let and work is in progress on practically the entire number of airplanes and motors for which provision was made in the \$640,000,000 aviation bill passed by congress in July. This program called for more than 20,000 airplanes.

"The types of airplanes now in process of manufacture cover the entire range of training machines, light high-speed fighting machines and powerful battle and bombing planes of the heaviest design. Our contracts call for an ample number of training machines and embrace as well giant battle planes capable of the work of the Caproni, the Handley Page and similar types.

"Provision has been made also for the manufacture of the many accessories necessary to aircraft service at the front. Sources of supply for machine guns, observation apparatus, cameras, scientific instruments of navigation and precision and many other specialties of the aircraft art have been provided. Both in this country and abroad this work has been under direction of skilled men.

"The designing of the 'Liberty motor,' previously referred to as probably the greatest single achievement of the war, has been accorded foreign recognition. Our allies have already asked for samples of these motors and are investigating the possibilities of quantity production in this country.

"There has been a remarkably gratifying response to the call for aviators. This country has an unlimited supply of young men possessing courage, self-reliance, good judgment and decision—the things required in the air service. This service, appealing to both the imagination and patriotism of such young men, is to-day fitting thousands of Americans for flying.

"The ground schools conducted by several of our great universities are turning out cadets steadily. Twenty-four flying schools have been authorized and construction work is up to schedule.

"Realizing there would be a shortage in the beginning of American-built training planes, a successful substitute plan was evolved. Arrangement was made with the allied countries for the acceptance of our cadet students for final training upon foreign soil. These men are being trained in our uniforms and will be turned over as finished aviators to the fighting forces in France.

"American aviators are to-day in training in all the allied countries. They are now undergoing intensive training behind several of the battle fronts. The sending of great numbers of American aviators abroad and the rapidity of training preparations at the flying schools in the United States—such as the one near Dayton—indicate the scope of the work of the aviation section since funds were made available for an army of aviators.

"There is practically no limit to the number of aerial fighters which the United States can and will furnish in the war for democracy. No time has been lost in experiments. The machines which have already proved successful will be reproduced in large numbers in this country. Through negotiations consummated through the aircraft board there has been established the principle of the free interchange of manufacturing and patent rights. There exists to-day the closest co-operation among the allied nations in sending a great aerial fleet above the battle fronts. When this nation's army moves up to participate in the fighting the eyes of her army will be ready.

"The signal corps and its staff of foreign advisers are well satisfied with the progress made since the designing of the 'Liberty motor.' It is not possible to make public the details of the work accomplished. The war department can only say that its earlier expectations and hopes for the consummation of our extensive aircraft program are being more than realized."

The production of aircraft was not limited to aeroplanes, but a number of dirigible balloons of the nonrigid type were made and men to operate them were trained.

The United States government has adopted as the distinguishing insignia for all its aircraft a white star with red center on a circular background of blue. All American aeroplanes, seaplanes, captive balloons and dirigibles will bear this star of the flying corps, which combines the red, white and blue of the national flag.

GERMANY'S RUTHLESS SUBMARINE WAR.

An account is given elsewhere of the reasons which prompted Germany to begin an intensified submarine warfare against not only the allies but neutral countries. At the opening of this campaign daily reports of the sinkings of merchantmen were given, but this practice was soon discontinued and weekly reports were given instead. The following table shows the weekly sinkings of British merchantmen from Feb. 1 to Dec. 12, 1917:

Week.	Over 1,600 tons.	Under 1,600 tons.	Small- er craft.
First	14	9	3
Second	13	4	3
Third	16	8	21
Fourth	19	7	10
Fifth	18	13	6
Sixth	17	2	6
Seventh	19	9	21
Eighth	40	15	9
Ninth	33	13	8
Tenth	24	22	16
Eleventh	18	5	3
Twelfth	18	9	3
Thirteenth	18	1	2
Fourteenth	15	3	5
Fifteenth	22	10	6
Sixteenth	27	5	0
Seventeenth	21	7	0
Eighteenth	15	5	11
Nineteenth	14	3	7
Twentieth	14	4	8
Twenty-first	21	3	1
Twenty-second	18	3	0
Twenty-third	21	2	0
Twenty-fourth	14	2	3
Twenty-fifth	15	3	2
Twenty-sixth	18	5	0
Twenty-seventh	20	3	0
Twenty-eighth	12	6	4
Twenty-ninth	8	20	1
Thirtieth	13	2	2
Thirty-first	11	2	6
Thirty-second	14	2	3
Thirty-third	13	6	1
Thirty-fourth	17	8	10
Thirty-fifth	14	4	0
Thirty-sixth	8	4	0
Thirty-seventh	1	5	1
Thirty-eighth	10	7	0
Thirty-ninth	14	7	0
Fortieth	16	1	4
Forty-first	14	7	0
Totals	691	256	176
Grand total, 1,123.			

The reports of various incidents in this submarine warfare will be found in the accounts of general naval operations and the operations of the United States navy after April 6, 1917. Many other instances will be found in the succeeding chronological tables. Herewith are added a few of the more noteworthy sinkings in the early part of the year before the submarine menace was lessened to some extent.

LOSS OF THE LAURENTIC.

The British auxiliary cruiser *Laurentic*, 14,892 tons gross, struck a mine off the north coast of Ireland Jan. 25, 1917, and sank in about ten minutes. A large hole was torn in the side of the ship by the explosion. The *Laurentic*, which was formerly in the White Star service between Montreal, Que., and Liverpool, carried a naval reserve crew of 300 officers and men in addition to fourteen engineer officers and ten deck officers. Many of those on board were killed by the explosion and others were drowned, as a gale was blowing and only a few boats could be launched. The total number of deaths was placed at 350.

SINKING OF TROOPSHIP ARCADIAN.

The British transport *Arcadian*, 8,839 tons gross, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the eastern Mediterranean April 15. It went down in five minutes and 279 of those on board were drowned. The victims included nineteen

officers, 214 of other ranks, ten of naval ratings, thirty-four seamen and two civilians. Patrol ships which went to the rescue of the *Arcadian* did heroic work and saved many of the soldiers. One boat saved 236 men in an hour and a half.

CASE OF THE CALIFORNIA.

The Anchor line steamship *California*, 8,662 tons, sailed from New York for Glasgow Jan. 29 with a full cargo, a crew of 196 and thirty-one passengers. When off the Irish coast Feb. 8 it was torpedoed and sunk without warning. Of those on board forty-one were killed by the explosion or drowned; the survivors were landed in the evening at Queenstown. John A. Lee of Montgomery, Ala., was the only American on board and he was rescued. Capt. John L. Henderson of the *California* said that his ship was sunk by a submarine which fired two torpedoes from a distance of 300 yards.

CASE OF THE HOUSATONIC.

The American steamer *Housatonic*, bound from Galveston to London with a cargo of wheat, was torpedoed and sunk at noon Feb. 3, 1917, near the Scilly Islands after having been duly warned by a submarine. The officers and crew were towed toward land by the "U" boat and, after having been picked up by a British patrol boat, arrived safely at Penzance.

SINKING OF LINER LACONIA.

The Cunard liner *Laconia*, a steamship of 18,099 tons, was torpedoed without warning and sunk at 9:30 o'clock on Sunday night, Feb. 25, 1917, when about 150 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland. The ship was bound from New York to Liverpool and carried seventy-five passengers and a crew of 217. Six of the passengers and six of the crew lost their lives. The liner was struck twice on the starboard side, about twenty minutes elapsing between the missiles. Most of those on board had taken to the lifeboats after the first attack, otherwise the loss of life would have been larger, as the ship sank quickly after being hit the second time. Three of the dead were Americans. Mrs. Mary E. Hoy and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy, of Chicago, died from exposure in one of the boats and were buried at sea. Tom Coffey, a member of the crew, was the third American lost, he also dying from exposure in one of the boats. These were picked up in the morning by English patrol vessels, and the surviving passengers and crew, including six injured seamen, were brought to Queenstown and Bantry.

The sinking of the *Laconia* had much to do with increasing the demand in America for war with Germany.

HOSPITAL SHIPS TORPEDED.

THE ASTURIAS.

The British hospital ship *Asturias*, while steaming with all navigating lights and its Red Cross signs illuminated, was sunk without warning by a German submarine at midnight March 20, 1917. The torpedo struck the rudder, passed into the engine room, breaking the machinery, including the electric plant. The following casualties occurred: Military, dead, 11; missing, 31, including one woman staff nurse; injured, 17; crew, dead, 20, with 9 missing, including first stewardess; injured, 22; total, dead, 31; missing, 40; injured, 39.

DONEGAL AND LANFRANC.

On the evening of April 17, 1917, the steamships *Donegal* and *Lafranc*, while transporting wounded to British ports, were torpedoed without warning. The *Donegal* carried slightly wounded cases—all British. Of these twenty-nine men, as well as twelve of the crew, were drowned.

In addition to 234 wounded British officers and men, the *Lafranc* carried 167 wounded German prisoners, a medical personnel of fifty-two, and a crew of 123. Of these the following were drowned: Two wounded British officers, eleven wounded British of other ranks, one officer of the Royal army medical corps staff, five of the crew, five wounded German officers and ten wounded

Germans of other ranks. One hundred and fifty-two wounded German prisoners were rescued by British patrol vessels.

SINKING OF THE BRITANNIC.

The former White Star liner *Britannic*, one of the finest and largest steamships afloat, having a gross tonnage of 43,158, was torpedoed and sunk off the island of Zee, in the Aegean sea, at 8 a. m., Nov. 21, 1916. The vessel was in the British hospital service and was on its way to Saloniki. There were no patients and no troops on board except 390 officers and men of the army medical service and 121 nurses. Of the 1,156 persons on board only fifty were drowned. The ship had been prepared for the reception of 3,000 sick and wounded.

LOSS OF THE ROCKINGHAM.

The American steamer *Rockingham*, formerly known as the *Nebraskan*, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on the afternoon of May 1 about 150 miles from the Irish coast. The second engineer and an oiler were killed by the explosion of the torpedo, which struck the engine room. The others took to the lifeboats and were picked up by patrol vessels. There was a crew of naval gunners aboard, but they had no opportunity of firing at the submarine.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY THE MONGOLIA.

When the armed American liner *Mongolia*, Capt. Emory Rice commanding, bound for London, had reached British waters on the afternoon of April 19, 1917, the first mate discovered a submarine only a short distance away. It was too close to attack and submerged apparently to get into a better position. Capt. Rice tried to ram the "U" boat, but when it rose again it was about 1,000 yards behind the ship. The naval officer aboard, a lieutenant, ordered the stern gun

trained on the periscope, which was all that was visible, and the first shot hit the mark. The periscope was smashed, the submarine disappeared and oil was observed on the surface of the water where the craft sank. The shot was the first fired by an American in the war against Germany. The *Mongolia*, a vessel of 13,638 tons, belonging to the International Mercantile Marine company, carried freight only on this voyage.

LOSS OF THE VACUUM.

The American tank steamer *Vacuum*, owned by the *Vacuum Oil company*, was torpedoed and sunk April 26 in the Atlantic about 140 miles west of Barra, Scotland, while on the way home in ballast from a British port. The vessel was armed and carried a crew of naval gunners under Lieut. Clarence C. Thomas, U. S. N. Twenty-three lives were lost, including that of Lieut. Thomas, who was thus the first American naval officer to lose his life in the war. The gunners had no chance to fire at the submarine.

NORWAY HEAVY LOSER.

Up to December, 1917, Norway had lost some 800 vessels and probably 1,000 seamen. Up to June 25 the loss of lives reported was 625 and the number of ships sunk as 585. Many were sunk later, thirteen steamers with a gross tonnage of 19,982 being lost in November alone. In the same month the Germans killed forty-one Norwegian seamen. It was accepted as a fact that bombs placed in the coal had caused the loss of many vessels which were missing without "leaving a trace," to use Luxemburg's famous phrase. Reports of the firing by German submarines on men, women and children taking refuge in lifeboats were too numerous and well attested to be denied.

GENERAL NAVAL OPERATIONS.

No great naval battles were fought in 1917, though there were a number of encounters between smaller craft. The general policy of the belligerents was to send out patrol vessels and to avoid aggressive tactics with battle ships and cruisers. The main work of the British, American and French navies was the conveying of fleets of merchant ships and transports and for this purpose destroyers and converted yachts were chiefly used.

NAVAL BATTLE OFF DOVER.

Two British destroyers, the *Swift* and the *Broke*, on patrol duty in the English channel off Dover on the night of April 20, 1917, came upon a flotilla of six German destroyers. The night was dark but calm. The *Swift* sighted the enemy at 600 yards and the German boats opened fire. The *Swift* replied and tried to ram the leading enemy destroyer, but missed. It turned and in doing so torpedoed another boat in the German line. In the meantime the *Broke* torpedoed the second boat in the enemy line and then rammed the third destroyer, hitting it abreast the after funnel. A furious fight followed between the two boats which were locked together and two German destroyers which came to the assistance of the one that had been rammed. There was much hand to hand fighting, a British midshipman, Donald Gyles, distinguishing himself by holding a crowd of Germans back with his automatic pistol.

Wrenching itself loose from the German craft, the *Broke*, though partly disabled by a shell entering its boiler rooms, engaged another enemy boat which was on fire and the crew of which begged to be saved. As the *Broke* approached the German destroyer unexpectedly opened fire and then the *Broke's* commander, Edward R. G. R. Evans, who was second in command of Capt. Scott's antarctic expedition, silenced the enemy boat by sending four rounds into it and finishing it with a torpedo.

Sighting a stationary enemy destroyer from which shouts were heard, the *Swift* approached warily and found that it was the craft which

the *Broke* had rammed. It soon heeled over and sank stern first. The *Swift* saved as many of the Germans in the water as it could and took them to Dover. There it was found that the rescued men numbered 113, of whom ten were officers. The British had twenty-two men killed. The casualties of the German flotilla were not made known.

According to German accounts two of their destroyers lost were the G-85 and the G-2. Both the British destroyers were damaged, but were able to return to port.

BATTLE BETWEEN DESTROYERS.

From 2 until 7 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 23, 1917, British and German light naval forces fought in the North sea, some forty miles from Zeebrugge, Belgium, used by the Germans as a naval base, especially for submarines. It was intensely dark and so cold that those killed were frozen fast to the decks where they fell. Most of the craft engaged were torpedo boat destroyers, of which each side lost at least one. A British destroyer was struck by a torpedo, the explosion killing three officers and forty-four men. The vessel was so badly damaged that it was sunk by British guns.

Early in the action the bridge of the German destroyer V-69 was swept away by a shell which killed the commander of the flotilla, Capt. Max Schultz, and two other officers. Twenty of the crew were killed. The boat became unmanageable for a time and rammed one of the other German destroyers, which managed, however, to reach port. The V-69 was able, though in a sinking condition, to reach the Dutch port of Ymuiden, where it was interned.

MERCHANT FLEET AND DESTROYERS SUNK.

Two very fast and heavily armed German raiders attacked a convoy in the North sea about midway between the Shetland islands and the Norwegian coast on Wednesday, Oct. 17. Two British destroyers, the *Mary Rose*, Lieutenant-Commander Charles Fox, and *Strongbow*, Lieu-

tenant-Commander Edward Brooke, which formed the antisubmarine escort, at once engaged the enemy's vessels and fought until they were sunk, after a short and unequal engagement.

Their gallant action held the German raiders sufficiently long to enable three merchant vessels to effect their escape.

However, five Norwegian, one Danish and three Swedish vessels, all unarmed, were thereafter sunk by gunfire without examination or warning of any kind and regardless of the lives of their crews and passengers. Anxious to make good their escape before the British forces could intercept them, no effort was made to rescue the crews of the sunken British destroyers, and the Germans left the doomed merchant ships while these were still sinking, thus enabling the British patrol craft, which arrived shortly afterward, to rescue some thirty Norwegians and others. All the eighty-eight officers and men of H. M. S. Mary Rose and forty-seven officers and men of H. M. S. Strongbow were lost.

The survivors of the crews from the merchant steamers sunk by the German raiders told harrowing stories of their experiences. The captain of one of the Norwegian steamers, the sole survivor of that vessel, said that he ordered his crew into the boats, but the Germans began firing immediately. After the boats were lowered a shell hit one and killed nine men.

The rest of the crew in despair returned to the steamer and signaled to the Germans to cease firing, but their appeal was not heeded. The bridge was then hit and knocked overboard with the captain and the rest of the crew. The captain managed to save himself by swimming to a raft, and he was picked up two hours later by a boat from one of the other sunken steamers. At least thirty-three sailors were killed in this affair, which caused deep indignation in the Scandinavian countries.

LOSS OF THE REINA MARGHERITA.

The Italian battle ship Reina Margherita of 13,214 tons struck two mines on the night of Dec. 11, 1916, and sustained such severe damage that it went down in ten minutes, carrying to death 675 persons, including the captain and fourteen officers. For military reasons the loss of the ship was not made public until Jan. 12, 1917.

AMERICAN NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE WAR.

Immediately after the United States declared war April 6, 1917, the fleets of the navy were in motion, according to plans made for the contingency.



HERBIE & EDWARDS.

Conferences were held with the British and French naval staffs and part of the work performed by the ships of the allies was undertaken at once by the vessels of the United States. Much of this was patrol work to safeguard the seas from German raiders, which here and there continued to molest merchant ships. The movements of the ships were secret and it was not until May 16 that it was announced that a flotilla of American torpedo boat destroyers had arrived in the war zone on the other side of the Atlantic and was already doing patrol work in connection with the British navy.

The American squadron arrived at Queenstown May 4 after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately, after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials, put to sea again for the hard work that was before it.

A crowd of several hundred persons, some of them carrying tiny American flags, lined the water front and cheered the destroyers from the

JAPANESE CRUISER DESTROYED.

The Japanese battle cruiser Tsukuba, 13,750 tons, was destroyed by a fire and explosion in the harbor at Yokosuka Jan. 14, 1917. Of the crew 153 were killed and 157 injured. Most of the officers and sailors were ashore at the time of the disaster.

LOSS OF THE BATTLE SHIP DANTON.

The French battle ship Danton was torpedoed in the Mediterranean March 19, 1917, with the loss of 296 men. The vessel was accompanied at the time by the destroyer Massue and several patrol boats, which saved 806 men. The Massue attacked the submarine with grenades, causing it to disappear. The Danton was a ship of 18,023 tons and was built at Brest in 1909.

AUSTRIAN BATTLE SHIP SUNK.

The Austrian battle ship Wien was torpedoed and sunk Sunday night Dec. 9, 1917, in the Adriatic sea. Most of the crew were saved. The vessel displaced 5,512 tons and was laid down in 1893. It had a complement of 410 men.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

Reports from Petrograd Oct. 22, 1917, said that in various engagements around the islands in the Gulf of Riga the Russian fleet put two German dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one transport out of action. The Russians lost the battle ship Slava and one large torpedo boat.

MUTINIES IN GERMAN NAVY.

Reports were made public Oct. 10, 1917, of a mutinous outbreak on the vessels of the German high seas fleet in Wilhelmshaven. Details were suppressed by the German authorities, but it was admitted by Vice-Admiral von Capelle, the minister of marine, that there had been disturbances among the sailors whose heads, he said, had been turned by the Russian revolution. Mutinies were said to have occurred on four ships. One was the 18,000 ton Westfalen, whose captain was thrown overboard and drowned. The Nürnberg was seized by its crew, who attempted to put to sea with the ship, but it was overtaken by destroyers and brought back to port. Many of the mutineers were shot. Several cases of crews of German submarines killing their officers were reported. The service was dreaded by many of the men impressed into it.

moment they first sighted the flotilla until it reached the dock. The crowd cheered again when a few moments later the American senior officer came ashore to greet the British senior officer and Wesley Frost, the American consul, who had come down to the dock to welcome the flotilla. Everything was done in a simple, businesslike manner.

The commander of the British flotilla was waiting on board his ship and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they hove in sight, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

After the exchange of shore greetings and the British commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked:

"When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American commander replied promptly.

This response, so characteristically American, surprised the British commander, who said he had not expected the Americans would be ready to begin work on this side so soon after their long voyage. When he had recovered from his surprise, he made a short tour of the destroyers and admitted that the American tars looked prepared.

"Yes," replied the American commander, "we made preparations on the way over. That is why we are ready."

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching the other side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest of

the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer. The message read:

"British passengers on board a steamer bound for a British port under the protection of an American torpedo destroyer send their hearty greetings to her commander and her officers and crew and desire to express their keen appreciation of this practical co-operation between the government and peoples of the United States and the British empire, who are now fighting together for the freedom of the seas."

GERMANY KNEW OF MOVE.

According to a report made by Rear-Admiral W. S. Sims, the commander of the flotilla, who a short time later was made a vice-admiral, Germany was informed far enough in advance of the arrival of the destroyers to be able to place mines at the port of entrance to Queens-town the day before the destroyers arrived. Only a limited number of high officials knew the port to which the destroyers were bound. The source of the leak was not definitely ascertained.

PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Vice-Admiral William S. Sims was the recipient of a greeting of the most enthusiastic character when he arose to speak June 3 at the great religious thanksgiving service held in the Opera house in Kingsway, London, to commemorate the battle of Jutland.

Admiral Sims said he was glad of the opportunity on behalf of the American navy to express profound admiration for the British heroes who had so gloriously given their lives in that battle and to voice the sympathy of the American navy and the American people, who realize that the blood shed on that day was shed for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

What those men died for, continued the admiral, was, perhaps, not at first understood in America, but it was now, and there was the pronouncement of President Wilson to show that the United States was prepared to go to any lengths in the fight for liberty and freedom.

Referring to what he characterized as his, perhaps, undiplomatic speech in the London guildhall on the occasion of the visit of the American fleet in 1910, when he said that every ship, every dollar and every drop of blood of America could be counted on by England if she was ever menaced by a combination of nations, Admiral Sims continued:

"To-day that prophecy is being realized, and I trust that if another battle of Jutland occurs the American navy will prove itself equal to the glorious traditions of the British navy."

SAVE U. S. TRANSPORTS.

One of the first notable feats of the American destroyers was in saving the transports carrying Gen. Pershing's troops to France from being sunk by German submarines. There were three battles, the first occurring on the night of June 22, the second June 26 and the third June 28. The following facts are from the report of Rear-Admiral Albert Gleaves, made public Aug. 2, 1917:

1. About 10:15 p. m. June 22 the first group of the expeditionary force, of which the flagship was the leader, encountered the enemy's submarine in latitude — north, longitude — west.

2. At the time it was extremely dark, the sea was unusually phosphorescent; a fresh breeze was blowing from the northwest, which broke the sea into whitecaps. The condition was ideal for a submarine attack.

(Paragraph 3 gives the formation and names of the vessels together with the speed they were making and method of proceeding; nothing else. It is therefore omitted for obvious reasons.)

4. Shortly before the attack the helm of the flagship had jammed, and the ship took a rank sheer to starboard; the whistle was blown to indicate this sheer. In a few minutes the ship was brought back to the course. At this time the officer of the deck and others on the bridge saw a white streak about fifty yards ahead of

the ship, crossing from starboard to port at right angles to our course. The ship was immediately run off 90 degrees to starboard at full speed. I was asleep in the charthouse at the time. I heard the officer of the deck say: "Report to the admiral a torpedo has just crossed our bow." General alarm was sounded, torpedo crews being already at their guns. When I reached the bridge the A and one of the transports astern had opened fire, the former's shell fitted with tracers. Other vessels of the convoy turned to the right and left in accordance with instructions. B crossed our bow at full speed and turned toward the left column in the direction of the firing.

5. At first it was thought on board the flagship that the wake was that of a torpedo, but from subsequent reports from other ships, and in the opinion of Lieut. X., who was on the bridge, it was probably the wake of the submarine boat itself. The torpedoes passed close to the A from "port to starboard," one about thirty yards ahead of the ship and the other under the stern, as the ship was turning to the northward. Capt. Y. reports the incident thus:

"Steaming in formation on zigzag courses, with base course 75 degrees P. S. C., standard speed. At 10:25 sighted wake of a torpedo directly across our bow, about thirty yards ahead of the ship. Changed course 90 degrees to left and went to torpedo defense stations. Fired two one pounder shots and one five pounder shot from port battery in alarm, in addition to six blasts from siren. Passed through two wakes, one being that from that U. S. S. C. in turning northward, the other believed to have been from the passing submarine. A second torpedo wake was reported at about 10:35 from after lookouts. After steaming in various courses at full speed, resumed course 89 degrees P. S. C. at 11:10 for rendezvous. At 12 set course 56 degrees P. S. C. * * *

The torpedo fired at the D passed from "starboard to port" about 40 yards ahead of the ship, leaving a distinct wake which was visible for about 400 or 500 yards. Col. Z., U. S. A., was on the starboard wing of the bridge of the D at the time and states:

"I first saw a white streak in the water just off the starboard bow, which moved rapidly across the bow very close aboard. When I first saw it it looked like one very wide wake and similar to the wake of a ship, but after crossing the bow and when in line with it, there appeared two distinct and separate wakes, with a streak of blue water between. In my opinion they were the wakes of two torpedoes."

7. The submarine, which was sighted by the flagship, was seen by the B, and passed under that ship. The B went to quarters. When the alarm was sounded in the B Lieut. W. was rushed out of his sleep and went to his station and found unmistakable evidence of the presence of a submarine. He had been there only a few seconds when the radio operator reported, "Submarine very close to us." As the submarine passed the B and the flagship's bow and disappeared close aboard on our port bow, between the columns, it was followed by the B, which ran down between the columns, and when the latter resumed her station she reported that there were strong indications of the presence of two submarines astern, which were growing fainter. The B was then sent to guard the rear of the convoy.

8. When I was in Paris I was shown by the United States naval attaché a confidential bulletin of information issued by the general staff, dated July 6, which contained the following:

"Punta Delgada, Azores, was bombarded at 9 a. m. July 4. This is undoubtedly the submarine which attacked the E on June 25 400 miles north of Azores and sank the F and G on the 29th of June 100 miles from Terceira (Azores). This submarine was ordered to watch in the vicinity of the Azores, at such a distance as it was supposed the enemy American convoy would pass from the Azores."

9. It appears from the French report just

quoted above and from the location of the attack that enemy submarines had been notified of our approach and were probably scouting across our route. It is possible that they may have trailed us all day on June 22, as our speed was well within their limits of surface speed and they could easily have trailed our smoke under the weather conditions without being seen; their failure to score hits was probably due to the attack being precipitated by the fortuitous circumstances of the flagship's helm jamming and the sounding of her whistle, leading the enemy to suppose he had been discovered.

10. The H., leading the second group, encountered two submarines, the first about 11:50 a. m. June 26, 1917, in latitude — north, longitude — west, about 100 miles off the coast of France, and the second two hours later. The I investigated the wake of the first without further discovery. The J sighted the bow wave of the second at a distance of 1,500 yards and headed for it at a speed of twenty-five knots.

The gun pointers at the forward gun saw the periscope several times for several seconds, but it disappeared each time before they could get on, due to the zigzagging of the ship. The J passed about twenty-five yards ahead of a mass of bubbles which were coming up from the wake and let go a depth charge just ahead. Several pieces of timber, quantities of oil, bubbles and debris came to the surface. Nothing more was seen of the submarine.

The attacks on the second group occurred about 800 miles to the eastward of where the attacks had been made on the first group.

11. The voyage of the third group was uneventful.

ATTACKS ON SECOND GROUP.

12. In the forenoon of June 28 when in latitude —, longitude — west, the K opened fire on an object about 300 yards distant which he thought was a submarine. The commander of the group, however, did not concur in this opinion, but the reports subsequently received from the commanding officer of the K and Lieut. V. are too circumstantial to permit the incident from being ignored. The commanding officer states:

"(b) The only unusual incident of the trip worth mentioning was on the 28th day of June about 10:05 a. m. The lookouts reported something right ahead of the K (I had the bridge at the time). When I looked I saw what appeared to be a very small object on the water's surface, about a foot or two high, which left a small wake; on looking closer and with the aid of binoculars, I could make out a shape under the water about 250 to 300 yards ahead and which was too large to be a blackfish, lying in a position about 15 degrees diagonally across the K's course.

"(b) I ordered the port bow gun to open fire on the spot in the water and sounded warning siren for convoy when judging that ship had arrived above the spot first seen. I ordered right rudder in order to leave the submarine astern.

"(b) 2. A minute or two later the port after gun's crew reported sighting a submarine on port quarter and opened fire at the same time. The lookouts from the top also reported seeing the submarine under the water's surface and about where the shots were landing.

"(b) 3. The ship kept zigzagging and firing from after guns every time something was sighted.

"(b) 4. Lieut. V., U. S. N., was in personal charge of the firing and reports that he saw, with all the gun crews and lookouts aft, the submarine fire two torpedoes toward the direction of the convoy, which sheered off from base course to right, 90 degrees, when alarm was sounded.

"(b) 5. All the officers and men aft had observed the torpedoes traveling through the water and cheered loudly when they saw a torpedo miss a transport. They are not certain, though, which one it was, as the ships were not in line and more or less scattered.

"(b) 6. The gunnery officer and all the men who were aft at the firing are certain that they saw the submarine and the torpedo fired by same.

"(b) 7. A separate report of Lieut. V., U. S. N., the gunnery officer, is herewith appended.

"(b) 8. The K kept zigzagging until it was considered that danger was past, and in due time joined the escorts and convoy formed column astern.

"(b) 9. Report by signal was made to group commander of sighting submarines and torpedoes.

(Paragraph 13 deals exclusively with a recommendation as to the best methods to be employed in the future for the purpose of saving life. It is plain that this ought not to be made public.)

14. Copies of reports of commanding officer's flagship, A. D. and H., are inclosed; also copy of report of Lieut. V. of the K.

(Signed) ALBERT GLEAVES.

DESTROYER CASSIN IN BATTLE.

The United States destroyer Cassin, Commander W. N. Vernou commanding, while on patrol duty in European waters Oct. 16, 1917, had a battle with a German submarine. Following is the official report of the occurrence:

"While this vessel was on her patrol station a submarine was sighted on the surface at about five miles' distance. The Cassin immediately proceeded at full speed toward the submarine with her crew at their battle stations. She searched the area for about thirty minutes, zigzagging back and forth, when the commanding officer, Commander Vernou, sighted a torpedo running at high speed near the surface about 400 yards away, headed to strike the Cassin amidships. Realizing the situation, the commanding officer rang for emergency full speed ahead on both engines, put the rudder hard over and was just clear of the torpedo's course when it broke on the surface, turned sharply toward the vessel and struck the stern of the Cassin.

"Fortunately only one engine was disabled, thereby permitting the destroyer to remain under way, circling in search of the submarine. After about an hour the submarine exposed its conning tower long enough for the Cassin to fire four shots. Two of the shots fell so close to the submarine that it was forced to submerge immediately and was not seen again. The Cassin continued to search until dark, when, having been joined by other British and American patrol boats, she was taken safely into port.

"Vice-Admiral Sims states that the behavior of the officers and the entire crew was admirable. There was no excitement on board, the men remaining quietly at their battle stations throughout the night except when called to other duties. He commends the British navy for the prompt and efficient assistance rendered the Cassin. Admiral Sims gives special credit to Commander Vernou for his vigilance and prompt action which probably saved the Cassin from total loss. He also commends Lieuts. MacLaran, Saunders and Parkinson for their ingenuity in effecting temporary repairs and for their coolness and efficient work."

One man was killed and five wounded in the fight. Gunner's Mate Osmond K. Ingram of Pratt City, Ala., was blown overboard and his body was not recovered.

TRANSPORT ANTILLES SUNK.

The steamship Antilles, an army transport, was torpedoed on Oct. 17 while returning to America from foreign service. This vessel was under convoy of American patrol vessels at the time. The torpedo which struck the Antilles was not seen, nor was the submarine which fired it. The torpedo hit abreast of the engine room bulkhead and the ship sank within five minutes. One hundred and sixty-seven persons out of about 237 on board the Antilles were saved. About seventy men were lost.

All the naval officers and officers of the army who were on board the ship at the time were

saved, as were the officers of the ship, with the exception of the following: Walker, third engineer officer; Boyle, junior engineer officer, and O'Rourke, junior engineer officer.

The following enlisted naval personnel were lost: E. L. Kinzey, seaman, second class, next of kin Thomas M. Kinzey, father, Water Valley, Miss.; J. W. Hunt, seaman, second class, next of kin Isaac Hunt, father, Mountain Grove, Mo., R. No. 2, Box 44; C. L. Asburn, radio electrician, first class, next of kin R. Asburn, brother, 2800 Louisiana avenue, New Orleans, La., and H. F. Watson, radio electrician, third class, next of kin Mrs. W. L. Seger, mother, Rutland, Mass.

There were about thirty-three of the army enlisted personnel on board, of whom seventeen were saved.

PICKET BOAT LOST

The picket boat of the U. S. S. Michigan was lost in the Atlantic Oct. 20 and the occupants, twelve sailors, were drowned. The reason for the foundering of the boat was not disclosed.

U. S. TRANSPORT FINLAND TORPEDOED.

Nine lives were lost on the U. S. transport Finland when she was torpedoed in foreign waters Oct. 28, 1917, while on her way home. Of the dead two were enlisted men in the army, three of the navy and four of the crew of the Finland. The casualties, it was reported, were due to a panic aboard the ship after she had been struck. The Finland was able to return to port unassisted.

PATROL BOAT ALCEDO SUNK.

The American patrol boat Alcedo was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone Monday morning, Nov. 5, 1917. The navy department report on the loss was as follows:

"The navy department has received a report from Admiral Sims stating that at 1:30 a. m. Nov. 5 the American patrol vessel Alcedo, a converted yacht, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. One officer and twenty men are missing. The ship sank within four minutes after she was struck. The Alcedo carried seven officers and eighty-five men. It was formerly owned by G. W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia. No trace of the missing men was found."

DESTROYER CHAUNCEY LOST IN COLLISION.

The following announcement was made by the navy department Nov. 20:

"The Chauncey, a small American destroyer on patrol duty in foreign waters, was sunk in a collision early Monday morning, Nov. 19. First dispatches indicate that twenty-one lives were lost. Further information will be made public when full reports are received."

On the following day the news of the loss of twenty-one men was confirmed.

The Chauncey carried ninety-one men, of whom three officers and eighteen of the enlisted personnel perished. The officers who died were Lieutenant-Commander Walter E. Reno, the commanding officer, and his two junior officers, Lieut. Charles F. Wedderburn and Ensign Harry G. Skinner, Jr.

The Chauncey was one of the old type of destroyers, completed in 1902, and displaced 420 tons, less than half the displacement of the newer and speedier destroyers now being built. For several years before the war the Chauncey was used only in coast defense work and was classified as a coast torpedo vessel. She was built in Philadelphia. The name of the vessel with which the Chauncey collided was reported as the Rose.

SUBMARINE SUNK; CREW CAPTURED.

The following story published Nov. 24, 1917, tells of a clean cut victory of two American destroyers over a German submarine:

It was daylight, with good visibility, when the periscope was sighted by the lookout of a destroyer which, with a sister craft, was engaged in its customary duties. The submarine commander was just preparing to fire a tor-

pedo, either at one of the destroyers or at a merchantman near by.

"Periscope two points off the starboard bow!" sang out a lookout in a voice which could be heard from end to end of the craft. Instantly an alarm to general quarters was sounded and the helm thrown hard over. Signal flags were swung out notifying the sister ship of the exact location of the enemy. At the same time the heliograph began its staccato flashing of orders for a combined attack.

A scant eighteen inches of periscope had shown above the surface of the sea 400 yards distant for a few instants and then vanished. In less time than it takes to tell, the destroyer, under the impetus of suddenly opened throttles, had fairly leaped into the track where the periscope had disappeared.

At the proper moment the commander of the bridge released a depth charge from its fixed place. The powerful explosive, 300 pounds in weight in its steel case, sank with a little splash into the destroyer's wake, and at the regulated depth responded to the bidding of its valves and burst in a terrific explosion.

A vast extent of water was upheaved and rose in a column to a great height. Then the charge had found its mark as shown by a mass of oil and bubbles which marked the spot as the water found its level.

Meanwhile a second destroyer passed through the boiling, oily waters and dropped a second depth charge and then followed the tactics of the first destroyer in circling the spot. The two destroyers did not have long to wait. In less than three minutes there was a rush of water and the "U" boat, whalelike, came to the surface not more than 500 yards away from the first destroyer.

The Americans were taking no chances on a German trick. The gun crews stood with their guns, machine guns and torpedo tubes trained on the stricken enemy, ready to let loose a shower of steel in case the submarine showed fight. But the "U" boat was badly stricken; the explosive charge had done its work thoroughly.

Although the upper part of the boat appeared to have been untouched, it was evident from her actions that the submarine was unmanageable. She was badly listed, owing to the damage to her ballast tanks, and it was apparent that her steering gear and probably also her engines had jammed.

The three minutes which elapsed between the time the depth charges were fired and the time she emerged, as if catapulted, provide food for interesting speculation. It is probable she was driven to the bottom by the force of the explosion, but retained enough buoyancy to rise to the surface. But by the time she reached the open air the strain had done its work and she hung on the surface of the water only for a moment and then began to settle again, at first hesitatingly, soon with evidence of complete collapse.

During that brief period several American sailors jumped into the sea in an effort to get the prize buoyed up with hawsers so she could be towed to port. One line was fastened to the submarine successfully, but before it could be re-enforced she gave a final lurch and sank like a plummet, breaking the line.

LOSS OF THE DESTROYER JACOB JONES.

The American destroyer Jacob Jones, Lieut. David Worth Bagley commanding, was torpedoed and sunk Thursday, Dec. 6, 1917, while on patrol duty off the Scilly islands. One warrant officer, Gunner Harry R. Wood, and sixty-three enlisted men were lost. The commander, with Lieut. Norman Scott, two warrant officers and thirty-nine enlisted men, was saved.

The Jacob Jones was completed in 1916 by the New York Shipbuilding company and went into service in February, 1917.

The vessel was 310 feet long, had a draft of 9.2 feet and displaced 1,090 tons. The speed was over thirty knots.

The Jacob Jones was one of the new type of

oil burning destroyers and was propelled by turbine engines.

RECOMMENDED FOR DECORATIONS.

Secretary Daniels authorized the following Nov. 24, 1917:

Through the British ambassador to the United States and the department of state the British admiralty has advised the navy department of its desire to recommend British decorations for certain officers and men of two United States destroyers on duty in European waters for their services in encounters with enemy submarines.

The secretary of the navy has replied through the secretary of state that under the laws of this country persons belonging to the military forces of the United States are not permitted to receive crosses, medals, decorations or other gifts which might be tendered by foreign governments.

The British commander-in-chief proposed to make the following recommendations:

Distinguished Service Order—

Lieutenant-Commander Charles A. Blakely.

U. S. N.

Lieutenant-Commander George F. Neal, U.

S. N.

Distinguished Service Cross—

Lieut. Frank Loftin, U. S. N.

Ensign Henry N. Fallon, U. S. N.

Distinguished Service Medal—

Quartermaster (1st class) W. H. Justice,

U. S. N.

Chief Machinist's Mate R. G. McNaughton.

U. S. N.

In the case of one destroyer the admiralty advises that the vessel was conveying a merchantman when the periscope of a submarine was sighted at a distance of about 800 yards. The destroyer immediately increased speed and headed toward the submarine, which submerged, but reappeared shortly afterward, traveling in the opposite direction. The "U" boat next passed close on the starboard side of the destroyer, which released a depth charge, probably causing serious damage, if not destruction, to the submarine.

Praising the excellent organization, prepared-

ness and discipline on board the destroyer, as well as the quick decision of the officer of the watch, the British commander-in-chief proposed to recommend Lieutenant-Commander Blakely, the commanding officer, for appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, and Ensign Henry N. Fallon for award of the Distinguished Service Cross.

The other destroyer was one of a number escorting troopships, and was cruising in station in formation when the wave of a periscope was sighted about 1,800 yards off the port bow by the quartermaster of the watch on duty. He reported to the officer of the watch, who immediately sounded general quarters. The executive officer of the destroyer was the first officer to reach the bridge, being closely followed by the commanding officer.

The executive officer rang for full speed ahead on reaching the bridge and altered the destroyer's course to head for the periscope.

The commanding officer then took command of the ship and maneuvered her so as to gain a favorable position for dropping a depth charge, directing the executive officer to drop the charge when he deemed it proper to do so. The charge was dropped, it is estimated, when the destroyer was about twenty-five yards directly ahead of the periscope and in the direction of the submarine's advance.

After the explosion of the charge debris was seen to rise to the surface accompanied by large bubbles and discoloration of the water.

For their services in this engagement the British commander-in-chief made the following recommendations:

Lieutenant-Commander Neal for the Distinguished Service Order, because it was considered that the efficient way the attack was launched was due to his prompt and decisive action and the vigilant lookout maintained on the destroyer.

Lieut. Loftin, for the Distinguished Service Cross, for the way he handled the situation in a prompt and decisive manner after arriving on the bridge.

Quartermaster (1st class) Justice and Chief Machinist's Mate McNaughton for the Distinguished Service Medal.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO FRANCE.

On May 14, 1917, President Wilson made the following announcement:

"The president has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of Maj.-Gen. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. Gen. Pershing and staff will precede the troops abroad.

"It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, composition or other items be carried by the press, other than the official bulletins given out by the war department relating thereto."

Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing was the leader of the expedition sent into Mexico in 1916 to pursue the Villa bandits. His selection for the post of leading American troops into Europe was approved on all sides, and subsequent events proved that the selection was a wise one. Before this expedition left, nine regiments of experienced railroad engineers had been drilled, and the first detachments of these arrived in England May 23, under command of Maj. Parsons.

Maj.-Gen. Pershing and staff arrived in England on the morning of June 8, the party being cordially welcomed by a British delegation led by Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Pitt Rivers Campbell and Rear-Admiral Stileman. On the evening of the same day he was welcomed in London. On June 9 he was received by King George in a private audience. In addressing Gen. Pershing the king said:

"It has been the dream of my life to see the two great English speaking nations more closely united. My dreams have been realized. It is with the utmost pleasure that I welcome you,

at the head of the American contingent, to our shores."

On June 13 Gen. Pershing set foot on French soil and received an exceedingly warm welcome from the highest officials of the republic from President Poincaré down. As in London, he had numerous conferences with the military authorities, and soon settled down to the work of preparing for the arrival of his troops. On June 27 it was announced that the first contingent of troops had landed on French soil under command of Maj.-Gen. William F. Sibert, next in command to Maj.-Gen. Pershing. Details of the narrow escape of some of the transports on which they came from being torpedoed at sea are given in the section devoted to the operations of the United States navy in the war.

Information as to the composition of the American expeditionary forces has been withheld except that it was made known that a regiment of United States engineers under Col. Charles A. Doyen was sent with the first contingent of infantry and that two regiments of foresters came over later. In the fall it was announced that several units of the national guard were also in the training area.

The war department made public the names of Gen. Pershing's personal staff and general staff, which included the following officers:

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, field artillery, aide-camp.

Capt. James M. Collins, cavalry, aide-camp.

First Lieutenant Martin C. Shallenberger, infantry, aide-camp.

General Staff Corps—Maj. James G. Harbord, cavalry, chief of staff; Maj. John McA. Palmer, general staff corps, assistant, and Maj. Dennis B. Nolan, general staff corps, assistant.

Adjutant-General's Department—Col. Benjamin Alvord, adjutant, and Maj. John L. Hines, assistant.

Inspector-General's Department—Col. Andre W. Brewster, inspector; Maj. Fox Connor, assistant; and Maj. Robert L. Clark (O. R. C.), assistant.

Judge-Advocate General's Department—Lieut.-Col. Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, and Maj. H. A. Bayne (O. R. C.), assistant.

Quartermaster Corps—Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. David S. Stanley, assistant; Lieut.-Col. Harry E. Wilkins, assistant; Maj. Charles E. Stanton, assistant, and Maj. Samuel D. Rockenbach, assistant.

Medical Department—Col. Alfred E. Bradley, surgeon; Col. Merritte W. Ireland, assistant; Maj. George P. Peed, assistant, and Capt. Henry Beunwkes, assistant.

Corps of Engineers—Col. Harry Taylor, engineer; Capt. Ernest Graves, assistant, and Capt. Robert G. Alexander, assistant.

Ordnance Department—Lieut.-Col. Clarence C. Williams, ordnance officer, and First Lieutenant Oley Bonar (O. R. C.), assistant.

Signal Corps—Col. Edgar Russell, signal officer; Capt. Parker Hitt, 19th infantry, assistant; Capt. James B. Taylor, assistant, and Maj. Townsend E. Dodd, aviation officer.

Attached—Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Dunlap, United States marine corps; Maj. John H. Parker, 24th infantry; Maj. Logan Feland, United States marine corps; Maj. Robert Bacon (O. R. C.), quartermaster corps; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 26th infantry; Capt. Hugh A. Drum, infantry; Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, quartermaster corps; Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, quartermaster corps; Capt. William O. Reed, cavalry; Capt. John S. Chambers, quartermaster corps; Capt. David H. Scott, 5th cavalry; Capt. Gabe Filleul (O. R. C.), quartermaster corps; Capt. Gustave Forges (O. R. C.); Capt. F. T. Hill (O. R. C.), quartermaster corps; Capt. E. B. Moore (O. R. C.), quartermaster corps; Capt. C. D. Liebman (O. R. C.), quartermaster corps; First Lieutenant George S. Patton, Jr., 7th cavalry; First Lieutenant Richard B. Paddock, signal corps; First Lieutenant Birdseye Blakeman Lewis (O. R. C.), signal corps; First Lieutenant R. M. Gaspey (O. R. C.), signal corps; First Lieutenant W. F. Repp (O. R. C.), signal corps; Second Lieutenant Orva E. Beesley, quartermaster corps; Second Lieutenant Edwin F. Ely, quartermaster corps.

MADE A FULL GENERAL.

Maj.-Gen. John J. Pershing was given the full rank of general Oct. 6 when the United States senate confirmed his nomination by President Wilson.

JULY 4 DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

The American Independence day was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration in Paris, where a battalion of the expeditionary force about to leave for training near the battle front paraded.

Everywhere the American flag was flying from public buildings, hotels and residences and from automobiles, cabs and carts; horses' bridles and the lapels of pedestrians carried them. The crowds began to gather early at vantage points. The Rue de Varenne was choked long before 8 o'clock in the morning, when the Republican Guards' band executed a field reveille under Gen. Pershing's windows, and all routes toward the Invalides were thronged even before Pershing's men turned out.

About the Court of Honor, where the Americans were drawn up with a detachment of French territorials, the buildings overflowed with crowded humanity to the roofs. All around the khaki-clad men from the United States were trophies and souvenirs of war—German cannon, airplanes, machine guns and many appliances for burning suffocating gas. Behind them in the chapel separating the Court of Honor from Napoleon's tomb were German battle flags, trophies of the Marne and Alsace beside Prussian banners of 1870.

There in the chapel before the tomb of Napoleon Gen. Pershing received American flags and ban-

ners from the hands of President Poincare. Almost the entire history of the struggles of the French against the Germans looked down upon the scene from paintings portraying heroic incidents in French battles from Charlemagne to Napoleon. There was a sharp contrast between the khaki and plain wide brimmed hats of Pershing's men and the gay dress of D'Artagnan's plumed musketeers and Napoleon's grenadiers.

The enthusiasm of the vast crowd reached its highest pitch when Gen. Pershing, escorted by President Poincare, Marshal Joffre and other high French dignitaries, passed along reviewing the lines of the Americans drawn up in square formations. Cheering broke out anew when the American band struck up the "Marseillaise," and again when the French band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Gen. Pershing received the flags from the president.

"Vive les Americains! Vive Pershing! Vivent les Etats-Unis!" shouted over and over by the crowd, greeted the American standard bearers as they advanced.

The crowd that had waited three hours to witness the ceremony that was over in fifteen minutes surged toward the exit, cheering frantically after the departing Americans and trying to break through a cordon of police troops. Outside a greater crowd that covered the entire esplanade of the Invalides took up the cheers as Pershing's men marched away.

The crowd in the Court of Honor tried to follow the soldiers, but the throng outside was so dense and the exits so small that it was half an hour before the people could get out. The Cours de la Reine from the Alexandre III. bridge to the Place de la Concorde was black with people, all of whom seemed to want to rush up to the men and embrace them as they marched by. When the last man had passed great crowds surged from both sides to the middle of the street breaking through the police and military guards and blocking traffic for a long time behind the marching column.

More people were massed in the Tuileries gardens than on the Esplanade des Invalides. Few of them could get a glimpse of the parade, but all joined in a tremendous outburst of cheering when music from the Republican Guard band announced the approach of the troops, and the cheering did not diminish in volume until the last man in the line had disappeared from view of the gardens down the Rue de Rivoli.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL CAMP BOMBED.

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights, Sept. 4 and 5, 1917, German aviators appeared over an American hospital base in France and dropped bombs which killed four and wounded ten persons. Those killed were: First Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons, Kansas City, Mo.; Private Leslie G. Woods, Streator, Ill.; Private Rudolph Rubino, New York, N. Y.; Oscar Tugo, Boston, Mass. The wounded included three first lieutenants, six privates and one nurse. The dead and wounded belonged to the Harvard and St. Louis hospital units. The raids, according to the testimony of witnesses, were deliberate, as the hospital camp was plainly marked and had been seen by German aviators flying over it in the daytime. The men guilty of the act dropped small German coins on the camp as souvenirs of their visit.

TRAINING AND FIGHTING.

Gen. Pershing's forces underwent many weeks of intensive training in all the arts of modern warfare, from protecting themselves against gas to practicing with bayonets and French heavy artillery. They had the benefit of instruction from some of the best troops of the French army and also of various British officers. Toward the end of October it was decided to give them practical experience at the front and certain detachments of artillery and infantry were sent forward to occupy some elements of the trenches in conjunction with French troops and under command of French officers. The Americans came under fire at once. The first gun fired by America against the Germans in France

was a French "75" and the man who fired it was an artilleryman from South Bend, Ind. A number of men were wounded by shell fragments, but the first serious affair for the Americans—trivial enough in this tremendous war—occurred on the night of Nov. 3 when a German patrol raided a part of the trenches occupied by the Americans, killed three, wounded five and captured eleven. The first American soldiers to be killed in the trenches were Thomas F. Enright, James B. Gresham and Merle D. Hay. They were paid distinguished honors when their funeral took place at a village near the front Nov. 6.

With a guard of French infantrymen in their picturesque uniforms of red and horizon blue standing on one side and a detachment of American soldiers on the other, the flag wrapped caskets were lowered into the grave as a bugle blew "taps" and the batteries at the front fired minute guns. As the minute guns went off the French officer commanding the division in this section paid tribute to the fallen Americans. His words, which were punctuated by the roar of the guns and the whistle of shells, touched both the French and Americans. In conclusion the French officer said:

"In the name of the —th division, in the name of the French army and in the name of France I bid farewell to Private Enright, Private Gresham and Private Hay of the American army.

"Of their own free will they had left a prosperous and happy country to come over here. They knew war was continuing in Europe; they knew that the forces fighting for honor, love of justice and civilization were still checked by the long prepared forces serving the powers of brutal domination, oppression and barbarity. They knew that efforts were still necessary. They wished to give us their generous heart and they have not forgotten old historical memories, while others forget more recent ones.

"They ignored nothing of the circumstances and nothing had been concealed from them—neither the length and hardships of war, nor the violence of battle, nor the dreadfulness of new weapons, nor the perils of the foe. Nothing stopped them. They accepted the hard and strenuous life; they crossed the ocean at great peril; they took their place on the front by our side, and they have fallen facing the foe in a hard and desperate hand to hand fight. Honor to them. Their families, friends and fellow citizens will be proud when they learn of their deaths.

"Men! These graves, the first to be dug in our national soil, and but a short distance from the enemy, are as a mark of the mighty land we and our allies firmly cling to in the common task, confirming the will of the people and the army of the United States to fight with us to a finish, ready to sacrifice as long as is necessary until final victory for the most noble of causes, that of the liberty of nations, the weak as well as the mighty. Thus the deaths of these humble soldiers appear to us with extraordinary grandeur.

"We will, therefore, ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left here, left with us forever. We inscribe on the tombs: 'Here lie the first soldiers of the republic of the United States to fall on the soil of France for liberty and justice.' The passer-by will stop and uncover his head. Travelers and men of heart will go out of their way to come here to pay their respective tributes.

"Private Enright, Private Gresham, Private Hay! In the name of France I thank you. God receive your souls. Farewell!"

FRENCH WAR CROSS FOR AMERICANS.

On Nov. 26, 1917, the French war cross was conferred on fifteen American officers and men who were cited by the French general commanding the sector in which the Americans were stationed at the time of the first German raid on the night of Nov. 3. Referring to the action of this company, the French general said:

"On the night of Nov. 2-3 this company, which

was in the line for the first time, met an extremely violent bombardment, despite which it seized arms and offered such stubborn resistance that the enemy, though numerically superior, was obliged to retire."

The general specially cited in the order of the day Corporal James D. Gresham and Privates Merle D. Hay and Thomas F. Enright, "who died bravely in hand to hand fighting with the enemy, who had penetrated the first line."

The others cited were Lieut. William H. McLaughlin, Lieut. R. O. Patterson, Lieut. E. F. Erickson, Sergt. John Arrowwood, Corporals David M. Knowles and Homer Givens, and Privates Charles Massa, William B. Thomas, George Hurd, Boyce Wade, Robert Winkler and John J. Jarvis.

The living men honored were told to accept the decorations, but not to wear them until they were officially permitted to do so.

SOME FIRST THINGS IN AMERICAN-GERMAN WAR.

The first unit of the United States army to land on foreign soil was base hospital No. 4 of Cleveland, O., under command of Maj. Harry L. Gilchrist of the medical corps of the United States army, and under the direction of Dr. George W. Crile. It landed in England May 13, 1917.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced June 8 the safe arrival in France of a corps of 100 naval aviators sent there for duty in the anti-submarine operations and for any other active duty that might be given them in France. They were the first officers and men of the regular fighting forces of the United States that have landed in France. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting was in command.

The first American soldiers to be killed in the trenches in France were James B. Gresham of Evansville, Ind.; Thomas F. Enright of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Merle D. Hay of Glidden, Iowa. They were victims of a German attack Nov. 3, 1917.

The first lives lost in the war between the United States and Germany were those of a warrant officer and an enlisted man on the German cruiser *Cormorant* interned at Guam. On April 7, the day after war was declared, the officers blew up the vessel and the men named were killed.

The first enlisted man belonging to the armed forces of the United States to be interred in France in the present war was Luis Reinhardt, a seaman of the second class. Reinhardt, on June 12, fell overboard from the United States ship on which he served and was drowned. His body was recovered on June 16 and he was buried at Pauillac on June 17 with military honors.

The first man on an American warship to be killed in action in the war was Osmond K. Ingram of Pratt City, Ala. He was a gunner on board the destroyer *Cassin* and was killed in a fight with a German submarine Oct. 16, 1917, in European waters.

Gunner William Clancy of Texas, a soldier with the British army, was the first man to carry the American flag into a battle in the great war. He carried it on his bayonet at the storming of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.

The first German prisoner taken by American soldiers was a young man who was wounded in a skirmish on the French front Oct. 27, 1917.

The first American airman to fall under his own flag was Edmond C. C. Genet, whose death was reported April 19, 1917. He was flying at the French front and was a member of the famous Lafayette escadrille.

The first heavy gun was fired by Americans in France against the Germans Oct. 23, 1917. The gunner was from South Bend, Ind.

The first dependent upon an American soldier killed in the trench warfare to receive compensation under the government system was Mrs. Alice Dodd of Evansville, Ind., mother of Private James B. Gresham, killed Nov. 3, 1917.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WAR.

Three developments of great importance occurred in the world war in 1917. These were the entry of the United States into the conflict, the revolution in Russia, by which Czar Nicholas was dethroned and the great Austro-German offensive against Italy, which came near causing the collapse of its fighting strength. The facts connected with the entry of the United States into the war and the Russian revolution are given at length on preceding

other Belgian cities; their defeat in the battle of the Marne and the beginning of trench warfare from the North sea to Switzerland; the battles of Allenstein and Tannenberg; the fighting back and forth in Poland, in other parts of western Russia and in east Prussia; the taking and retaking of the fortress of Przemyśl; the Austrian defeat in Serbia; British naval and other reverses in the Dardanelles campaign; British naval victory off the Falkland Islands and the beginning of the German submarine campaign against merchant vessels approaching the coasts of Great Britain and France. Of the greatest moment to the United States in the first year of the war was the sinking of the liner Lusitania with the loss of many American lives. On the whole, in spite of some serious reverses, this was a year of triumph for German arms.

SECOND YEAR.

In the second year—the period from the end of July, 1915, to the end of July, 1916—the most striking events were the first battle of the Champagne, in which the allies had the advan-



MAP OF WESTERN FRONT AS IT WAS
DEC. 14, 1917.

pages of this volume and need not be repeated here. It will be sufficient to say that the United States declared war on Germany and later on Austria-Hungary and made a good start in creating an army in France and that the revolution in Russia, though hailed at first by the allies as beneficial to their cause, led finally to the collapse for the time being at least of that country's great army and the capture of the government by bolsheviks, or extremists of the worst type. The operations in Italy will be briefly reviewed later in this section.

Facts about the British campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine leading to the capture of Bagdad and Jerusalem are given on preceding pages.

FIRST YEAR OF CONFLICT.

Before glancing at the military operations on the western, southern and eastern fronts it may be well to recall the main events of the earlier months and years of the war.

In the first twelve months of the struggle the features were the overrunning of Belgium and northeastern France by the Germans; the capture by them of Liege, Brussels, Antwerp and Ostend and their destruction of Louvain and

tage; the vigorous but unsuccessful attack by the forces under the German crown prince upon the French lines defending Verdun; the victory of the British and French in the great battle of the Somme; the offensive of the Austrians in the Trentino, which threatened for a time to bring disaster to the Italians, but was finally checked by Gen. Cadorna's men; the entry into the war of Bulgaria on the side of the central empires; the crushing of Serbia by German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian forces under

Field Marshal von Mackensen; the landing of an allies' army of 600,000 to 700,000 men at Saloniki; the evacuation by the British of the Gallipoli peninsula; the German offensive against the Russians, which drove the latter from Warsaw, Kovno, Brest-Litovsk, Vilna, Lutsck and various other important centers until even Petrograd and Odessa appeared to be in danger of falling; the successful Russian offensive of the troops under Gen. Brusiloff in June, 1916; the capture by the Russians of Erzerum, Trebizond, Eiburt and Erzincan in the region of the Caucasus and Armenia; the capture by the Turks of a small British army under Maj.-Gen. Charles Townshend at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia; the great naval battle off the coast of Denmark in which both the British and Germans proclaimed themselves victors, though the Germans were compelled to retreat to their base; the death by drowning of Lord Kitchener, British secretary of state for war who perished with many others when the cruiser Hampshire, on which he was proceeding to Russia, was sunk by a mine or torpedo near the Orkney islands on the evening of June 5, 1916, and the attempted insurrection in Dublin in Easter week, 1916.

In July and August the British made a number of important gains in Flanders, taking the Westhoek ridge, Langemarck. They suffered a reverse July 10 and 11 among the dunes along the North sea coast, being driven back across the Yser with considerable loss. July 31 the Anglo-French armies under Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Petain launched a strong offensive in Flanders along a twenty mile front from Warne to Dixmude, the British taking La Bassée Ville, St. Julien, Kilkem and Hollebeke. The French took Bixchoote and Koreteker. Something like 10,000 Germans were captured. The tanks played an important part in this battle. Rain hindered the operations seriously.

In looking back over the events of the second year of the war it is seen that the honors were divided even. The Germans won in Serbia and Russia, but lost in France more ground than they gained. At sea they held the British to what seemed to be a drawn battle, but they failed to obtain the mastery of the oceans.

THIRD YEAR.

When the third year of the war began the Germans were continuing their efforts to capture Verdun from the French and to stay the victorious British and French forces in the Somme region. Up to Sept. 9 the troops under Crown Prince Frederick William had slowly advanced until they were within three miles of Verdun. Then the French suddenly attacked in force and recaptured Fort Douaumont, one of the strongest positions in the outer defenses. Five weeks later they advanced still further and reoccupied much of the ground they had lost in the months of German attack. Within recent weeks the Germans have renewed their assaults on the French lines in this district, but have been beaten back with heavy losses.

On the Somme from the allies advanced steadily in the summer and fall of 1916 until they reached a line parallel with the road between Peronne and Bapaume. Because of the necessity of bringing up heavy guns, supplies and ammunition, as well as men to fill the gaps in the ranks, the offensive had to slow up, until the advent of winter weather, with bad roads and poor conditions for aerial observations, put a stop to all operations on a large scale. There were daily raids and surprise attacks, but these were chiefly for reconnoitering purposes and to obtain information from the prisoners brought in.

HINDENBURG'S FAMOUS RETREAT.

To complete the history of this battle it may be added that its renewal in the spring of 1917 was prevented by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's famous retreat to another line of defense far in the rear and popularly known as the Hindenburg line. Toward the end of February, when the British had delivered a smashing blow at the German lines on both sides of the Ancre

river, the Germans, under cover of fog and bad weather, quietly withdrew from the defenses, the construction of which had cost them many months of hard labor. They abandoned, after only rear guard fighting, such places as Serre, Warlencourt, Miraumont, Saily-Sailles, Gonne-court, Clery, Bapaume, Le Transloy, Roye, Nesles, Chaulnes, Peronne and Ham, with scores of smaller villages.

Before retreating the Germans destroyed all buildings that had escaped the bombardment of the British and French as well as of their own shells. Not only did they do this, but they cut down shade trees, orchards and every living thing within their reach, making the country between themselves and their foes a desert. For much of the destruction there was no military excuse and it was widely condemned as wanton, cruel and barbarous. Field Marshal von Hindenburg received the blame for this display of savage disregard of international law and of humanity.

It was alleged in Germany that by this retreat, hailed by his admirers as masterly, Hindenburg forestalled a new offensive by the British and French forces and compelled them to adapt themselves to his plans. However, he did not escape without serious damage. The pursuit was more vigorous and successful than he had counted upon, and many of the men who had been left to do the rear guard fighting were captured. The effect on the morale of his forces was bad. It was the first retreat on a large scale they had been compelled to make since the beginning of the war and it deprived them of the initiative. This, so far as the western front is concerned, they have not yet succeeded in regaining, though they have made many desperate efforts to do so.

The allies by the middle of March had eliminated the Arras and Noyon salients and driven the enemy to a line extending in a southerly and southeasterly direction from Lens to Arras, St. Quentin and La Fere. They had placed themselves in a position to deliver other smashing blows and they did not fail to make them.

VIMY RIDGE TAKEN.

One of these blows was delivered by the British April 9 when they attacked on a ten mile front from a point south of Arras to one south of Lens. The enemy appeared to be taken by surprise and was everywhere driven back in the direction of Cambrai and St. Quentin. One of the features of this battle was the taking of the Vimy ridge by the Canadians, who by their bravery covered themselves with glory. Thousands of prisoners fell into the hands of Gen. Haig's men on this occasion.

On Aug. 10 the British drove the Germans back on a two mile front between Frezenberg and the Ypres-Menin road and at the same time the French advanced farther east and north of Bixchoote, the British forcing the Germans from the Westhoek ridge. Aug. 15 the Canadians captured Hill 70 and several of the fortified suburbs of Lens, but did not succeed in taking the whole of the famous coal city. Langemarck was captured by the British Aug. 16. There were many strong counterattacks by the Germans, but they failed to recapture the works near Lens taken by the British and Canadians. Their losses in trying to retake Hill 70 were especially heavy. On Sept. 20 the British by a drive along a front of eight miles penetrated the German positions to a depth of more than a mile, capturing Hemlet, Velhoek and Polygon wood. Other attacks followed at short intervals, the British making progress and gaining fresh ground.

On Oct. 1 and 2 the Germans made a number of heavy attacks in Flanders along the Ypres-Menin road, but were slaughtered by Haig's big guns. On Oct. 4 the British attacked on a front of more than eight miles from the south of Tower Hamlets to the Ypres-Staden railway and attained all their objectives, taking 3,000 German prisoners. Other big offensives were undertaken by the British Oct. 9, Oct. 25 and 26. Nov. 6 the Canadians captured Passchendaele and with it two German battalion commanders and their staffs.

GEN. BYNG'S VICTORY.

Gen. Sir Julian Byng made a surprise attack on the Germans in the Cambrai sector Nov. 20-22,



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GEN. JULIAN BYNG.

trenches as if they were on parade.

The tanks started forward at 6:20 o'clock, and by 11:30 o'clock the British infantry, which had swarmed into the holes made by the mighty engines, was engaging the enemy in open fighting along the Hindenburg support line back of the main defenses at many points. The Germans surrendered freely in numerous places.

Two attempted counterattacks were smashed by the British infantry in the early hours, one in a tunnel trench near Bullecourt, the other at Havrincourt park, where one company of Germans essayed an advance. The fighting continued fiercely and it was thought that Cambrai would surely fall. The number of Germans captured was between 8,000 and 10,000.

At the end of two days of fighting as hot as any that has marked Gen. Byng's great struggle for Cambrai the British remained in possession of part of Bourlon village and nearly the whole of Bourlon wood, three and a half miles west of Cambrai, including all the high ground in the wood. The village changed hands at least three times and part of the wood four times.

The British captured the village in the early part of the fighting, but on Nov. 23 the Germans launched a counterattack in force and recovered possession of it. All day Friday and Saturday the struggle for parts of the wood proceeded with varying fortune, and on Saturday night, Nov. 24, the British clinched their hold on both the wood and the village with a fierce attack.

On Nov. 30 the Germans in their turn made a surprise attack, following the British method of assaulting without a preliminary bombardment. Two great attacks were delivered. One extended from Mœuvres to Bourlon wood, the other was along approximately a 12,000 yard front southwest of Cambrai, between Vendhuile and Crevecoeur. Both assaults were made in very strong force and the infantry was supported by fire from newly concentrated German guns.

In the northern attack the Germans succeeded in pushing down between Mœuvres and Bourlon wood for a considerable distance, but were hurled back by a counterattack after particularly sanguinary fighting.

In the southern battle the Germans broke through the British front south of Villers-Guislain and, by executing a turning movement to the north, succeeded in enveloping Gauche wood, Gouzeaucourt, Gonnellien and La Vaqueurie temporarily.

After the first shock of the attack by a superior number of forces, the British organized a counterattack and sent up re-enforcements. The British troops were thrown against the Germans in Gouzeaucourt, which represented the enemy's extreme advance, a distance of about 4,000 yards.

The Germans entered Gouzeaucourt about 10 o'clock in the morning and from that hour until 3 o'clock in the afternoon hand-to-hand fighting of a most terrible nature took place there. The British were outnumbered, but so furious was their onslaught that they pushed the Germans back from the town and reoccupied it. The British retired from Masnières Dec. 2 to straighten their line.

Beginning April 16 the French delivered a telling blow on a twenty-five mile front in the Soissons-Reims sector, taking all the German first and second line trenches and in some cases even the third line defenses. They captured approximately 20,000 Germans and about seventy-five heavy guns with other war material. All counterattacks by the Germans failed.

May 4 the French delivered a heavy attack on the German lines between Soissons and Reims, taking the village of Craonne and the whole of the enemy's first line trenches on a front of two and one-half miles. They captured all of the plateau in the neighborhood of Cerny and Craonne. There was also much fighting along the Chemin des Dames and the Californie plateau at this time and later.

Germany's crown prince continued his effort to take Verdun throughout the summer and fall and sacrificed numberless troops without making progress; in fact, he was thrown back on a number of occasions. On July 5 the Germans were thrown back everywhere along an eleven mile front on the Chemin des Dames, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead and having failed to take even one French soldier prisoner.

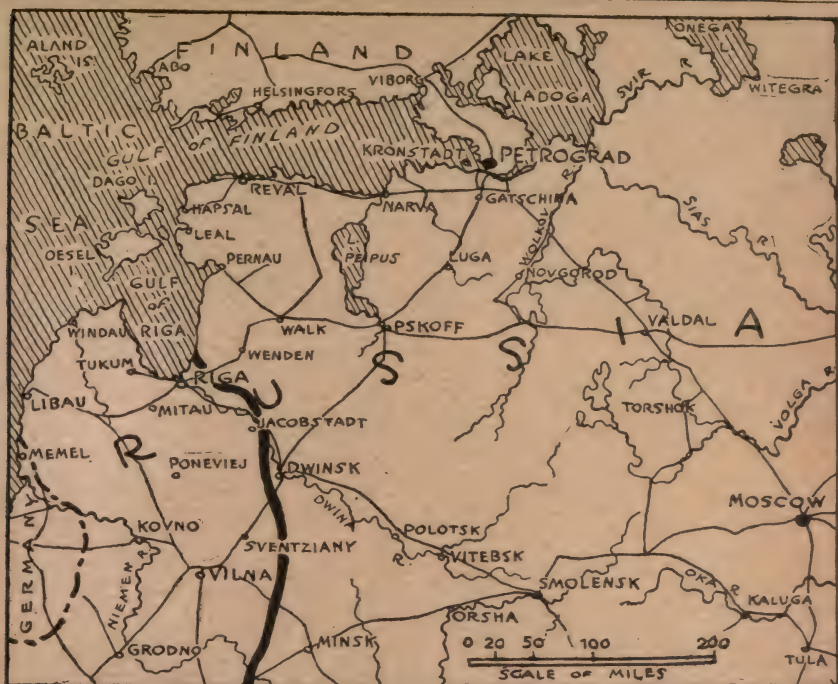
The French lines remained intact and the French commanding general who watched the operations throughout from the front trenches was able to declare at the end of the day that not a single yard of territory had been lost.

The Germans came forward everywhere in the closest formation and in successive waves, preceded by the famous "shock" troops, who were



SOUTHERN PART OF RUSSO ROUMANIAN LINE.

mown down by the French fire. At the first onslaught in the vicinity of Cerny and on the Californie plateau the French were obliged to give way, but their yielding was only momentary and a counterattack remedied the slight dent immediately and in addition gave them possession of some German trenches in the vicinity of Cerny,



NORTHERN PART OF RUSSIAN LINE WHEN A TRUCE WAS DECLARED.

which they held. Hill 30, the last remaining stronghold of the Germans fronting Verdun, fell into French hands at dawn Aug. 24.

The French infantry, which had almost encircled the hill in previous attacks, charged the German positions in a brilliant dash and carried them by storm, capturing the remainder of the Germans entrenched there.

Not content with this splendid achievement, the French advanced a further 2,000 yards and made possession of the hill doubly secure.

Hill 304, together with Le Mort Homme, commands all the ravines and approaches as far as Douaumont. The loss of these positions deprived the Germans of all observatories from which they could watch the French movements.

In one of the swiftest and most dashing blows of the war the French troops Oct. 23 smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne to a depth of two and one-fifth miles at one point, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured more than 7,500 prisoners, twenty-five heavy guns and field guns, and an enormous amount of war material.

The powerful German strongholds of Allemant, Vaudesson, La Malmaison fort and Chavignon, the mainstays of the line protecting Laon, were captured. From their new positions the French overlooked the Laon plains.

Premier Painleve announced the drive as "a most important success."

The attack was begun at 5:15 o'clock in the morning after several hours of intense bombardment. Amid inky darkness the French troops left their trenches and with a terrific barrage fire from the most powerful concentration of French guns ever gathered on such a short front preceding them they made their way toward, into and over the first German positions, sweeping all resistance aside.

Altogether six German infantry divisions were aligned facing the French attacking forces, but none of them was able to withstand the onslaught. The advance continued like clockwork and the German defeat was complete.

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

Not much in a military way occurred on the eastern front until July 1, when the Russians opened an offensive in eastern Galicia, which netted them about 39,000 prisoners and left in their hands Brzezany, Halicz and other important towns. The troops were led by Gen. Brussloff and Gen. Korniloff and fought in the presence of Premier Kerensky, who sent the following telegram to Premier Lvoiv in Petrograd:

"On July 1 the army of revolutionary Russia took the offensive with great enthusiasm. The offensive proved to Russia and the entire world its fidelity to the revolution and its love for liberty and country. Ignoring the small groups of cowardly souls, the free Russian soldiers are consolidating by their offensive a new discipline based on the sentiment of civic duty.

"Whatever may happen, this puts an end to all slanderous attacks against the democratic Russian army. I beg of you to authorize me to hand to the regiments which participated in the fighting on July 1 red revolutionary flags and to give to them the name 'Regiments July First.'"

In view of what happened later this telegram is interesting.

This was the last great offensive undertaken by the Russian armies. The cry of "peace without annexations or indemnities" began to work its intended mischief in the ranks of the soldiers. They refused to obey orders and in many cases shot their own officers. They fled before the enemy and gave up important places like Stanislaw and Tarnopol without a struggle. The Ger-



ITALIAN LINE BEFORE AND AFTER THE GREAT RETREAT.

mans and Austrians, of course, pressed forward and soon had regained all the ground they had lost and more. There were frequent changes of commanders in the Russian armies, but it was of no avail. The soldiers were thoroughly demoralized and refused to fight. There was some creditable fighting on the Roumanian front, but deserted by the Russians the soldiers of Roumania could do little.

In the early part of September the Germans crossed the Dvina river and Riga quickly fell. The enemy took the islands in the Gulf of Riga and thus obtained control of the sea in this part of the war zone. There were reports of Russian victories in naval fights, but these were discounted when the revolutionary character of the Baltic sea sailors became so prominent in the bolshevik program.

ITALIAN DISASTER.

In spite of brilliant and successful Italian offensives directed by Gen. Cadorna in May and August by which a large part of the Carso plateau and practically the whole of the Bainsizza plateau were taken from the Austrians, the Italian arms met with a great disaster in October compelling the armies to retire on the Piave line in their own country. Heavily re-enforced by troops from the Russian front, including many Germans under Field Marshal von Mackensen, the Austrians attacked on the morning of Oct. 28 and they succeeded in penetrating a certain part of the northern line where the troops had apparently been won over by a campaign of fraternization and misrepresentation, as they gave way without a struggle. It was a certain part of the second army which gave way. Caporetto was occupied the same day the attack began. The evacuation of the Bainsizza plateau followed. Canale was evacuated on the 25th, Piave on the 26th and Goritz on the next night. Monfalcone was left on the night of the 29th. The Italians lost heavily in men and guns, but succeeded in reaching the Tagliamento, where they

made a temporary stand until they fell back on the Piave line. Here they were making a successful stand when this record closed. Shortly after the great retreat began Gen. Cadorna was succeeded as commander-in-chief by Gen. Diaz. The British and French rushed large forces to Italy to help prevent the Austrians and Germans from inflicting an irretrievable defeat on the southern ally. Premier David Lloyd George and some of the military chiefs of Britain also visited Italy to give what encouragement and help was possible. The declaration of war by the United States against Austria-Hungary early in December also served to strengthen the Italian resistance.

DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS.

By an executive order issued April 5, 1917, President Wilson established defensive sea areas at the entrances to the principal seaports of the United States and its insular possessions. Regulations for carrying the order into effect were issued at the same time. In general these regulations provided for entrances for incoming and outgoing vessels in the designated areas and for the manner in which vessels were to approach and cross such areas. No permission was to be granted to any other than public vessels of the United States to cross a defensive sea area between sunset and sunrise.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

The committee on public information was created by an executive order issued by President Wilson April 14, 1917. The order read:

"I hereby create a committee on public information to be composed of the secretary of state, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

"As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

"The secretary of state, the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee."

The committee publishes a daily paper called the Official Bulletin, containing official information concerning the war and governmental matters generally.



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GEN. DIAZ.

the morning of Oct. 28 and they succeeded in penetrating a certain part of the northern line where the troops had apparently been won over by a campaign of fraternization and misrepresentation, as they gave way without a struggle. It was a certain part of the second army which gave way. Caporetto was occupied the same day the attack began. The evacuation of the Bainsizza plateau followed. Canale was evacuated on the 25th, Piave on the 26th and Goritz on the next night. Monfalcone was left on the night of the 29th. The Italians lost heavily in men and guns, but succeeded in reaching the Tagliamento, where they

DATES OF BIG BATTLES.

- This list shows in alphabetical order the names and dates of the principal battles of the war and the capture of important places.
- Aisne, battle of, began—Sept. 14, 1914.
- Aisne caverns, battle of—Oct. 23, 1917.
- Alenstein, battle of—Sept. 1, 1914.
- Ancre, battle of, began—Nov. 13, 1916.
- Antwerp, capture of by Germans—Oct. 9-10, 1914.
- Arges, battle of—Dec. 3, 1916.
- Arras, battle of, began—April 9, 1917.
- Artois, fighting in the—Sept. 26-Oct. 2, 1915.
- Bagdad captured by British—March 11, 1917.
- Bainsizza plateau taken by Italians, Aug. 25, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 25, 1917.
- Bapaume captured by British—March 17, 1917.
- Beersheba captured by British—Oct. 31, 1917.
- Belgrade occupied by Austrians—Dec. 2, 1914; recaptured by Serbians, Dec. 14, 1914; taken by Germans and Austrians, Oct. 9-10, 1915.
- Bellou en Senterre, battle of—July 4, 1916.
- Brest-Litovsk captured by Germans—Aug. 25, 1915.
- Bruges occupied by Germans—Oct. 14, 1914.
- Brussels occupied by Germans—Aug. 20, 1914.
- Bukharest captured by Germans—Dec. 6, 1916.
- Bullecourt taken by Australians—May 12, 1917.
- Cambrai, battle of—Nov. 21, 1917.
- Carso plateau, battle of—May 23-24, 1917.
- Cetinje captured by Austrians—Jan. 12, 1916.
- Champagne, battle of the—Sept. 25-30, 1915.
- Combes captured by French and British—Sept. 26, 1916.
- Constanza captured by Germans—Oct. 23, 1916.
- Coucouette captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
- Craonne, battle of—Jan. 25-27, 1915; village recaptured by French, May 4, 1917.
- Ctesiphon captured by British—March 8, 1917.
- Czernowitz captured by Russians—June 18, 1916.
- Dardanelles campaign begun—Nov. 3, 1914; ended, Jan. 9, 1916.
- Dardanelles forts, bombardment of, begun—Feb. 19, 1915.
- Douaumont fort, captured by Germans—Feb. 26, 1916; recaptured by French, Oct. 21, 1916.
- Dubno captured by Russians—June 11, 1916.
- Dunajec, battle of—May 1, 1915.
- Erzerum captured by Russians—Feb. 15, 1916.
- Erzingan captured by Russians—July 25, 1916.
- Falkland islands, naval battle of—Dec. 8, 1914.
- Festubert, battle of—May 16-17, 1915.
- Flers captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
- Flury, battles of—July 11-Aug. 17, 1916.
- Florina taken by Serbs—Aug. 18, 1916.
- Fresnoy captured by Canadians—May 3, 1917.
- Gallipoli, allies land at—April 22, 1915; evacuated by British, Jan. 9, 1916.
- Gaza, battle of—March 26-27, 1917.
- Genecourt captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.
- Gheluvelt, battle of—Oct. 31, 1914.
- Ghent captured by Germans—Oct. 12, 1914.
- Givenchy, battle of—Dec. 19-21, 1914.
- Goritz captured by Italians—Aug. 9, 1916; recaptured by Austro-Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.
- Grandcourt captured by British—Feb. 7, 1917.
- Guilleumont captured by allies—Sept. 3, 1916.
- Helmoland, naval battle of—Aug. 28, 1914.
- Hermannstadt, battle of—Sept. 30, 1916.
- Hill 70 (near Lens) captured—Aug. 15, 1917.
- Hindenburg retreat began—March 11, 1917.
- Hooge, battle of—Aug. 3-9, 1915.
- Huloch, battle of—Sept. 25-Oct. 2, 1915.
- Jutland, naval battle of (Skager-Rak)—May 31, 1916.
- Kitchener, Lord, lost at sea—June 5, 1916.
- Kovno captured by Germans—Aug. 17, 1915.
- Kronstadt captured by Rumanians—Aug. 30, 1916; recaptured by Germans, Oct. 8, 1916.
- Kut-el-Amara, surrender of British force at—April 29, 1916; recaptured, Feb. 22-26, 1917.
- La Bassée, battle of—Jan. 25-28, 1915.
- Le Cateau, battle of—Aug. 26, 1914.
- Les Boeuifs captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
- Liege captured by Germans—Aug. 6-8, 1914.
- Longueval taken by British—July 14, 1916.
- Loos, battle of—Sept. 25 to Oct. 8, 1915.
- Louvain burned—Aug. 26, 1914.
- Marne, battle of—Sept. 6-11, 1914.
- Martinpuich captured by British—Sept. 15, 1916.
- Maubeuge captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1914.
- Maurepas captured by French—Aug. 24, 1916.
- Menin road, battle of—Oct. 4, 1917.
- Messines ridge taken by British—June 7, 1917.
- Monastir captured by allies—Nov. 19, 1916.
- Monchy le Preux, battle of—April 23-25, 1917.
- Mons, battle of—Aug. 23-24, 1914.
- Monte Santo taken by Italians—Aug. 24, 1917; recaptured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 28, 1917.
- Morval captured by British—Sept. 25, 1916.
- Neuve Chapelle, battle of—March 10-12, 1915.
- Nish captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 5, 1915.
- Novo Georgievsk captured by Germans—Aug. 19, 1915.
- Orsova captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
- Ostend occupied by Germans—Oct. 15, 1914.
- Peronne captured by allies—March 18, 1917.
- Pozieres captured by British—Aug. 9, 1916.
- Prisrend captured by Bulgarians—Nov. 30, 1915.
- Przemysl, siege and capture of by Russians—Sept. 20, 1914, to March 22, 1915; recaptured by Germans, June 3, 1915.
- Rancourt captured by French—Sept. 25, 1916.
- Richebourg, battle of—May 9-24, 1915.
- Sailly-Sailles taken by French—Oct. 18, 1916.
- St. Eloy, battle of—Dec. 9, 1914.
- Saloniki, allies land at—Oct. 5, 1915.
- Scutari captured by Austrians—Jan. 23, 1916.
- Serbia, invasion of, begun—Oct. 7, 1915.
- Silistria captured by Germans—Sept. 10, 1916.
- Skager-Rak, naval battle of—May 31, 1916.
- Soissons, first battle of—Sept. 15, 1914; second battle of, Jan. 8-12, 1915.
- Somme, battle of, began—July 1, 1916.
- Stausien captured by Russians—Aug. 11, 1916.
- Suez canal, battle near—Feb. 2, 1915.
- Tannenberg, battle of—Sept. 1, 1914.
- Tarnopol, battle of—Sept. 8, 1915.
- Termonde destroyed—Sept. 13, 1914.
- Thiepval captured by British—Sept. 26, 1916.
- Tolmino occupied by Italians—July 3, 1915.
- Trebizond captured by Russians—April 17, 1916.
- Trentino, Austrian offensive in—May 15-June 6, 1916.
- Tsingtau captured by Japanese—Nov. 7, 1914.
- Turnu-Severin captured by Germans—Nov. 24, 1916.
- Tuttrak captured by Germans—Sept. 7, 1916.
- Udine captured by Austrians and Germans, Oct. 30, 1917.
- Uskup captured by Bulgarians—Oct. 24, 1915.
- Vaux, port, recaptured by French—Nov. 3, 1916.
- Verdun, German attacks on, began—Feb. 2, 1916.
- Vermandovillers taken by French—Sept. 17, 1916.
- Vimy ridge captured by Canadians—April 9, 1917.
- Warsaw captured by Germans—Aug. 5, 1915.
- Wyschaete captured by British—June 7, 1917.
- Ypres, first battle of—Oct. 20-31, 1914; second battle of, April 22-24, 1915; third battle of, July 30-Aug. 2, 1917.
- Yser canal, battles along—Oct. 20-28, 1914.

APPAM RESTORED TO OWNERS.

In a unanimous opinion announced March 6, 1917, the United States Supreme court held that the liner Appam and cargo, brought into Hampton roads Feb. 1, 1916, by a prize crew from the German raider Moewe, should be restored to the English owners within thirty days. Ship and cargo were valued at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The court held that American neutrality was violated by bringing the ship into a port of the United States and that neither the ancient treaty relied upon by Lieut. Hans Berg, the German prize commander, the conventions adopted at The Hague nor the London declaration entitled belligerents to make American ports places of deposit of prizes as spoils of war under such circumstances.

"The principles of international law," continued the opinion, "leaving the treaty aside, will not permit the ports of the United States to be thus used by the belligerents. If such use were permitted it would constitute the ports of a neutral nation harbors of safety into which prizes might be safely brought and indefinitely kept."

UNITED STATES WORLD WAR CHRONOLOGY.

When one nation declares war on another formal notice of this action is given to all countries with which the nation declaring war has diplomatic relations. In this manner the United States was officially informed that a state of war existed by each of the belligerents that declared war. The spark that touched off the war was the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, at Sarajevo, on June 28, 1914. Austria-Hungary charged the Serbian nation with complicity in the crime and demanded certain concessions by way of reparation. These were granted almost entirely, but Austria-Hungary professed not to be satisfied and declared war. In the negotiations between the different European nations with a view of averting a general conflict the United States had no part. The chronological table given below furnishes an adequate answer to the question: "Why did we go to war?"

1914.

July 23—Austria-Hungary sends ultimatum to Serbia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.

Aug. 3—Congress appropriates \$250,000 for emergency relief of Americans in Europe.

Aug. 4—Germany declares war on Belgium.

Aug. 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.

Aug. 4—America issues proclamation of neutrality.

Aug. 4—France declares war on Germany.

Aug. 5—President Wilson offers to mediate between belligerent nations; appeals for peace.

Aug. 5—German-American cable cut.

Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

Aug. 7—Montenegro declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 9—Montenegro declares war on Germany.

Aug. 9—Serbia declares war on Germany.

Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

Aug. 14—German kaiser tells United States Ambassador Gerard that he is unable to accept president's offer of mediation; says neutrality of Belgium had to be violated on strategical grounds.

Aug. 15—Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 for use of American diplomatic and consular officers abroad to relieve American citizens.

Aug. 16—United States cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina arrive at Falmouth, England, with money for relief of stranded Americans.

Aug. 18—President Wilson appeals to citizens of United States to observe strict neutrality.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

Aug. 25—Belgian protests to the United States against throwing of bombs from German aircraft on Antwerp.

Aug. 27—Austria-Hungary declares war on Japan.

Aug. 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Belgium.

Sept. 4—Kaiser protests to President Wilson against alleged use by French of dum dum bullets.

Sept. 11—Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for expenses of American ambassadors and legations abroad representing various belligerents.

Sept. 16—Mission from Belgium appeals to President Wilson against alleged atrocities committed by Germans.

Oct. 22—American emergency war tax—increase in internal revenue tax—becomes a law.

Nov. 1—Rockefeller foundation announces that it will help Belgium relief work.

Nov. 3—Russia declares war on Turkey.

Nov. 5—Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.

Nov. 16—United States launch from cruiser Tennessee fired upon by Turks at Smyrna.

Nov. 25—Allies ask United States to help enforce neutrality of Ecuador and Colombia.

Dec. 24—Admiral von Tirpitz, chief of German navy, outlines possibilities of ruthless submarine war and asks: "What will America say?"

1915.

Jan. 18—Buckthorne plant of John A. Roebling, Trenton, N. J., engaged in work for allies; burns; loss \$1,500,000. Incendiarism suspected.

Jan. 19—Germany protests against American firms making hydro-aeroplanes for England on ground that they are war craft.

Jan. 22—Steamer *Wilhelmina*, loaded with foodstuffs for Hamburg, Germany, leaves New York; is seized by British; cargo declared contraband; after negotiations, \$430,000 is awarded owners.

Jan. 25—British cruiser *Farn* captured by German auxiliary cruiser *Karlsruhe*; sent to San Juan, P. R., where it is interned.

Jan. 28—German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* sinks American ship *William P. Frye* and brings its crew to American port.

Jan. 29—United States replies to Germany that hydro-aeroplanes cannot be considered war vessels.

Feb. 2—Attempt to blow up international railroad bridge between Vanceboro, Me., and New Brunswick, Canada, confessed by Werner Horn, German captain.

Feb. 4—Germany proclaims waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland to be war zone and says that on and after Feb. 18 "every enemy merchant ship found in said zone will be destroyed, it being not always possible to avert dangers that threaten crews and passengers. Even neutral ships are exposed to danger in war zone, as in view of misuse of neutral flags ordered Jan. 31 by British government and of accidents of naval war it cannot always be avoided to strike even neutral ships in attacks that are directed at enemy ships."

Feb. 10—United States replies to German proclamation, warning Germany that destruction of American vessels or loss of American life is an indefensible violation of neutral rights and that United States will hold Germany to strict accountability for all such acts.

Feb. 10—America protests to Great Britain against use of American flag by British ships when pursued by enemy.

Feb. 15—Congress starts investigation of interned ships of belligerents.

Feb. 16—Germany protests to the United States against British blockade; justifies its submarine campaign on ground of "starvation methods" of allies; says it is not the intention of Germany to destroy neutral lives and neutral property.

Feb. 19—American freight ship *Evelyn*, carrying cotton from New York to Bremen, strikes mine in North sea; one life lost.

Feb. 19—Great Britain explains that American flag was raised on liner *Lusitania* at request of American passengers and that this practice has been recognized heretofore as permissible in an emergency.

Feb. 20—United States sends identical notes to Great Britain and Germany asking that neutral vessels be not endangered; that no floating mines be turned loose; that no anchored mines be placed in high seas; that submarines be not used to attack merchantmen; that no neutrals be based on belligerent ships; that the nations agree that United States send foodstuffs to American agents in Germany for distribution to noncombatants.

Feb. 22—American ship *Carib* sunk at mouth of Ems river, Germany.

Feb. 27—Hamburg-American steamer *Dacia*, sold to Edward Breitung, an American, and loaded with cotton, bound for Rotterdam, taken by French to Brest.

March 1—Germany replies that it would be willing not to use floating mines; refuses to give up anchored mines; sets forth submarine is not to attack merchant ships except to visit and search; sets forth enemy is not to use neutral

- flag nor to arm its merchantmen; demands that raw material be passed in addition to food-stuffs, the plan for the distribution of which it says "is generally acceptable."
- March 1—France and Great Britain announce that in view of indiscriminate sinking of ships by Germany, allies will hold, detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy origin, destination and ownership.
- March 3—Congress creates coast guard and naval reserve.
- March 3—Bill providing for government ownership and operation of merchant vessels in foreign trade fails of passage in congress.
- March 4—Congress prohibits use of American waters as base for belligerent warships.
- March 5—United States asks limit to "radius of activity" of British warships in seizing neutral ships bound for Germany.
- March 6—Five men killed in two explosions in Du Pont powder plant at Haskell, N. H., manufacturing for allies.
- March 8—Charles Ruroede pleads guilty in New York to obtaining false passports for German reservists.
- March 10—German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich reaches Norfolk, Va., with crew of American ship William P. Frye, which it sank Feb. 28.
- March 14—France sends word that it will seize no neutral ship unless it carries contraband; neutral owner may sell contraband in French ports; if German owns cargo it will be sequestered until end of war.
- March 15—Great Britain reports order in council stopping all ships with commodities of any kind going to or from Germany.
- March 15—Great Britain replies to American note of Feb. 20 that it cannot consider acting on it since Germany will not abandon mine laying or submarine warfare. It protests against German acts affecting civilians in Belgium and northern France; mine laying on high seas; mistreatment of British prisoners of war; sinking of British merchantmen; bombardment of defenseless towns and air raids.
- March 27—American merchantman Falaba, 3,011 tons, sunk by submarine; one American life lost.
- March 30—United States issues protest against interference with its trade.
- March 31—The United States presents to Germany a claim for \$28,059 for sinking of the William P. Frye.
- April 1—Five men killed in explosion in plant of Equitable Powder company, Alton, Ill.
- April 2—American ship Greenbrier sunk by a mine immediately after leaving Bremen for New York.
- April 4—Germany protests that food shipments are not reaching her; since American war materials can reach only one group of belligerents she suggests an embargo on all war shipments.
- April 5—Germany offers to put the case of the William P. Frye up to prize court, to which the United States objects.
- April 8—German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned at Norfolk navy yard.
- April 21—United States replies to German protest against sending munitions that it would not be neutral if it abandoned trade.
- April 22—German embassy at Washington publishes warning in New York newspapers against passengers sailing on Lusitania.
- April 26—Kronprinz Wilhelm, German converted cruiser, interned.
- April 28—American oil tank steamer Cushing, bound from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, attacked near Antwerp by German aeroplane, which throws three bombs.
- May 1—American oil tank steamer Gulflight torpedoed by German submarine without warning off Scilly islands; three Americans dead.
- May 7—Cunard liner Lusitania, from New York to Liverpool, torpedoed off Irish coast by German submarine without warning; 114 American lives lost.
- May 12—Guncotton storehouse of Anderson Chemical company, Wallington, N. J., wrecked by explosion; three dead.
- May 13—United States sends first protest to Germany on sinking of Lusitania as not compatible with international law.
- May 22—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25—American ship Nebraskan, chartered to British White Star line, carrying coal for United States navy, damaged by a German submarine near Ireland.
- May 28—Germany defends sinking of Lusitania, asserting that it carried munitions and traveled too fast to be warned.
- June 8—William J. Bryan resigns as secretary of state.
- June 9—United States again asks Germany, in second Lusitania note, for assurances that American lives and property will be safeguarded in future.
- June 12—Bernhard Dernburg, German propaganda leader in America, who justified sinking of Lusitania in newspaper interview, departs for Germany via Norway because of his unpopularity.
- June 23—Robert Lansing, counselor of state department, made secretary of state.
- June 28—British mule ship Armenian sunk by German submarine; twenty Americans dead.
- June 29—Austria protests to the United States against shipment of munitions to allies; admits America's legal right, but insists action is not neutral, because part of belligerents are cut off from supply.
- July 2—Frank Holt (Erich Muenster) tries to blow up capitol at Washington as protest against making munitions; next day tries to kill J. P. Morgan; commits suicide in jail, July 6.
- July 7—Incendiary fire discovered in hold of transatlantic steamer Minnehaha; little damage.
- July 8—Germany promises that American ships in the prosecution of legal voyages will not be hindered; American lives on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.
- July 9—Cunard line steamship Orduna, carrying Americans, attacked off Irish coast by submarine with torpedo and shells without warning; uninjured.
- July 12—Germany declares attack on steamer Nebraskan was due to misunderstanding; expresses regret and promises compensation.
- July 13—Public disclosures prove attempts by German sympathizers in United States to destroy by bombs the following transatlantic vessels: Bankdale, Touraine, Devon City, Lord Erne, Cressington, Samland, Lord Devonshire, Kirkoswald and Strathgait.
- July 13—Mixing building of United Safety Powder company at Jefferson, Ky., wrecked; three killed.
- July 21—United States, in third Lusitania note, asks Germany to make reparation for lives lost and disavow act; declares that such another attack will be considered deliberately unfriendly.
- July 25—American ship Leelanaw, from Archangel to Belfast, loaded with flax, torpedoed off the Orkneys.
- July 31—British steamer Iberian, 5,223 tons, sunk; three Americans killed by shell fire; three wounded.
- Aug. 12—United States replies to Austria-Hungary that it is not violating neutrality in making munitions.
- Aug. 16—Five killed in explosion of Sinnamahoning (Pa.) plant of Atna Explosives company.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic, 15,801 tons, torpedoed; two Americans killed.
- Aug. 19—Germany regrets that any Americans lost their lives on Arabic.
- Aug. 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24—German Ambassador Bernstorff gives out interview in Washington saying loss of American lives on Arabic was "contrary to our intention."
- Aug. 28—Two Du Pont powder mills at Wilmington, Del., destroyed; two killed.
- Aug. 30—Shrapnel plant of E. J. Dodd company, Baltimore, Md., burned.

Aug. 30—Through discovery of letters carried by James J. F. Archibald and seized by English at Falmouth, United States learns that Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, ambassador of Austria-Hungary to United States, writes his superiors that he has plans under way to "disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem, Pa., and middle west, which, in opinion of German attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs expenditure of money involved." Other disclosures also made.

Sept. 1—Germany promises that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety to lives of noncombatants, provided that liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Sept. 4—Steamship Hesperian, 6,124 tons, torpedoed; one American killed.

Sept. 9—President Wilson asks recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador, on ground of Archibald disclosures.

Sept. 16—British "government condemns Chicago meats seized in four Norwegian ships as contraband; value \$15,000,000.

Sept. 19—Germany, after negotiation in case of the William P. Frye, agrees that amount of damage shall be settled by conference of experts and says submarines have been ordered not to destroy American merchantmen carrying conditional contraband.

Sept. 21—British house of commons makes public thirty-four letters and documents found on Archibald; two from German attache, Boy-Ed, and one from Von Papen, German captain.

Sept. 24—Austria-Hungary reiterates protests against America's making of munitions.

Oct. 5—Germany advises United States that commander of submarine which sank Arabic feared liner meant to ram him.

Oct. 12—Edith Cavell, English nurse, executed at Brussels in spite of protest of American legation.

Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.

Oct. 14—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 15—Russia and France declare war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 15—Six officers of German interned steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm break parole and escape in yacht.

Oct. 19—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 24—United States secret service men arrest Robert Fay, lieutenant in German army, and others in New York on charge of conspiring to destroy munitions ships by bombs; Fay, Walter Scholz and Paul Daeché found guilty May 8, 1916.

Nov. 7—Ancona, 8,210 tons, sunk by Austrian submarine; twenty-four Americans killed.

Nov. 8—German gunboat Geier interned in Honolulu with German steamer Locksun.

Nov. 10—Machine shop of Bethlehem Steel company, South Bethlehem, Pa., burned with loss of \$5,000,000.

Dec. 3—United States asks Germany to recall Capt. Boy-Ed, military attache, and Capt. von Papen for "improper activities in military and naval matters." Boy-Ed said to have handled \$750,000 for chartering ships to supply German raiders.

Dec. 3—United States steamer Communiapaw sunk.

Dec. 4—Karl Buentz, Adolf Hochmeister, George Koetter and Joseph Poppinghaus of the Hamburg-American line convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States by supplying German cruisers at sea.

Dec. 5—American oil tank ship Petrolite attacked.

Dec. 6—United States sends Austria note of protest against sinking of Ancona.

Dec. 7—President Wilson advocates preparedness in message to congress.

Dec. 23—Three German sympathizers indicted in New York for attempt to blow up the Welland canal.

Dec. 30—British liner Persia sunk by submarine; Robert N. McNeely, newly appointed consul of

United States at Aden, Arabia, killed; also Homer R. Salisbury, American missionary. 1916.

Jan. 6—Brindisi, Italian steamship, strikes mine; one American killed.

Jan. 7—Germany in official note promises submarine shall insure safety of crews and passengers; if accident prevents this, will make reparation; offers to pay indemnity for Americans lost on Lusitania.

Jan. 18—United States asks Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia and Italy to agree to certain restrictions to insure safety of non-combatants and their rights to travel in war zones.

Jan. 27—President Wilson begins speaking tour through country to advocate large volunteer army with reserve of 500,000.

Feb. 1—Appam, British steamer, captured at sea by German raider Moewe, reaches Norfolk, Va., in hands of German prize crew to be interned. British protest seizure and take question into courts; decision in favor of British rendered July 29, 1916.

Feb. 10—Lindley M. Garrison resigns as secretary of war as protest against volunteer army policy.

Feb. 10—Austria and Germany announce to United States that after Feb. 29 they will treat armed merchantmen as belligerent ships.

Feb. 17—Lusitania case regarded as settled; Germany agrees to warn liners, but objects to armament.

Feb. 24—President Wilson, in letter to Senator Stone, declares rights of Americans cannot be abridged or denied and that order to Americans to keep off armed merchantmen would be such denial.

March 3—Gore resolution declaring sinking of armed merchant vessel by submarine with loss of American life cause for war lost in senate.

March 7—House refuses to consider McMore resolution to warn all American citizens against traveling in armed ships.

March 9—One American injured in torpedoing of Norwegian bark Silius by German submarine.

March 10—Germany declares war on Portugal.

March 16—Dutch liner Tubantia, with Americans aboard, torpedoed without warning; British merchantman Berwindale, with four Americans aboard, torpedoed.

March 23—Allied nations reply to proposal of Jan. 18, asserting that in view of ruthless torpedoing of merchantmen they cannot accept plan proposed by United States.

March 24—French channel steamer Sussex torpedoed without warning; Americans injured. British merchantman Englishman torpedoed; one American killed.

March 25—United States makes public status of armed merchant vessels.

March 27—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank the Sussex.

March 27—British merchantman Manchester Engineer with Americans aboard sunk without warning by torpedo.

March 28—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank the Englishman.

March 29—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank Manchester Engineer.

March 31—Horst von der Goltz, alleged German spy, discloses plot to invade Canada, destroy Welland canal; admits enlisting Germans in Baltimore and elsewhere.

April 1—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank British steamer Eagle Point, with Americans aboard, on March 23.

April 1—United States asks Germany if her submarine sank British steamer Berwindale, with Americans aboard, on March 16.

April 11—Germany replies Berwindale tried to escape submarine; Englishman tried to escape; Manchester Engineer not established; Eagle Point tried to escape; Sussex sinking not yet traced to submarine.

April 18—United States furnishes proof that German submarine sank Sussex; threatens breach of diplomatic relations if similar sinking is repeated.

- April 19—President Wilson goes before congress to explain details of submarine controversy and warning to break relations.
- April 19—Government officers in New York seize papers of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Capt. von Papen; German ambassador asks for papers on ground of diplomatic immunity; government offers to give him any that he can identify as belonging to embassy.
- April 27—Congress increases the number of cadets admitted to West Point.
- May 4—Germany announces submarine commanders have received orders not to sink ships without warning and saving human lives, unless they offer resistance or attempt to escape.
- May 9—Germany in detailed statement declares all ships encountered by submarines will be dealt with according to international law; if neutral is damaged Germany will make reparation without recourse to a prize court or submit to international arbitration.
- May 13—New York holds first preparedness demonstration in country with 125,683 men in line.
- May 16—Batavier V., Dutch liner, sunk by mine; one American killed.
- June 3—Chicago preparedness demonstration with 130,214 men in line.
- June 3—Chamberlain army bill, providing for volunteer army and federalized national guard, becomes law.
- June 12—Congress appropriates \$200,000 for training national guard.
- July 1—Act drafting national guard into regular army becomes a law.
- July 10—German merchant submarine Deutschland arrives at Baltimore, Md., after 4,180 mile trip, to take on cargo.
- July 24—British government advises United States blockade need not be continuous to be binding.
- July 31—Dutch liner Konigin Wilhelmina, with American aboard, torpedoed.
- Aug. 22—Allies protest to United States against letting submarines use United States ports.
- Aug. 27—Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary. Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 28—Germany declares war on Roumania.
- Aug. 29—Act increasing navy becomes law; adds 157 ships; ten battle ships; six battle cruisers; ten scout cruisers; fifty destroyers; nine fleet submarines; fifty-nine regular submarines.
- Aug. 30—Turkey declares war on Roumania.
- Aug. 31—United States replies to allies that submarines are recognized as other warships; may use American ports for specified time.
- Sept. 2—British merchantman Kelvina, with twenty-eight Americans aboard, sunk by mine or torpedo.
- Sept. 7—Shipping board to encourage naval auxiliary formed.
- Sept. 8—Emergency revenue act becomes law; provides for special munitions tax, etc.
- Oct. 7—German war submarine, U-53, puts in at Newport, R. I.; on Oct. 8 it sinks Strathdene, British; West Point, British; Stephano, British; Bloomersdyk, Dutch, and Christian Knudsen, Norwegian. United States destroyers rescue survivors. Stephano had many Americans aboard returning from vacation in Newfoundland.
- Oct. 19—Aulenia, British merchantman, sunk without warning in English channel; twenty-one Americans aboard.
- Oct. 28—American ship Lanao sunk off Portsmouth by submarine.
- Oct. 28—British steamer Marina sunk without warning by German submarine; six Americans killed.
- Nov. 7—American steamer Columbian shelled and sunk by German submarine off Spanish coast.
- Nov. 16—Belgium asks United States to intervene in Berlin against deportation of Belgians to work in Germany.
- Nov. 26—American merchantman Ciernung sunk off Andalusia.
- Nov. 26—Germany refuses to give United States Consul Pike right to cross Germany from Warnemunde to Switzerland.
- Nov. 23—United States sends protest against deportations of Belgians to Germany.
- Dec. 4—Italian steamship Palermo, with twenty-five Americans aboard, sunk.
- Dec. 12—Germany sends formal note saying that it is ready for peace negotiations.
- Dec. 13—British ship Russian, with seventeen Americans aboard, sunk.
- Dec. 18—President Wilson addresses note to all belligerent powers, proposing that steps be taken to assure peace and that all powers state what they are fighting for.
- Dec. 30—Allies reply to United States, saying that as their objectives have not been reached in world war they cannot enter into peace negotiations with Germany.

1917.

- Jan. 11—Franz Bopp, German consul-general at San Francisco, and Baron George W. von Brincken, convicted of conspiring to injure American shipping, munitions plants, etc., and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
- Jan. 19—British steamer Yarrowdale sunk; seventy-two American seamen taken as prisoners to Germany.
- Jan. 19—Germany replies that entente reply to president's peace proposal leaves her nothing to do but to fight against "attempt to crush" her.
- Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses senate on a world league for peace; proposes a peace without victory.
- Jan. 31—Germany gives United States Ambassador Gerard in Berlin six hours' notice of opening of ruthless submarine warfare; declares ships will be sunk within specified zone around British isles whether neutral or not if submarine has not time to warn or allow men to escape.
- Feb. 3—In view of Germany's summary breaking of pledges regarding safety of neutrals in submarine zone. President Wilson breaks diplomatic relations and gives Ambassador Bernstorff his passports.
- Feb. 3—American merchantman Housatonic sunk by submarine.
- Feb. 4—Germany announces Americans taken on Yarrowdale will be released.
- Feb. 13—American merchantman Lyman M. Law sunk by German submarine.
- Feb. 21—Publication is made of intercepted note from German Foreign Secretary Zimmermann to German minister in Mexico City, dated Jan. 19, 1917, proposing alliance between Mexico, Japan and Germany and suggesting Mexico be paid by annexation of American southwestern states for co-operation with Germany.
- Feb. 26—British steamer Laconia sunk; five Americans killed.
- Feb. 25—Spanish embassy in Berlin informed men from Yarrowdale had been released. Men reached Switzerland March 11; complained of cruel treatment as prisoners of war.
- March 2—American merchantman Algonquin sunk by German submarine with shell fire and bombs; crew escapes.
- March—Dr. Chakrabarty, prominent in Indian independence movement, admits in New York getting \$60,000 from Wolf von Igel, German agent to start trouble in India.
- March 9—President Wilson orders navy department to arm American merchant vessels.
- March 9—President Wilson calls congress to meet in extraordinary session April 16.
- March 12—United States serves formal notice on neutrals of severance of relations with Germany and asks neutral support.
- March 14—China informs United States that she severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
- March 17—First armed American liner, St. Louis, leaves New York, carrying naval gun crew under decision of president allowing American ships to arm.
- March 18—Three American ships sunk by submarine—City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia; fifteen members of Vigilancia crew lost.
- March 21—President Wilson calls congress to meet April 2, instead of April 16; state department announces new Russian provisional government has been recognized.
- March 22—American oil ship Healdton, with cur-

go worth \$2,150,000, sunk by submarine; seven Americans killed.

March 22—Immense mass meeting in New York demands action against Germany; 12,000 pledge loyalty.

May 22—Capt. Franz Rintelen of German navy and two others convicted in New York of conspiracy to interfere with shipment of munitions.

March 24—Navy department lets contracts for twenty-four destroyers traveling thirty-five knots an hour, each to cost \$1,400,000.

March 24—President Wilson orders Brand Whitlock, United States minister, and all consuls in Belgium to leave.

March 25—President Wilson signs bill to increase navy personnel by 26,000 men to 87,000.

March 25—War department calls units of national guard in nine states and district of Columbia; 13,000 men.

March 26—War department calls 25,000 men.

March 29—The federal government calls on all government employees, totaling 600,000, to aid secret service department in detecting spies and plots.

April 1—American steamer *Aztec*, 3,722 tons, value \$500,000, sunk off Brest; twenty-eight

men, including Boatswain's Mate Eopoluel of United States naval guard, dead.

April 2—Six Germans convicted in New York of conspiracy to destroy munitions ships by bombs, among them the chief engineer of the German steamship *Friedrich der Grosse* and four assistant engineers.

April 2—The 65th congress meets in special session and President Wilson asks it to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, due to Germany's making war on this country.

April 4—American merchantman *Missourian*, left Genoa April 4, 4,981 tons, sunk without warning in Mediterranean.

April 4—Senate votes war resolution.

April 5—Disclosures made showing that an office for the issuance of fraudulent American passports to German reservists was maintained by Hans von Wedell and others under the supervision of Capt. von Papen and with the assistance of Wolf von Igel.

April 5—Belgian relief ship *Trevier*, 2,991 tons, carrying food to Belgians, torpedoed.

April 6—House votes war resolution.

April 6—War measure signed by President Wilson. Formal war proclamation is issued.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

(A more detailed chronology of the European war for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 will be found in the issues of the Almanac and Year-Book for 1915, 1916 and 1917.)

1914.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia; general mobilization begun.

Aug. 4—State of war between Great Britain and Germany is declared; Germany declares war on Belgium.

Aug. 8—Germans capture Liege.

Aug. 10—German troops enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany; Russians victorious in East Prussia.

Aug. 26—Large part of Louvain destroyed by Germans.

Aug. 28—British win naval battle near Helgoland.

Aug. 29—Germans inflict heavy defeat on Russians at Allenstein; Germans occupy Amiens.

Sept. 1—Germans win decisive victory at Tannenberg, East Prussia; cross the Marne in France.

Sept. 2—Lemberg captured by Russians; seat of French government transferred from Paris to Bordeaux.

Sept. 5—England, France and Russia sign compact not to conclude peace separately.

Sept. 6—Allies win battle of Marne.

Sept. 7—Germans retreat from the Marne; capture Maubeuge.

Sept. 7-10—Germans retreat to the Aisne.

Sept. 14—Battle of Aisne begins; pursuit by allies halted.

Sept. 15—First battle of Soissons fought.

Sept. 18—Germans bombard Reims and damage cathedral.

Sept. 19—Battle of Aisne develops into continuous trench fighting.

Sept. 20—Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl.

Sept. 22—British cruisers *Cressy*, *Aboukir* and *Hogue* torpedoed and sunk in the North sea.

Oct. 9-10—Germans capture Antwerp.

Oct. 12—Germans capture Ghent.

Oct. 20—Fighting along Yser river begins.

Oct. 24—Turkey begins war on Russia.

Nov. 1—British cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* sunk off coast of Chile.

Nov. 7—Tsingtao captured by Japanese.

Nov. 8—German cruiser *Emden* destroyed.

Dec. 2—German cruisers sunk near Falkland islands by British fleet.

Dec. 9—French government officials return to Paris.

Dec. 14—Belgrade recaptured by Serbians.

Dec. 17—Britain formally assumes a protectorate over Egypt.

Dec. 25—Italy occupies Avlona, Albania.

1915.

Jan. 1—British battle ship *Formidable* sunk.

Jan. 11—Heavy fighting northeast of Soissons.

Jan. 24—British win naval battle in North sea, sinking the German cruiser *Bluecher* and damaging two other cruisers.

Feb. 11—Germans evacuate Lodz.

Feb. 12—Germans drive Russians from positions in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners.

Feb. 19—British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts.

March 1—Premier Asquith announces blockade by allies of all German, Austrian and Turkish ports.

March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins.

March 14—German cruiser *Dresden* sunk.

March 18—British battle ships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and French battle ship *Bouvet* sunk in Dardanelles strait.

March 22—Fortress of Przemysl surrenders to Russians.

April 23—Germans force way across Ypres canal at Steenstraete and Het Sas.

May 2—Austro-Hungarian and German forces repulse Russians along the entire front of Malatow, Gorlice, Gromik and north of these places in West Galicia.

May 7—Liner *Lusitania* torpedoed and sunk by German submarine.

May 23—Italy formally declares war on Austria and orders mobilization of army.

June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Germans and Austrians.

June 22—Germans and Austrians capture Lemberg.

July 3—Tolmino falls into hands of Italians.

July 29—Warsaw evacuated; Lublin captured by Austrians.

Aug. 2—Germans occupy Mitau.

Aug. 3-9—Battle of Hooge.

Aug. 4—Germans occupy Warsaw.

Aug. 5—Ivangorod taken by Germans.

Aug. 6—British land at Suvla bay, Gallipoli.

Aug. 17—Germans capture Kovno.

Aug. 19-20—Germans take Novo Georgievsk.

Aug. 26—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.

Sept. 2—Germans capture Grodno.

Sept. 5—Grand Duke Nicholas sent to the Caucasus.

Sept. 8—Russians stop Germans at Tarnopol.

Sept. 19—Germans capture Vilna.

Sept. 20—Austrians and Germans begin drive on Serbia.

Sept. 25-30—Battle of the Champagne.

Oct. 9-10—Austro-Germans capture Belgrade.

Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed by Germans.
 Oct. 13—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
 Oct. 22—Bulgarians occupy Uskub.
 Nov. 7—Italian liner Ancona sunk.
 Nov. 22—British victory near Bagdad.
 Nov. 30—Bulgarians take Prizrend.
 Dec. 1—British retreat from near Bagdad.
 Dec. 8-9—Allies defeated in Macedonia.
 Dec. 15—Sir John Douglas Haig succeeds Sir John French.
 Dec. 27-30—Heavy Russian offensive in Galicia and Bessarabia.
 Dec. 30—Liner Persia sunk in Mediterranean.
 1916.
 Jan. 6—Russians capture Czartorysk.
 Jan. 8—British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded.
 Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula.
 Jan. 10—Austrians capture Mount Lovcen in Montenegro; predicted King Edward VII. sunk.
 Jan. 13—Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, captured by Austrians.
 Jan. 23—Scutari, capital of Albania, captured by Austrians.
 Feb. 15—Erzerum captured by the Russians.
 Feb. 21—Germans under crown prince begin attack on Verdun defenses.
 Feb. 26—Germans capture Fort Douaumont; French transport La Provence sunk.
 March 2—Bitlis captured by Russians.
 March 16—Admiral von Tirpitz resigns.
 March 24—Sussex torpedoed and sunk.
 April 5-7—Battle of St. Eloi.
 April 17—Trebizond captured by Russians.
 April 18—President Wilson sends final note to Germany.
 April 19—President Wilson explains diplomatic situation in speech before congress in joint session.
 April 24—Insurrection in Dublin.
 April 28—British force at Kut-el-Amara surrenders to the Turks.
 April 30—Irish insurrection suppressed.
 May 3—Several leaders of Irish revolt executed.
 May 15—Austrians begin offensive against Italians in Trentino.
 May 31—Great naval battle off Danish coast.
 June 3—Germans assail British at Ypres; Russians under Gen. Brussiloff begin successful offensive.
 June 5—Lord Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire.
 June 6—Italians stop enemy in Trentino.
 June 11—Russians capture Dubno.
 June 18—Russians capture Czernowitz.
 June 25—Gen. Brussiloff's army completes possession of Bukovina.
 July 1—Battle of Somme begins.
 July 25—Erzingan captured by the Russians.
 July 26—Pozières taken by British.
 July 27—British take Delville wood; Serbs begin attack on Bulgars in Macedonia.
 Aug. 2—French take Fleury.
 Aug. 3—Sir Roger Casement executed for treason.
 Aug. 5—British win victory north of Pozières.
 Aug. 9—Italians take Goritz by assault.
 Aug. 15—Russians capture Jablonitz.
 Aug. 18—Serbs capture Florina from Bulgars.
 Aug. 24—French take Maurepas.
 Aug. 27—Italy declares war against Germany.
 Aug. 28—Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 30—Roumanians take Kronstadt in Transylvania; Bulgars seize Drama.
 Sept. 2—Roumanians take Orsova and Hermannstadt.
 Sept. 3—Allies take Guilleumont and Clery.
 Sept. 7—Germans capture Tutrakan.
 Sept. 9—French recapture Fort Douaumont.
 Sept. 10—German-Bulgar forces take Silistria.
 Sept. 15—British take Fiers, Martinpich and Courcellette; French reach outskirts of Raucourt.
 Sept. 17—French take Vermandovillers and Berny.
 Sept. 25—British capture Morval and Les Boeufs.

Sept. 26—French and British take Combes; British take Thiepval and Guedecourt.
 Sept. 28—Venizelos proclaims provisional government in Greece; to aid allies.
 Sept. 30—Germans defeat Roumanians at Hermannstadt.
 Oct. 8—Germans recapture Kronstadt from Roumanians.
 Oct. 11—Germans defeat Roumanians in Alt valley and begin invasion of Roumania.
 Oct. 13—Italians win victory on Carso plateau.
 Oct. 23—Germans capture Constanza.
 Oct. 24—Germans take Predeal.
 Oct. 25—Germans capture Vulcan pass.
 Nov. 3—French recapture Fort Vaux.
 Nov. 12—French take all of Saillisel.
 Nov. 13—British win battle of Ancre.
 Nov. 19—Monastir taken by Serbs, French and Italians.
 Nov. 24—Germans capture Orsova and Turnu-Severin.
 Nov. 25—Venizelist provisional government in Greece declares war on Germany.
 Nov. 28—Seat of Roumanian government removed from Bukharest to Jassy.
 Dec. 3—Battle of Argesu won by Germans.
 Dec. 5—British cabinet resigns.
 Dec. 6—Bukharest occupied by German forces.
 Dec. 10—New British cabinet formed with David Lloyd George at its head.
 Dec. 11—Italian battle ship Regina Margherita sunk.
 Dec. 12—Germany proposes peace negotiations.
 Dec. 15—French recapture Vacherauville, Louvemont and Fort Hardaumont.
 Dec. 18—President Wilson sends note to belligerent nations asking them to make known their peace terms and to neutral nations suggesting that they support America's action.
 Dec. 27—Rimnik Sarat taken by Germans.
 Dec. 28—Germans reply to President Wilson saying a direct exchange of views would be best way to bring about peace; gives no terms.
 Dec. 29—Scandinavian countries express sympathy with President Wilson's suggestions.
 Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to Germany's peace proposal rejecting it as a war maneuver.
 1917.
 Jan. 1—British transport Ivernia sunk.
 Jan. 2—Germans complete conquest of Dobrogea.
 Jan. 5—Germans capture Braila.
 Jan. 7—Russians take offensive along Sereth river.
 Jan. 8—Germans capture Focsani fortress.
 Jan. 9—British battle ship Cornwallis sunk.
 Jan. 10—Allies make joint reply to President Wilson and give their peace terms.
 Jan. 11—German government issues note commenting on entente's reply of Dec. 30.
 Jan. 13—Arthur Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, sends note commenting on President Wilson's peace suggestions.
 Jan. 14—Galatz under bombardment; German attacks on Riga front fail.
 Jan. 15—Germans defeated on the Sereth river.
 Jan. 17—British advance on both sides of Ancre creek.
 Jan. 20—Germany defends deportation of Belgians; Russians routed at Nanesti.
 Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses United States senate on subject of world peace and the establishment of a league of nations.
 Jan. 23—Battle between British and German destroyers in North sea.
 Jan. 24—Bonar Law, chancellor of British exchequer, replies to President Wilson's senate address.
 Jan. 25-30—Fighting on Hill 304 and Mort Homme hill near Verdun.
 Jan. 26—Battles along the River Aa lost by Russians.
 Jan. 28—Russians win battle of Meste Canesi; British auxiliary steamer Laurentic sunk.
 Jan. 31—Ambassador Count von Bernstorff hands note to Secretary Lansing in Washington announcing the inauguration by Germany of an unrestricted submarine warfare on Feb. 1.

- Germany proclaims boundaries of blockade zones.
- Feb. 1—Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare.
- Feb. 3—President Wilson orders that Ambassador Count von Bernstorff be handed his passports, directs the withdrawal of Ambassador James W. Gerard and all American consuls from Germany and announces his action in a speech before congress; suggests to neutral countries that they follow America's example.
- Feb. 3—American steamer Housatonic torpedoed and sunk.
- Feb. 5—President Wilson forbids transfer of American ships to foreign registry; German ships interned at Manila seized.
- Feb. 7—United States senate indorses president's action in breaking with Germany; British capture Grandcourt; German ships interned in American ports found crippled by crews.
- Feb. 8—Germany detains Ambassador Gerard in Berlin; liner California torpedoed and sunk with loss of forty-one lives.
- Feb. 9—European neutrals decline to break with Germany; British take Sailly-Saillisel.
- Feb. 10—Swiss minister in Washington suggests reopening of negotiations; British capture German trenches in Somme sector.
- Feb. 12—American government declines to enter into new negotiations with Germany.
- Feb. 13—Ambassador Bernstorff sails for Germany via Halifax and Norway.
- Feb. 14—Scandinavian countries protest against German sea warfare.
- Feb. 15—Germans under crown prince take a mile and a half of French trenches between Reims and Verdun.
- Feb. 17—British troops capture enemy positions along a front of two miles on both sides of the Aisne.
- Feb. 18—Battle in Miramont region; entrance to New York harbor closed by steel net.
- Feb. 24—British take village of Petit Miramont and advance on a front of a mile; Germans withdraw under cover of fog.
- Feb. 25—"Hindenburg retreat" from Somme sector in full progress; British win at Sannaiyat on the Tigris; British take Serre and Butte de Warlencourt.
- Feb. 26—President Wilson appears before congress and asks authority to supply merchant ships with defensive arms and to employ other methods to protect American ships and citizens; British capture Kut-el-Amara.
- Feb. 27—British take Goncourt.
- Feb. 28—The Associated Press reveals German plot to bring Mexico and Japan in alliance against the United States; letter from the German secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, to the German minister to Mexico suggesting the plan published.
- March 1—President Wilson, at request of senate, confirms existence of German plot in Mexico; house grants president power to arm merchant ships.
- March 2—Germany announces that on March 1 the final limit of grace for sailing vessels on the Atlantic expired; Russians capture Hamadan.
- March 3—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admits authenticity of letter to German minister to Mexico suggesting alliance against the United States.
- March 4—Filibuster by Senator LaFollette and others prevents passage by senate of bill giving president power to arm ships; president rebukes senate for its lack of power to legislate.
- March 5—President Wilson inaugurated for second term in office; outlines American policy for foreign relations.
- March 6—British invade Palestine and capture Hebron; United States Supreme court decides Appam case in favor of owners.
- March 8—United States senate adopts cloture rule; Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin dies; French regain trenches in Champagne.
- March 9—President Wilson calls a special session of congress for April 16; issues orders for the arming of American merchant ships.
- March 10—Belgian relief steamer Storstad torpedoed.
- March 11—Successful revolution in Russia; British capture Bagdad; Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana.
- March 12—French capture Hill 185 in Champagne; state department in Washington gives formal notice of arming of American ships; American steamer Algonquin sunk without warning by German submarine; China breaks relations with Germany.
- March 13—Russians take Kermanshah in Persia.
- March 14—German chancellor promises reforms to Prussian diet.
- March 15—Extra session of United States senate ends; Czar Nicholas II. of Russia abdicates throne for himself and his son.
- March 16—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch renounces assumption of supreme power in Russia; British take St. Pierre Vaast wood; American steamer Vigilancia torpedoed with loss of fifteen lives.
- March 17—British take Bapaume; French take Roye; American ship City of Memphis sunk.
- March 18—British and French take Peronne, Chaules, Nesle and Noyon; make ten mile gain on seventy mile front; Germans destroy everything in abandoned territory; American ship Illinois sunk by submarine.
- March 19—American oil ship Healdton torpedoed with loss of a score of lives; French battle ship Danton torpedoed with loss of 296 men; British and French continue advance; Germans say retreat is for strategic purposes.
- March 20—French and British take a score of villages in their advance.
- March 21—President Wilson calls extra session of congress to begin April 2 instead of April 16; "state of war" admitted to exist.
- March 22—America recognizes new government in Russia.
- March 23—French troops reach vicinity of St. Quentin.
- March 24—Washington announces withdrawal of Minister Brand Whitlock and American relief workers from Belgium; constitutional party in Russia votes for republican form of government; Germany extends barred zone to Russian arctic waters.
- March 25—President Wilson calls part of national guard in the east into the national service for policing purposes.
- March 26—British defeat large force of Turks at Gaza, Palestine; President Wilson calls into federal service 20,000 guardsmen in eighteen central states.
- March 27—British advance towards Cambrai; French approach La Fere.
- March 29—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg makes speech in reichstag saying that blame will be on America if war comes.
- March 30—Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, in reichstag, explains his effort to embroil Mexico and Japan with the United States; German raider Seeadler sends captives to Rio Janeiro; President Wilson and cabinet decide that war with Germany is the only honorable recourse left to the United States.
- March 31—More national guard units mobilized in the United States.
- April 1—The Aztec, an armed American steamer, sunk by submarine; Russian armies invade Turkey from Persia.
- April 2—Special session of American congress opens; president in address asks that existence of a state of war with Germany be declared.
- April 3—Russian relief steamer Trever torpedoed.
- April 4—Senate passes war resolution; Germans attack Russians on Stokhod river; American steamship Missouri sunk in Mediterranean.
- April 5—Brazilian ship Parana sunk by submarine; British and Russian armies in Mesopotamia.
- April 6—House passes war resolution; president signs resolution and issues war proclamation; all American naval forces mobilized; German

vessels in American ports seized; Germans blow up their auxiliary cruiser Cormoran at Guam.

April 7—Cuba declares war on Germany; Panama declares that it will assist the United States in the defense of the Panama canal.

April 8—Austria-Hungary announces break in relations with the United States.

April 9—Canadians take Vimy ridge in great British offensive north and south of Arras; Austrian ships interned in American harbors seized; Chile announces it will remain neutral.

April 10—Brazil breaks off relations with Germany; Argentine government says it will support the United States; Eddystone ammunition plant explosion kills 125 persons.

April 11—Spanish steamer San Eugencia sunk; Costa Rica places its ports at disposal of the United States.

April 12—Bolivia breaks with Germany; Argentine ship Monte Protegido sunk by submarine.

April 13—Barred defense zones around American harbors proclaimed by president; Russian and German socialists dickering on peace terms; British drive Germans back on twelve-mile front near Loos.

April 14—House of representatives passes \$7,000,000,000 war loan bill without opposition; Paraguay expresses sympathy with the United States in the war with Germany; Uruguay condemns German submarine warfare and expresses sympathy with the United States.

April 15—Great French offensive between Soissons and Reims begins; President Wilson issues proclamation warning traitors; British transports Cameronia and Arcadian sunk with heavy loss of life.

April 16—French liner Sontay sunk with loss of forty-five lives.

April 17—Senate passes war loan bill unanimously; British hospital ships Donegal and Lanfranc sunk.

April 18—Germans driven out of six villages between Soissons and Reims.

April 19—American liner Mongolia sinks German U-boat; Nicaragua indorses entry of United States into war with Germany.

April 20—"America day" in Britain; special services held in St. Paul's cathedral; Berlin admits retirement to "Hindenburg line" in face of allied attacks; two German destroyers sunk off Dover.

April 21—Turkey breaks off relations with the United States; Balfour mission arrives in the United States; Belgian relief ship Ringhorn sunk.

April 22—British mission arrives in Washington; Americans closing missions in Turkey; "United States day" celebrated in Paris.

April 23—British begin new attack on Arras front; British capture Samara.

April 24—Joffre-Viviani French mission arrives in America; President Wilson signs big bond act.

April 25—Joffre-Viviani mission given ovation in Washington; president appoints Elihu Root head of mission to visit Russia.

April 26—Vacuum, American steamship, torpedoed, thirty lives lost; Britain withdraws shipping blacklist so far as concerns America.

April 27—Allied conference in Washington agrees on basic principles on which war is to be conducted.

April 28—Senate and house pass army draft bill; Guatemala severs relations with Germany; Secretary McAdoo announces that bond issue will be called "liberty loan of 1917."

April 29—French and British missions visit tomb of Washington; British take mile of German Oppy line.

April 30—Argentine congress adopts resolution in favor of strict neutrality; French take heights of Mont Carnillet and Haut Mont.

May 1—Strikes in munitions factories in Germany reported; censorship of cables out of the United States and telegrams to Mexico announced in Washington; Rene Viviani addresses United States senate.

May 2—Bonar Law says British national debt is \$19,270,000,000.

May 3—Canadians take Fresnoy; United States begins making large loans to allies; French mission received on floor of house.

May 4—American destroyers arrive in British waters and begin patrol work; Russian council of workmen and soldiers declares for peace without annexations or indemnities but sustains provisional government; British transport Transylvania sunk with loss of 413 lives.

May 5—Great Britain joins French in asking that American troops be sent to France at once; J. Balfour and members of British mission received in house of representatives; Marshal Joffre speaks in Chicago.

May 6—International socialists conferring on peace in Stockholm.

May 7—War department in Washington announces that nine regiments of engineers are to be organized and sent to France.

May 8—Germans regain Fresnoy; A. J. Balfour addresses United States senate.

May 9—Liberia ends relations with Germany.

May 10—Secretary Lansing says United States and allies will consider peace terms jointly.

May 11—Congress of Haiti refuses to declare war on Germany; President Wilson appoints mission to Russia.

May 12—British take approaches to Bullecourt.

May 13—Gen. Korniloff resigns Petrograd command because of interference with military discipline.

May 14—Espionage bill passes senate; village of Roex falls into hands of British.

May 15—German attempts to retake Bullecourt fail; Gen. Brussiloff resigns from Russian army.

May 16—British government suggests two plans for settling Irish question; British retake whole of Bullecourt.

May 17—First American Red Cross hospital unit arrives in England for service with the British in France; Honduras severs relations with Germany.

May 18—President Wilson orders the sending of a division of regulars to France under Maj. Gen. J. J. Pershing; announces that he will not sanction raising of volunteer troops by Theodore Roosevelt for service in Europe; issues proclamation fixing June 5 as date for the registry of men eligible for service under draft law; Italians storm Monte Vodice.

May 19—Nicaragua breaks off relations with Germany; Russian provisional government reorganized; President Wilson asks Herbert C. Hoover to take charge of food administration in America during the war.

May 20—German plot for world domination laid bare in Washington; two Chicago nurses killed by gun accident on ship bound for Europe; British gain another mile near Bullecourt.

May 21—Italian war mission arrives in America.

May 22—United States protests against holding of Americans in Germany; French mission to America arrives at Brest, France; Russian peasants seize lands and burn houses.

May 23—Viviani and Joffre receive great welcome in Paris; American medical unit received by King George; Italian forces win battle south of Castagnevizza road; United States refuses passports to Stockholm socialist conference; house passes war revenue bill calling for \$1,870,000,000.

May 24—Rear-Admiral Wm. S. Sims appointed vice admiral; plan of insurrection for Red Cross announced by Henry P. Davison.

May 25—German aircraft raid England, killing seventy-six persons and injuring 174; President Wilson designates June 13-25 as Red Cross week.

May 26—Italians storm second Austrian line on Carso plateau.

May 27-29—Italian offensive on Carso plateau continues.

May 28—Minister of Finance Shingarooff says Russia faces financial ruin on account of workmen's demands.

May 29—Brazilian deputies revoke declaration of neutrality.

May 30—German attack on French south of Mont Blond repulsed.

May 31—Austrian parliament convened; many ar-

- rests made of persons opposing operation of conscription law; house defeats press censorship law.
- June 1—British airmen bombard Zeebrugge and Ostend; split in provisional government in Russia.
- June 2—Root commission arrives in Russia; food bill passes senate; Prince Udine and Sig. Marconi address house of representatives.
- June 3—British socialists urge peace without annexations.
- June 4—British win battle near Cherisy.
- June 5—Military registration day under selective draft law in the United States; approximately 10,000,000 men registered.
- June 6—Lord Northcliffe appointed to represent Britain in America; British resume operations on Arras front.
- June 7—British begin great offensive at Messines, storming Wytschaede ridge and exploding great mines.
- June 8—Gen. Pershing with staff and clerical force reaches London; force of 100 American aviators reach France; Austrian officers enter Russian lines with peace offers; Germany breaks with republic of Haiti.
- June 9—President Wilson's note to Russia outlining American war aims made public.
- June 10—British gain more ground around Messines in Ypres region.
- June 11—American tank steamer Petrolite torpedoed; British take German trench system on mile front east of Messines ridge.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate his throne; men failing to register under draft law in America arrested.
- June 13—Gen. Pershing lands in France; German aeroplanes raid London, killing 157 persons and wounding 430.
- June 14—King Constantine leaves Greece; British take Turkish fort on Arabian coast of Red sea.
- June 15—Blockade of Greece is lifted.
- June 16—Italians capture Corno Cavento in the Trentino; Baglan war mission arrives in United States.
- June 17—Two Zeppelins raid British coast; one burned; Londoners demand reprisals for air raids; Germans attack French positions on the Chemin des Dames.
- June 18—Italians advance northeast of Jamiano.
- June 19—French repulse German attacks in the Champagne district; French expert aviators arrive to instruct American flyers; Vice-Admiral Sims appointed to take temporary charge of allied naval forces in Irish waters.
- June 20—Canadians capture trenches before Lens; Germans take part of French first line trenches near Vauxaillon; Italians capture positions on Monte Ortigara.
- June 21—French retake part of line lost at Vauxaillon; Italians explode mine in the Val Casteana Ampezzo sector and kill garrison.
- June 22—Belgian commission is received in the United States senate; house passes food control bill; Roumanian mission arrives in America; Germans pierce French salient on the Chemin des Dames front; Ellihu Root speaks to large gathering in Petrograd.
- June 23—Boris Bakhtieteff of Russian mission addresses house.
- June 24—French regain positions lost at Vauxaillon.
- June 25—President Wilson appoints exports council; Canadians take German first line trenches in front of Lens.
- June 26—Canadian troops take LaCoulotte; Venizelos becomes prime minister of Greece; severe report on Mesopotamian mission issued in London; Chairman Davison of Red Cross war council announces subscription of \$114,000,000 to war fund.
- June 27—American troops arrive in France; French cruiser Kleber sunk by mine; congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates in Russia declare against a separate peace; Baron Moncheur of Belgian mission received in house.
- June 28—Brazil revokes neutrality; heavy British attacks near Lens; Roumanian mission arrives in Washington.
- June 29—Greece severs relations with Germany and her allies.
- June 30—Russians open new offensive in Galicia; eighty-seven German ships seized in American ports turned over to shipping board for operation.
- July 1—Russians attack on eighteen-mile front in Galicia; heavy fighting around Avocourt hill.
- July 2—President promulgates rules for exemptions in draft; French victory in Czerny.
- July 3—Russian drive at Brzezany begins; artillery battle in Ypres salient.
- July 4—German offensive south of Laon fails; France celebrates July 4; American troops parade in Paris; German air raiders bombard Harwich.
- July 5—British attack near Ypres.
- July 6—Russians attack Turks at Sakkiz.
- July 7—German air raid on London kills and wounds many; President Wilson announces export embargo.
- July 8—German attack on the Chemin des Dames repulsed.
- July 9—President Wilson proclaims mobilization of national guard.
- July 10—Russians reach Halicz.
- July 11—Germans drive back British troops on the Belgian coast to the Yser, taking 1,250 prisoners; Italians occupy Dalino; President Wilson in address asks people to put patriotism above profit.
- July 12—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigns; Kalusz falls to the Russians.
- July 13—Reichstag refuses to consider war credits.
- July 14—Gen. Michaelis becomes German chancellor.
- July 17—Germans recapture Kalusz; four German merchant ships captured; French take German first and second lines northwest of Verdun.
- July 19—Finnish diet declares for independence; Germans fail to retake Vaulcerc plateau.
- July 20—Draft day in the United States; mutiny causes Russian defeat east of Lemberg; Germans repulsed on Casemates and Californie plateaus.
- July 22—Germans capture Tarnopol; Siam declares war on Germany.
- July 23—Kerensky appeals to Russian army for support.
- July 24—President Wilson accepts resignation of Gen. Goethals from shipping board; many units of Russian army refuse to fight, while the Germans sweep ahead.
- July 25—Allied conference begins in Paris; Germans take Stanislaw.
- July 26—Battle on Craonne plateau; death penalty restored in Russian army; German attack at Dixmude repulsed.
- July 27—German aeroplanes raid Harwich; United States shipping board reorganized; Germans take Czernowitz and Kolomea.
- July 28—More American troops arrive in France.
- July 30—Heavy artillery duel in Flanders; Norwegian mission arrives in Washington.
- July 31—British drive in Flanders begun, extending from Warneton to Dixmude.
- Aug. 1—Russians begin offensive in Galicia, but retreat in south; Germans retake St. Julien from British.
- Aug. 2—Germans advance in Bukovina.
- Aug. 3—Austrians take Czernowitz; Russians evacuate Kimpolung; changes made in Russian cabinet; United States shipping board decides to commandeer shipping in American yards; Root mission returns from Russia; premier and nearly whole of Russian cabinet resign; British recapture St. Julien.
- Aug. 5—Canadians advance on Lens; Kerensky returns to office; Germans occupy Vama.
- Aug. 6—Kerensky forms new cabinet.
- Aug. 7—Aberia declares war on Germany; Mackensen begins attack on Roumanians in Moldavia.
- Aug. 8—Canadian senate approves conscription; Russians fall back near the Sereth river.
- Aug. 9—Artillery duel renewed in Flanders; French advance south of Langemarck.
- Aug. 10—British drive Germans back on a two-

- mile front between Frezenberg and Ypres-Menin road; British take Westhoek ridge.
- Aug. 11—Henderson leaves British cabinet.
- Aug. 12—German aircraft raid English coast; Austro-Germans take Groesmi.
- Aug. 13—Japanese mission arrives in America.
- Aug. 14—China declares war on Germany and Austria-Hungary; British drive Germans over Steenbeke river.
- Aug. 15—Pope's peace appeal is published; Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 16—British and French gain on nine mile front east and north of Ypres; Germans make strong counterattacks on Hill 70; British take Langemark.
- Aug. 19—Germans wrecking St. Quentin; British make fresh gains near Ypres; Italians begin offensive on Isonzo.
- Aug. 20—French attack on both sides of Meuse in Verdun region, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme, Corbeaux wood, Camieres, Talou ridge, Hills 240 and 244, Mormont farm and 4,000 prisoners; fight witnessed by American officers.
- Aug. 21—Canadians take 2,000 yards of German trenches in outskirts of Lens; Italians capture positions between Covite and Selo.
- Aug. 22—German airplanes raid Dover, Margate and Ramsgate; British take strategic positions along Ypres-Menin road.
- Aug. 23—Japanese mission arrives in Washington; Russians evacuate Riga.
- Aug. 24—Italians take Monte Santo; French take Hill 304 near Verdun.
- Aug. 25—French take fortified positions near Bethincourt.
- Aug. 26—French take Beaumont wood from Germans; Britons win east of Margicourt; Japanese mission lays wreath on tomb of Washington.
- Aug. 27—General embargo on exports beginning.
- Aug. 30 proclaimed by the president; full aid to Russia pledged by President Wilson; reply of United States to pope's peace note sent.
- Aug. 28—Civilians flee from Trieste; Canadian conscription bill signed.
- Aug. 29—Italians gain complete control of Bainsizza plateau.
- Aug. 30—Viscount Ishii addresses the United States senate; president fixes price of wheat.
- Sept. 1—German troops appear on Carso front.
- Sept. 2—Germans cross the Dvina river south of Uskull.
- Sept. 3—Riga captured by the Germans; German planes raid Chatham, England, killing 107 sailors and wounding ninety-two.
- Sept. 4 and 5—German aeroplanes drop bombs on American hospital camp in France, killing five and wounding ten persons; Italians take Monte San Gabriele.
- Sept. 5—Viscount Ishii speaks in house of representatives; I. W. W. offices in many cities raided; first contingents (5 per cent) of national army go to training camps; German submarine bombards Scarborough.
- Sept. 6—French repulse German attacks at Czerny.
- Sept. 7—British forced back north of Frezenberg; American liner Minnehaha sunk.
- Sept. 8—State department reveals aid given by Sweden in German minister's plot in Buenos Aires to cause sinking of Argentine ships; French launch new offensive on right bank of the Meuse.
- Sept. 11—British carry a German trench near Villeret.
- Sept. 12—French take two lines of trenches in the Champagne, between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet.
- Sept. 13—State department reveals secret aid given by Swedish charge d'affaires in Mexico to Germany.
- Sept. 14—Premier Kerensky proclaims Russia a republic; Germans enter French trenches north of Camieries wood.
- Sept. 15—British advance east of Westhoek.
- Sept. 20—British advance along Ypres-Menin road to a depth of more than a mile and a half.
- Sept. 21—Secretary Lansing makes public Bernstorff note asking for money with which to bribe congress; replies of Germany and Austria-Hungary to Pope Benedict's peace note made public; Germans lose heavily in attack on Mont Haut.
- Sept. 24—Price of steel cut by agreement between manufacturers and war industries board; German aeroplanes and Zeppelins raid England, causing a number of casualties in London and elsewhere.
- Sept. 27-28—Germans repulsed in counterattacks east of Ypres.
- Sept. 28—British occupy Ramadie on the Euphrates.
- Sept. 30—German offensive at Tower Hamlets repulsed.
- Oct. 1—German air squadrons raid English coast towns.
- Oct. 4—British win on an eight mile front north of Langemark.
- Oct. 5—French repulse attacks on the Aisne.
- Oct. 6—Extra session of congress ends.
- Oct. 7—Uruguay severs relations with Germany.
- Oct. 9—British drive Germans from Poelcapelle; mutiny on German fleet made public.
- Oct. 10—French gain ground toward Houtholst wood.
- Oct. 13-17—Germans take island of Oesel.
- Oct. 15—Heavy fighting on Julian front.
- Oct. 16—United States destroyer Cassin damaged by torpedo; one life lost.
- Oct. 17—United States transport Antilles sunk; German raiders sink two British destroyers and eight merchantmen in North sea.
- Oct. 18—Germans capture Moon island.
- Oct. 19—British cruiser Orama sunk.
- Oct. 23—French capture Malmaison fort and four villages.
- Oct. 24—Big Austro-German drive against Italian front begun; part of Bainsizza plateau taken; Germans retreat from advanced Riga front.
- Oct. 25—French capture Pinon and Pagay Filain.
- Oct. 26—Italians evacuate Bainsizza plateau; British take Bellevue spur.
- Oct. 27—Austrian and German troops advance through Julian Alps; 2d Italian army defeated; announcement made that American troops are in French trenches for practice.
- Oct. 28—German-Austrian forces take Monte Santo, Goritz and Cividale; allies in Flanders capture Mercken peninsula; United States transport Finland torpedoed, but returns to port; nine men killed.
- Oct. 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to the Tagliamento river.
- Oct. 30—Germans and Austrians take Udine; British capture Passchendaele village, but are driven out.
- Nov. 1—Germans advance southeastward from Udine; British take Beersheba.
- Nov. 2—American steamship Rochester torpedoed and sunk; Germans retreat from part of the Chemin des Dames; Italians abandon eastern bank of the Tagliamento river.
- Nov. 3—Three Americans killed, eleven wounded and eleven captured by German trench raiding party; British attack Gaza; French make advance in Chemin des Dames district.
- Nov. 4—French advance along Allette river; British advance up the Tigris.
- Nov. 5—Austro-German forces cross the middle Tagliamento river; patrol boat Alcedo torpedoed and sunk.
- Nov. 6—Italians abandon the Tagliamento line.
- Nov. 7—Austro-Germans reach the Livenza river; British take Gaza.
- Nov. 8—Austro-German forces cross the Livenza river and outflank the Italians.
- Nov. 9—Gen. Armando Diaz made commander-in-chief of Italian army in place of Gen. Cadorna; Italians make stand on the Piave river; inter-allied military council formed.
- Nov. 10—Italians yield the east bank of the Piave river; Germans make fruitless attacks on Verdun positions; British complete conquest of Passchendaele ridge; British take Asklon.
- Nov. 11—Austro-Germans take Belluno, the Vidor bridgehead and attack Italian positions in the Sette Comuni plateau.
- Nov. 12—Germans and Austrians advance down the Piave to Feltre.
- Nov. 13—Austrians cross the Piave at Zenson.

Nov. 14—Americans ambush German patrol on French front; Austro-Germans occupy Primoland and Feltre.
 Nov. 15—Italians hold their positions on the Piave river; British take junction of Beersheba-Damascus railway.
 Nov. 16—Italians flood lands near Venice to stop advance of enemy.
 Nov. 17-18—Italians repulse attempts of enemy to cross the Piave.
 Nov. 18—British take Jaffa.
 Nov. 19—Italians attack on Asiago plateau; United States destroyer Chauncey sunk in collision.
 Nov. 20—Italians repulse attacks at Monfenera; Gen. Haig starts drive on Somme front.
 Nov. 21—British under Gen. Byng take Germans by surprise in Cambrai region, advancing five miles and taking thousands of prisoners; German attacks in Monte Grappa region stopped by Italians.
 Nov. 22—Germans retake Fontaine Notre Dame from British.
 Nov. 23—Battle of Cambrai continues; German emissaries sent to parley with Russian peace faction.
 Nov. 24—Secret Russian treaties published; British occupy Bourlon wood.
 Nov. 25—French attack near Verdun.
 Nov. 26—British advance near Jerusalem; French and British infantry re-enforcements reach Italian lines.
 Nov. 27—Italians repulse attacks in the upper Brenta valley; allied war conference assembles in Paris.
 Nov. 28—Armistice negotiations begun with Germany by bolsheviks; conference of Scandinavian rulers held at Christiania, Norway.
 Nov. 29—German reichstag reassembles; Lord Landsdowne urges peace negotiations.
 Nov. 30—The Germans in a determined attack drive the British back from their positions for

a distance of about two miles, nearly to the Bapaume-Cambrai road; at the south end of the new British front the Germans advance through Gonnelleu to Gouzeaucourt; later the British retake Gouzeaucourt and LaVaqueerie.
 Dec. 1—British succeed in regaining nearly a mile of the front lost near Gouzeaucourt; several American engineers killed in German attack.
 Dec. 2—Austro-Germans attack on lower Piave, but make no headway; British withdraw from Masnières.
 Dec. 3—London announces officially that "East Africa has been completely cleared of the enemy"; every German colony is now occupied by allied forces; armistice arranged between Russians and Germans; congress reopens.
 Dec. 4—President Wilson asks congress to declare war on Austria-Hungary; Gen. Dukhoni killed by bolsheviks at Mohilev.
 Dec. 5—Teutons launch new offensive on Asiago plateau; German auxiliary cruiser Bothnia sunk by mine.
 Dec. 6—Great disaster caused at Halifax by explosion of munitions ship; British give Bourlon salient; United States destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed and sunk.
 Dec. 7—Congress passes resolution declaring state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary; Austrians make gains on the Asiago plateau; Roumania forced to join Russia in peace parley.
 Dec. 8—Government in Portugal overthrown by revolution.
 Dec. 9—Gen. Kaledines begins revolt against Russian bolsheviks; Italians check foe on Asiago plateau.
 Dec. 10—Capture of Jerusalem by British under Gen. Allenby announced.
 Dec. 11—Gen. Allenby formally enters Jerusalem; Japanese troops occupy terminal at Vladivostok.
 Dec. 12—German mass attacks near Cambrai gain 500 yards of British trenches.

COST OF OTHER WARS.

Dates	Countries engaged.	Cost.
1793-1815	England and France.....	\$6,250,000,000
1812-1815	France and Russia.....	450,625,000
1828	Russia and Turkey.....	100,000,000
1830-1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war).....	250,000,000
1830-1847	France and Algeria.....	190,000,000
1848	Revolts in Europe.....	50,000,000
1854-1856	England.....	371,000,000
	France.....	332,000,000
	Sardinia and Turkey.....	128,000,000
	Austria.....	68,600,000
	Russia.....	800,000,000
1859	France.....	75,000,000
	Austria.....	127,000,000
	Italy.....	51,000,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia and Austria.....	36,000,000
1866	Prussia and Austria.....	330,000,000
1864-1870	Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay.....	240,000,000
1865-1866	France and Mexico.....	65,000,000
1870-1871	Germany.....	954,400,000
	France.....	1,580,000,000
1876-1877	Russia.....	806,547,489
	Turkey.....	403,273,745
1900-1901	Transvaal Republic and England.....	1,000,100,000
1904-1905	Russia and Japan.....	2,500,000,000
Expense of wars, 1793-1860.....		9,243,225,000
Expense of wars, 1861-1910.....		14,080,321,240
Total.....		23,323,546,240
The cost of the Balkan wars.....		1,264,000,000

AMERICAN WARS.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEB. 17, 1815.			
Year.	Total.	Army.	Navy.
1812.....	\$20,280,000	\$11,817,000	\$3,959,000
1813.....	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,448,000
1814.....	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815.....	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APRIL 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

Year.	Total.	Army.	Navy.
1846.....	\$27,261,000	\$10,413,000	\$6,455,000
1847.....	35,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848.....	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849.....	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

1860.....	\$63,201,000	\$16,472,000	\$11,514,000
1861.....	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862.....	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863.....	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864.....	864,968,900	690,591,000	85,705,000
1865.....	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APRIL 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898.

1897.....	\$365,774,000	\$48,950,000	\$34,561,000
1898.....	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899.....	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900.....	487,713,000	134,774,000	55,963,000

The sum of the expenditures of the army and navy do not equal the total given above. The difference was used for other government expenses connected with the war.

AMERICAN AND SWISS NEUTRALITY.

Under instructions from the department of state, the charge d'affaires at Bern presented to the Swiss government the following memorandum Dec. 10, 1917:

"In view of the presence of American forces in Europe engaged in the prosecution of the war against the imperial German government, the government of the United States deems it appropriate to announce for the assurance of the Swiss confederation and in harmony with the attitude of the cobelligerents of the United States in Europe, that the United States will not fail to observe the principle of neutrality applicable to Switzerland and the inviolability of its territory, so long as the neutrality of Switzerland is maintained by the confederation and respected by the enemy."

ALCOHOLIC CONTENT OF MALT LIQUORS LIMITED.

The following proclamation was issued by President Wilson Dec. 8, 1917:

"Whereas under and by virtue of an act of congress entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel,' approved by the president on Aug. 10, 1917, it is provided in section 15, among other things, as follows:

"Whenever the president shall find that limitation, regulation or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor, is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the president and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, by virtue of

the powers conferred on me by said act of congress, do hereby find and determine that the national security and defense will be subserved by the limitation of the amount of foods, fruits, food materials and feeds used in the production of malt liquor, and by reduction of the alcoholic content of malt liquor produced in the United States. And by this proclamation I prescribe and give public notice that on and after Jan. 1, 1918, the total amount of foods, fruits, food materials, and feeds used by any person in the production of malt liquor shall not exceed 70 per cent of the average consumption of any such foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of such malt liquor by such person during the period from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 1, 1918, the unit of time to be fixed by regulation; and that on and after Jan. 1, 1918, no malt liquor except ale and porter shall be produced in the United States containing more than 2 1/4 per cent of alcohol by weight.

"No person shall, after Jan. 1, 1918, use any foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt liquor unless he secures a license so to do to be issued by the commissioner of internal revenue, and complies with rules and regulations to be hereafter promulgated governing the production of such liquor and the alcoholic content thereof; and no person shall import any such liquor except under license to be issued by the division of customs, treasury department, and in compliance with any rules and regulations governing the importation of such liquors which may be promulgated."

CABINET CHANGES.

Spencer Churchill became minister of munitions and Edwin S. Montagu was made secretary for India. Carson became a member of the war cabinet without portfolio. On Aug. 13 George Nicoll Barnes was made minister of labor in succession to Arthur Henderson.

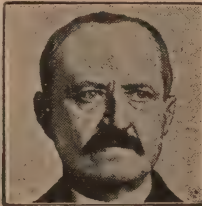
On March 17 the French cabinet, headed by Premier Briand, resigned, and a new one, with Alexander Ribot at its head, was formed. In September the Ribot cabinet gave way to one headed by Paul Painlevé, and Nov. 13 this ministry was succeeded by another under the leadership of Georges Clemenceau.

In Germany the question of peace, Prussian electoral reforms and other interior politics led to several important changes in cabinet officials. On July 14 Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and was succeeded by Dr. George Michaelis. On Aug. 6 there was another shakeup, when Dr. Zimmermann was succeeded as secretary of foreign affairs by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann. Oct. 30 Count von Hertling, the Bavarian prime minister, was made imperial chancellor.

There were changes in the cabinet of Italy, the latest being on Oct. 30, after the disaster to Gen. Cadorna's armies in the north. Prof. Vittorio Orlando was then made premier.



American Press Association.
PAUL PAINLEVÉ.



International Film Service.
GEORGE MICHAELIS.

Cabinet crises in Europe were numerous in 1917, nearly all the belligerent countries seeing one or more changes. Premier Lloyd George remained at the helm in Britain, though there were a number of resignations and appointments. J. Austen Chamberlain resigned from his post as secretary for India July 12. Sir Edward Carson relinquished his post as first lord of the admiralty July 17 and was succeeded by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes. At the same time Winston

MESSAGE TO ROUMANIA.

To encourage Roumania, which was placed in a difficult position by the action of the bolshevik government in Russia, President Wilson cabled the following message to King Ferdinand Dec. 1, 1917:

"The people of the United States have watched with feelings of warmest sympathy and admiration the courageous struggle of your majesty and the people of Roumania to preserve from the domination of German militarism their national integrity and freedom. The government of the United States is determined to continue to assist Roumania in the struggle.

"At the same time I wish to assure your majesty that the United States will support Roumania after the war to the best of its ability, and that in any final negotiations for peace it will use its constant efforts to see to it that the integrity of Roumania as a free and independent nation is adequately safeguarded."

SHIP INSURANCE RATES REDUCED.

On Nov. 23, 1917, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced that the rates of insurance of the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury department on all American steamers and cargoes traversing the war zone were reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.

This was the second reduction of these insurance rates, the first being on Oct. 6, 1917, when the rate was reduced from 6 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent.

The new reduction was made for the same reason as the first—that is, because of a corresponding decrease in the risk involved in traversing the war zone.

This was official recognition of the fact that after the American destroyers and other war vessels went on duty in the war zone the danger from enemy submarines had greatly decreased. The decrease from 6 1/2 per cent to 4 per cent is approximately 40 per cent and speaks convincingly of the efficiency of the American navy.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The attorney-general in his annual report to congress in December, 1917, devoted much space to conditions growing out of the war and to the activities of the department of justice both before and following the entrance of the United States into the conflict. On the subject of new legislation the attorney-general said:

"Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense a willful violation of the presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies promulgated under section 467 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishment. I recommend the passage of a law conferring on the president power to regulate or provide for the regulation of the entry and departure of all persons, both citizens and aliens, to and from the United States and its possessions during a state of war.

"The abnormal economic conditions resulting from the world war have brought about substantial increases in the prices of practically every commodity in consequence of which a large number of complaints have been made of alleged violations of the antitrust laws.

"In dealing with these complaints there are two broad limitations upon the powers of this department under the antitrust laws:

"First, Increases in prices, brought about not by agreement, conspiracy or monopoly, but by a common selfish impulse of traders to take advantage of the extraordinary condition of the times, are not punishable under the antitrust laws, no matter how completely lacking in economic justification, no matter how extortionate.

"Second, Sales of commodities by retailers to consumers in the various cities and communities generally fall outside the field of interstate commerce and therefore are not within reach of the federal antitrust laws.

"Within these limitations the department of justice has brought to bear its full energy. In addition, a special legal and investigating force was organized for this single purpose.

"As a result of this investigation several prosecutions have been instituted and the department is still continuing its efforts, although the situation has been to some extent changed by the enactment of the food and fuel control act and the organization of the food and fuel administrations with power to fix prices in some cases and otherwise control markets—a power which is now being actively exercised.

WAR MUNITIONS CASES.

"There have been two prosecutions of conspiracies to restrain, prevent and hinder the foreign commerce of the United States in munitions of war.

"One, in the northern district of California, was against Franz Bopp, German consul-general at San Francisco, and several others. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Four of them, including Bopp, were sentenced to pay fines of \$5,000 each, in addition.

"The second case, in the southern district of New York, was against Von Rintelen, Martin, Lamar, Buchanan, Taylor, Fowler, Schulteis and Monnett. The jury found Von Rintelen, Lamar and Martin guilty, and each was sentenced to imprisonment for one year. There was a disagreement as to Buchanan, Fowler, Taylor and Schulteis. The indictment was dismissed as to Monnett.

"Vigorous prosecution has been made of all cases involving violations of our neutrality and German criminal activities in this country in connection with the European war. In every such case tried, the government has secured a conviction of at least some of the defendants. This should serve to discourage attempts of foreign sympathizers to use this country as a base for illegal operations designed to attack another country with which the United States is at peace.

"Immediately upon the receipt by the government of the German submarine note of Jan. 31, 1917, this department was called upon to deal with many problems relating to the German merchant ships in ports of the United States and

the activities of German spies and other agents and sympathizers.

"On Feb. 2, 1917, in anticipation of attempts at violence by German sympathizers, United States attorneys were instructed by wire 'to take prompt measures to locate and prosecute, so far as federal law can reach them, all persons who may attempt to engage in activities detrimental to the United States in connection with the foreign situation.'

"On the same day telegrams were sent to United States attorneys at all ports where German ships were lying, instructing them, acting with the marshals and collectors of customs and other officials, to take prompt measures against the attempt at destruction or sinking or escape of such ships by their crews.

"Plans were considered for co-operating with local authorities in the protection of danger points.

"Over a week before the declaration by congress of a state of war with Germany the department took precautions to call upon all United States attorneys and marshals, and through them local prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs, to be on their guard and to co-operate in detecting and preventing hostile acts.

"On March 27, 1917, letters of instruction to use special vigilance were sent to the United States attorneys and marshals.

ARREST OF ALIEN ENEMIES.

"The problem of dealing with alien enemies resident in the United States received long and careful consideration, and plans were prepared for registration and internment, if such steps should become necessary.

"Meanwhile, prior to the passage of the joint resolution of congress of April 6, 1917, elaborate preparation was made for the arrest of upward of sixty-three alien enemies, whom past investigation had shown to constitute a danger to the peace and safety of the United States if allowed to remain at large. These arrests were made immediately after the president issued his proclamation. The long lists of other Germans and German sympathizers which had been accumulated in the department files as a result of its investigations since August, 1914, were classified, and the more dangerous alien enemies of these were subsequently interned under the president's proclamation from time to time as circumstances necessitated or made advisable.

"Some of those interned have been paroled with the necessary bonds and restrictions. There have been 295 arrests of alien enemies under the president's proclamation up to June 30, 1917. (Up to Oct. 30 there have been 895.)

WAR LEGISLATION.

"During February, 1917, the department was asked for advice in reference to the so called espionage bill, which was passed by the senate Feb. 20. This bill was framed by combining the various bills as to foreign relations and neutral obligations of the United States, which had been recommended by the attorney-general in May, 1916, and which, with the reasons for their adoption, are set forth at length in his last annual report. To these bills was added an espionage measure.

"The department has also been called on for many services in connection with drafting war legislation and presidential proclamations, notably parts of the naval appropriation act, the joint resolution of May 12, 1917, for the taking over of German ships, and the act of May 7, 1917, amending the foreign enlistment law.

"Following the passage of the act of May 8, 1917, for raising a national army, and prior to June 5—the day of registration thereunder—preparations were made to see to it that persons failing to register or aiding others in such failure should be vigorously prosecuted. After June 5 such prosecutions were at once instituted in all cases justifying it, and in certain extreme cases—which were happily sporadic—prosecutions were instituted under section 6 of the penal code for forcibly obstructing the execution of a law of the United States. The fact that the cases were

carefully investigated before proceedings were taken and that none but proper ones were prosecuted is shown by the very large proportion of convictions in those cases which it was found necessary to bring to trial.

DISLOYAL PERSONS PUNISHED.

"A number of prosecutions have been instituted against persons charged with circulating newspapers and pamphlets and making speeches with intent to obstruct the recruiting and enlisting of men for the national army. The care used by the department in its desire to do nothing to interfere with the legitimate exercise of the right of free speech is shown by the fact that in practically every case convictions were secured and substantial sentences imposed. In one instance the convicted defendant was sentenced to serve twenty years in the penitentiary. Other cases of conviction have carried sentences of from one to six years, and apparently the courts have treated the offense, when established, as serious and consequently meriting severe punishment.

"In view of the helpful legislation completed at the last session of congress, the government's hands have been materially strengthened so that it now has power to deal with disturbing malcontents.

Concerning the bureau of investigation the attorney-general said:

"As the work increased and the probability that this country would be drawn into the war became more certain, the department encouraged the organization of various local volunteer citizens' committees for the purpose of being on the lookout for disloyal or enemy activities and the presentation of such matters to the proper officials. These volunteer associations have rendered very great assistance. One of them in particular, which is nationwide in scope and

which is known as the American Protective League, has proved to be invaluable, and constitutes a most important auxiliary and reserve force for the bureau of investigation."

RESTRICTIONS ON AUSTRIANS.

The following statement was issued Dec. 12, 1917, by the attorney-general:

"The proclamation issued by the president today proclaims a state of war existing between this country and Austria-Hungary, calls upon all citizens to perform their duty, warns subjects of the enemy to conform to our laws and enjoins upon American citizens the duty of treating subjects of the enemy who remain loyal to the United States with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

"This proclamation differs from the preceding proclamation relating to the subjects of the German empire in that, while it authorizes the arrest and internment of any subjects of the dual empire whose conduct may be a menace to the safety of the country, the only restrictions which it contains are prohibitions against either entering or leaving the United States without first obtaining permission.

"Many subjects of Austria-Hungary have already demonstrated their strong loyalty to this country by their faithfulness in industrial work, their organization of recruiting committees and in service with our armies. For the present, therefore, no restrictions will be placed upon the movements of subjects of Austria-Hungary. They are not subject to the restrictions of the previous proclamations relating to German enemy aliens; they will be permitted to reside and labor in prohibited areas and to travel freely without molestation. Only those who are dangerous or disloyal are subject to arrest."

LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

The League for National Unity was organized at a final meeting in Washington Monday, Oct. 8, for the following purpose:

"To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

The officers elected were as follows: Honorary chairman, his eminence James Cardinal Gibbons; honorary chairman, Frank Mason North. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America: chairman, Theo. N. Vail, president American Telephone and Telegraph company; vice-chairmen, Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Charles A. Barrett, president Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union in America; George Pope, president National Association of Manufacturers; director, Ralph M. Easley, chairman National Civic Federation; secretary, D. L. Cease, editor Railway Trainmen's Journal; treasurer, Otto H. Kahn, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Executive Committee—James M. Beck, 55 Wall street; Warren S. Stone, grand chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Oliver Wilson, grand master National Grange; Walter George Smith, president American Bar association; William R. Wilcox, chairman republican national committee; Vance McCormick, chairman democratic national committee; Robert E. Speer, chairman war time commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Col. P. H. Callahan, chairman committee on war activities, Knights of Columbus; Alfred E. Marling, chairman international committee of Young Men's Christian association; Rev. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi Free Synagogue; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, women's committee Council of National Defense; Emerson McMillin, president World Court league; V. Everitt Macy, president National Civic Federation; William English Walling, Greenwich, Conn.; George Wharton Pepper, president national committee of patriotic and defense societies; Dr. R. H.

Gerard, president National Fraternal Congress of America; William H. Ingersoll, National Association of Advertising Clubs.

The following declaration of principles was adopted:

In an hour when our nation is fighting for the principles upon which it was founded; in an hour when free institutions and the hopes of humanity are at stake, we hold it the duty of every American to take his place on the firing line of public opinion.

It is not a time for old prejudices or academic discussion as to past differences. Those who are not now for America are against America.

Our cause is just. We took up the sword only when international law and ancient rights were set at naught, and when our forbearance had been exhausted by persistent deception and broken pledges.

Our aims are explicit, our purposes unsoiled by any selfishness. We defend the sanctities of life, the fundamental decencies of civilization. We fight for a just and durable peace and that the rule of reason shall be restored to the community of nations.

In this crisis the unity of the American people must not be impaired by the voices of dissension or sedition.

Agitation for a premature peace is seditious when its object is to weaken the determination of America to see the war through to a conclusive vindication of the principles for which we have taken up arms.

The war we are waging is a war against war, and its sacrifices must not be nullified by any truce or armistice that means no more than a breathing spell for the enemy.

We believe in the wise purpose of the president not to negotiate a peace with any irresponsible and autocratic dynasty.

We approve the action of the national government in dispatching an expeditionary force to the land of Lafayette and Rochambeau. Either we fight the enemy on foreign soil, shoulder to shoulder with comrades in arms, or we fight on our own soil, backs against our homes, and alone.

While this war lasts the cause of the allies

is our cause, their defeat our defeat, and concert of action and unity in spirit between them and us are essential to final victory. We therefore deprecate the exaggeration of old national prejudices—often stimulated by German propaganda—and nothing is more important than the clear understanding that those who in this crisis attack our present allies attack America.

We are organized in the interests of a national accord that rises high above any previous division of party, race, creed and circumstance.

We believe that this is the critical and fateful hour for America and for civilization. To lose now is to lose for many generations. The peril is great and requires our highest endeavors. If defeat comes to us through any weakness, Germany, whose purposes for worldwide domination are now revealed, might draw to itself, as a magnet does the filings, the residuum of world power and this would affect the standing and the independence of America.

We not only accept but heartily approve the decision reached by the president and congress of the United States to declare war against the common enemy of the free nations, and as loyal citizens of the United States we pledge to the president and the government our undivided support to the very end.

WOMEN LEADERS IN DEFENSE WORK.

Following is a complete list of state chairmen named by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense:

Alabama—Mrs. James F. Hooper, Selma.
 Arizona—Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill, 701 North Central avenue, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Mrs. Joseph Frauenthal, Conway.
 California—Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, 719 South Hill street, Los Angeles.
 Colorado—Mrs. W. H. Kistler, room 39, State House, Denver.
 Connecticut—Miss Caroline Runtz-Rees, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich.
 Delaware—Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1328 Massachusetts avenue.
 Florida—Mrs. William Hocker, Ocala.
 Idaho—Mrs. Samuel N. Hays, 612 Franklin street, Boise.
 Georgia—Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, 552 Peachtree street, Atlanta.
 Illinois—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 120 West Adams street, Chicago.
 Indiana—Mrs. Carolyn Fairbanks, 310 West Berry street, Fort Wayne.
 Iowa—Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, Webster City.
 Kansas—Mrs. David A. Mulvaney, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville.
 Louisiana—Miss Hilda Phelps, New Orleans.
 Maine—Mrs. Frederick H. Abbott, Saco.
 Massachusetts—Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, State House, Boston.
 Maryland—Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, 522 Park avenue, Baltimore.
 Minnesota—Mrs. T. G. Winter, 2617 Dean building, Minneapolis.
 Michigan—Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo.
 Mississippi—Mrs. Edward McGehee, Como.
 Missouri—Mrs. B. F. Bush, 905 Locust street, St. Louis.
 Montana—Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson, Missoula.
 Nebraska—Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova, 105 Mechanical Arts hall, State university, Lincoln.
 Nevada—Mrs. P. Buckner Ellis, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth.
 New Jersey—Mrs. Charles W. Stockton, Ridge-wood.
 New Mexico—Mrs. Washington E. Lindsey, Santa Fe.
 New York—Mrs. William Grant Brown, Hotel Astor, 2350 Broadway.
 North Carolina—Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Charlotte.
 North Dakota—Mrs. H. G. Vick, Cavalier.
 Ohio—Mrs. George Zimmerman, 224 Birchard street, Fremont.
 Oklahoma—Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, Nowata.
 Pennsylvania—Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chestnut Hill.

Oregon—Mrs. Charles H. Castner, Hood River.
 Rhode Island—Mrs. Rust Sturges, 110 Benevolent street, Providence.
 South Carolina—Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, Greenville.
 South Dakota—Dr. Helen F. Peabody, Sioux Falls.
 Tennessee—Mrs. George W. Denney, Knoxville.
 Texas—Mrs. Fred Fleming, Dallas, 1934 North Carroll avenue.
 Utah—Mrs. W. M. Williams, Bishop building, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—Mrs. John E. Weeks, 93 Maple street, Middlebury.
 Virginia—Mrs. B. B. Mumford, 503 East Grace street, Richmond.
 Washington—Mrs. Winfield R. Smith, Cobb building, Seattle.
 Wisconsin—Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, State House, Madison.
 Wyoming—Mrs. R. A. Morton, Cheyenne.
 West Virginia—Mrs. J. G. Cochran, 1016 Market street, Parkersburg.
 Alaska—Mrs. Thomas J. Donohoe, Valdez.

UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COUNCIL.

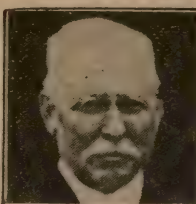
Created Dec. 15, 1917.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war.
 Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war.
 Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff.
 Maj.-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, quartermaster-general.
 Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance.
 Maj.-Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, chief of coast artillery.
 Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal and judge-advocate general.
 The creation of the new board was announced by Secretary of War Baker Dec. 15 as follows:
 "Plans which have been under consideration for some weeks were consummated in a general order issued to-day creating a war council within the war department.
 "The purpose of the council is to oversee and co-ordinate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the war department. The council will act through the chief of staff.
 "There will be added to the council from time to time general officers of large experience, so that it may constitute the main reliance of the department for the large planning and initiative necessary to make our support of the armies in the field most effective and helpful.
 "The war council does not take over the specialized duties of the general staff or the war college, but is intended to bring to the larger problems of the department both the experience and general training of the officers of most mature years and largest experience in the service."

CENSORSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL MAIL.

The following notice was issued by Postmaster-General Burleson Dec. 11, 1917:
 Censorship of international mail has been inaugurated pursuant to section 3 of the trading-with-the-enemy act, and sections 14, 15 and 16 of the executive order of Oct. 12, 1917.
 The censorship will be conducted at New York, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico and such other places as may be deemed necessary, and with as little interference with legitimate correspondence as is compatible with such examination of the mails as is considered necessary in the public interest.
 A censor's label on the envelope does not imply that the writer or the addressee of the letter is under suspicion, but only that its examination is thought to be necessary in safeguarding the government's interests. When it has been established that the letter is innocuous, it is sent forward with the least possible delay.
 The postal service with foreign countries is considerably disorganized owing to infrequent and irregular steamship service, and to other causes due to the war, and it must be borne in mind that the delayed delivery of letters may be due to this disorganization rather than to the censorship.

ILLINOIS WAR ORGANIZATIONS.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
Fuel Administrator.International Film Service,
SAMUEL INSULL.

THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Headquarters—State capitol, Springfield.

Chicago Office—120 West Adams street.

Chairman—Samuel Insull.

Vice-Chairman—B. F. Harris.

Secretary—John P. Hopkins.

Treasurer—J. Ogden Armour.

Dr. Frank Billings.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen.

John H. Harrison.

Levy Mayer.

John G. Oglesby.

V. A. Olander.

David E. Shanahan.

John A. Spoor.

Fred W. Upham.

Charles H. Wacker.

John H. Walker.

E. W. Lloyd, asst. secy.

COMMITTEES.

Auditing—David E. Shanahan, chairman; John H. Walker, John P. Hopkins.

Co-Ordination of Societies—Fred W. Upham, chairman; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, John H. Walker.

Food, Fuel and Conservation—J. Ogden Armour, chairman; John A. Spoor, B. F. Harris.

Industrial Survey—John P. Hopkins, chairman; John A. Spoor, Victor A. Olander.

Labor—John H. Walker, chairman; John H. Harrison, Dr. Frank Billings.

Law and Legislation—Levy Mayer, chairman; John G. Oglesby, David E. Shanahan.

Military Affairs, State and Local Defense—John G. Oglesby, chairman; Dr. Frank Billings, David E. Shanahan.

Publicity—Samuel Insull, chairman; John H. Harrison, Victor A. Olander; B. J. Mullaney, director; W. H. Culver, assistant director.

Sanitation, Medicine and Public Health—Dr. Frank Billings, chairman; Charles H. Wacker, Fred W. Upham.

Survey of Man Power—Victor A. Olander, chairman; John H. Harrison, Charles H. Wacker.

Women's Organizations—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, chairman; Charles H. Wacker, Fred W. Upham.

Engineering and Inventions—Associate members naval consulting board, U. S. A.; Fred K. Copeland, chairman; Bion J. Arnold, member naval consulting board, U. S.; R. W. Hunt, William Hoskins, Peter Junkersfeld.

OTHER BRANCHES OF WAR SERVICE.

Organizations marked with an asterisk (*) are directly connected with the state council of defense. Their offices are all at 120 West Adams street, Chicago.

License Bureau for War Aid and War Charity*—E. J. E. Ward, chairman; William A. Fox, vice-chairman; J. H. Gulick, secretary.

Federal Food Administration—Harry A. Wheeler, food commissioner of Illinois.

War Recreation Service—Charles F. Weller, general executive.

Government Free Navigation School—Dr. Oliver J. Lee.

Citizens' War Board of Chicago—George M. Reynolds, president; Ira C. Darling, secretary.

Inter-Allied Bureau*—Milward Adams, secretary.

British and Canadian Recruiting Mission—A. Stamford White, president; David H. Grant, manager, 56 West Adams street.

United States Boys' Working Reserve—Burridge D. Butler, federal state director.

United States Naval Reserve Force Auxiliary—Ensign George L. Weed, secretary.

Woman's Church Federation—Mrs. G. M. Mathes, president.

Neighborhood Committee*—Harold L. Ickes, chairman; L. E. Myers, secretary.

Counties Auxiliary*—Walter S. Brewster, secretary; F. W. Butterworth, chairman.

Examining Board, United States Medical Officers' Reserve Corps—Dr. D. A. K. Steele.

Four Minute Men—George R. Jones, state chairman.

Military Affairs Committee, Cook County*—Gen. Edward C. Young, chairman; Angus S. Hibbard, vice-chairman; John T. Stockton, secretary; Henry H. Merrick, treasurer.

Mid-West Representative, Section on Co-Operation with States—John H. Winterbotham.

Illinois Fuel Administration—John E. Williams, treasurer.

Western Relief Fund (British)—Martin J. Insull, chairman.

WOMEN'S ALLIED RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Some of the organizations named herewith are for various reasons no longer active, but all of them were engaged in relief work for the various allied countries in the course of 1917.

Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense—Mrs. Russell Tyson, chairman; Mrs. Frank H. Scott, vice-chairman; Mrs. John Crerar, treasurer; Miss Marie J. Rozet, secretary, 1066 LaSalle avenue.

British Isles—Mrs. Samuel Insull.

Daughters of the British Empire—Mrs. G. Cooke Adams, twelfth floor Stevens building.

Canada—Mrs. James B. Forgan, honorary chairman; Mrs. John Crerar, active chairman; Mrs. David R. Forgan, Miss Naomi Donnelley, Mrs. Edward H. Bennett.

Belgium—Mrs. James A. Patten, Evanston.

American, British, French and Belgian Permanent Relief Fund—Mrs. Arlick Kirk, 743 Lincoln parkway.

Italian Relief (60 East Washington Street)—Miss Mary Nixon, Mrs. Chester D. Tripp, Mrs. William E. Clarke, Countess Bolognese.

American Fund for French Wounded (60 East Washington Street)—Mrs. Henry S. Robbins, honorary chairman; Mrs. Russell Tyson, chairman; Mrs. Keith Spalding, Mrs. A. A. Small, Mrs. Enrico Tramonti, Mrs. Jacob Baur.

Fatherless Children of France (Fine Arts Building)—Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, chairman; Mrs. Arthur Ryerson.

Secours Nationale—Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, chairman.

French Red Cross (Alliance Francaise, 410 South Michigan Avenue)—Mrs. Harry Channon, chairman.

Children of the Frontier (705 Powers Building)—Mrs. Halstead Freeman, chairman; Mrs. Howard Linn.

American Field Ambulance Service—Mrs. Morris L. Johnston, chairman; Mrs. Chauncey McCormick.

American Ambulance Hospital—Mrs. Bryan Labadie, chairman.

Mary Borden Turner Hospital—Mrs. John Borden, chairman; Mrs. James B. Walker.

Appui Aux Artistes—Mrs. Ralph Clarkson.

Franco-American Committee for Corrective Surgical Appliances—Mrs. Henry Botsford, chairman; Mrs. Albert G. Lester.

National Surgical Dressings Committee (First National Bank Building)—Miss Anne Miner, state chairman.

Serbian Relief—Mrs. Charles G. Fuller, chairman; Mrs. Albert B. Diek.

Polish Relief—Mrs. John F. Smulski, chairman.

Russian Relief—Mrs. Charles Scribner Eaton, chairman; Mrs. F. Bregowsky.

Japanese—Mrs. Kuruu.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

Office—1119 Association building.

Chairman—Rufus C. Dawes.

Secretary—William T. Abbott.

Treasurer—Harry A. Wheeler.

MILITARY FORCES OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Commander in Chief—Gov. Frank O. Lowden.

Adjt.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson.

Adjt.-Gen.—Col. Rich-



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BRIG.-GEN.
F. S. DICKSON

IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

First Brigade (headquarters, Chicago), now 66th Brigade, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Brig.-Gen. D. Jack Foster, Chicago, commanding.

First Infantry (headquarters, Chicago), now the 131st Regiment Infantry, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, commanding; Lieut.-Col. James M. Eddy, Maj. Edward Bittel, Maj. Abel Davis.

Second Infantry (headquarters, Chicago), now the 132d Regiment Infantry, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. John V. Clinch, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Arthur D. Rehm, Maj. William E. Holville, Maj. Philip H. Garrard.

Seventh Infantry (headquarters, Chicago), now the 108th Train Field Artillery Regiment, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Daniel Moriarty, commanding; Lieut.-Col. John M. Clashy, Maj. Joseph Moore, Maj. Maurice J. Holway, Maj. Peter J. Brady.

Sixth Infantry (headquarters, Geneseo), Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Charles G. Davis, commanding; Lieut.-Col. John W. Reig; Maj. Ralph W. Cavanaugh, Maj. Morton C. Porter.

Second Brigade (headquarters, Quincy), now the 65th Brigade, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Hill, Quincy, commanding.

Third Infantry (headquarters, Aurora), now the 129th Regiment Infantry, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Charles H. Greene, commanding; Lieut.-Col. William H. Brognier, Maj. Earle C. Thornton, Maj. Harry B. Goodison, Maj. Clyde C. Miner.

Fourth Infantry (headquarters, Paris), now the 130th Regiment Infantry, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Frank S. Wood, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Elijah P. Clayton, Maj. John J. Bullington, Maj. Arthur W. Smith, Maj. William Klausner.

Fifth Infantry (headquarters, Quincy), lately commanded by Col. Frank S. Wood. This regiment has ceased to exist, having been divided among several commands.

Eighth Infantry (colored, headquarters, Chicago), Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Franklin A. Denison, commanding; Lieut.-Col. James H. Johnson, Maj. Otis E. Duncan, Maj. Charles L. Hunt, Maj. Rufus M. Stokes.

First Field Artillery (headquarters, Chicago), now the 149th Field Artillery, United States Army—Col. Henry J. Reilly, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Ashbel V. Smith, Maj. Noble B. Judah, Maj. Curtis E. Redden, Maj. Joseph E. Rowan.

Second Field Artillery (formerly the 1st Cavalry, headquarters, Chicago), now the 122d Field Artillery, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Milton J. Foreman, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Wallace H. Whigham, Maj. Robert R. McCormick, Maj. Walter J. Fisher.

Third Field Artillery (headquarters, East St. Louis), now the 124th Field Artillery, United

States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Col. Gordon Strong, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Horatio B. Hackett, Maj. Frank L. Reardon, Maj. Charles A. Walz.

Company A, Signal Corps (headquarters, Chicago), now the 108th Field Battalion, Signal Corps, United States Army—Maj. Alvin H. McNeal, commanding.

Field Hospital Company No. 1 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 129th Field Hospital Company, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Maj. William H. Swift, commanding; Capt. James E. Degan.

Field Hospital Company No. 2 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 131st Field Hospital Company, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Maj. Gustavus M. Blech, commanding; Capt. Charles Schott.

Field Hospital Company No. 3 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 130th Field Hospital Company, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Maj. Frederick O. Frederickson, commanding; 1st Lieut. William Jeffries, 1st Lieut. Louis C. Johnston, 1st Lieut. Arthur Hansen, 1st Lieut. Hubert J. Eckwall.

Field Hospital Company No. 4 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 132d Field Hospital Company, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Maj. James Joseph McKinley, commanding; 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Strass, 1st Lieut. Leland S. Light, 1st Lieut. Burton R. Weston, 1st Lieut. William J. F. Thompson.

First Regiment Engineers (headquarters, Chicago), now the 108th Engineers, United States Army—Col. Henry A. Allen, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Henry Beals, Maj. Perry W. Severin, Maj. Charles Roth.

Ambulance Company No. 1 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 129th Ambulance Company, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—Maj. George W. Lipschulch, commanding; 1st Lieut. Benedict Aron, 1st Lieut. Roscoe W. Pratt, 1st Lieut. Sylvan E. Sommer.

Ambulance Company No. 2 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 130th Ambulance Company, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—1st Lieut. Henry C. Johannes, commanding; 1st Lieut. Donald I. Stanton.

Ambulance Company No. 3 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 131st Ambulance Company, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—1st Lieut. Charles S. Kubik, commanding; 1st Lieut. Morris Siegal.

Ambulance Company No. 4 (headquarters, Chicago), now the 132d Ambulance Company, United States Army, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.—1st Lieut. George F. Johnson, commanding; 1st Lieut. Raymond B. Kepner.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

First Brigade (headquarters, Springfield)—Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Dickson, commanding.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Effingham)—Col. Claude E. Hyman, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Frank L. Taylor, Maj. Charles W. Russell, Maj. Claude E. Smith, Maj. Samuel H. Hunter.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Danville)—Col. Oscar Philip Yeager, commanding; Lieut.-Col. John H. Lowman, Maj. J. Richard Boyer, Maj. Lawrence T. Allen, Maj. Henry C. Hill.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. James E. Stuart, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Vincent, Maj. John E. Van Natta, Maj. William E. Swanson, Maj. Samuel N. Vowell.

ILLINOIS RESERVE MILITIA.

First Brigade (headquarters, Chicago)—Brig.-Gen. Edward C. Young, commanding; Maj. Alvar L. Bournique, adjutant-general; Maj. C. C. Daughaday, inspector-general; Maj. George W. Linn, quartermaster-general; Maj. William T. Church, ordnance officer and inspector of small arms; Lieut.-Col. Julius R. Kline, judge advocate.

First Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. LeRoy T. Steward, commanding; Lieut.-Col. William N. Pelouze, Maj. Lucius

A. Hine, Maj. Antone F. Lorenzen, Maj. Benjamin Zweig.
 Second Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Joseph C. Wilson, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Alsip, Maj. Otto McFeely, Maj. John P. Hobbs, Maj. A. J. MacLeish.
 Third Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. Joseph C. Wilson, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Willis J. Wells, Maj. Thomas F.

Howe, Maj. R. Scott Miner, Maj. Fred J. Phillips.
 Fourth Regiment of Infantry (headquarters, Chicago)—Col. E. H. Switzer, commanding; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Beckman, Maj. M. J. Weiland, Maj. J. H. Ireland, Maj. Walter S. Cadwell.
 First Separate Battalion (colored, headquarters, Chicago)—Maj. John R. Marshall, commanding; Capt. Archibald J. Carey, chaplain; 1st Lieut. Edward S. Miller, medical corps.

CHICAGO AND THE WORLD WAR.

Following is a chronological resume of the chief events in Chicago in 1917 having direct connection with the world struggle:

Jan. 11-20—Allied bazaar in Coliseum nets \$535,-868.26 for war relief.

April 27—Conference of Illinois mayors adopts resolutions urging all communities to increase garden and farm products.

April 28—City council, Gov. Lowden and citizens in mass meeting extend cordial invitation to Joffre-Viviani mission to visit Chicago and the state; Mayor William Hale Thompson's refusal to extend invitation in the name of the city severely criticized.

April 28—Theodore Roosevelt makes two war speeches, one at a luncheon at the Hotel La Salle and another at a mass meeting in the stockyards pavilion under the auspices of the National Security league.

April 30—Northwestern university hospital unit No. 12 gets orders to get ready to leave for the east.

May 3—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, makes war speech before the Chicago Bar association.

May 4—French war mission, headed by Marshal Joffre and Rene Viviani, receives enthusiastic welcome; mass meeting in Auditorium.

May 5—Military parade in honor of French mission.

May 8—Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, visits city on financial mission; given banquet by federal bank reserve officials.

May 9—Recruiting of railway men for engineer regiment rushed; committee formed to urge military training by citizens; women's committee of Illinois state council of defense formed in Chicago.

May 12—State council of defense urges congress to enact law for rigid control of basic commodities.

May 14—Speculation in wheat futures temporarily barred by board of trade.

May 16—Base hospital unit No. 12 leaves for France.

May 17—Plans for using the municipal pier as barracks for third reserve engineers' regiment announced.

May 18—National guard regiments get orders to recruit to full war strength at once; committee named to supervise conscription registration in Chicago.

May 20—Chicago Jews raise \$500,000 for war relief; instructions to prepare for active service received by 1st regiment, I. N. G.

May 21—Italian war mission invited to Chicago; British labor commission arrives.

May 23—Washington orders 1st Illinois cavalry to be converted into an artillery regiment.

May 26—Peace meeting held in Auditorium; anti-peace riot in Grant park.

May 29—Military parade for benefit of liberty loan.

May 30—John Philip Sousa enlists to take charge of band at Great Lakes naval training station.

May 31—First regiment in training camp at Cicero.

June 3—Polish demonstration of loyalty to the United States held at Kosciuszko monument in Humboldt park.

June 5—Registration for national army takes place; exemption districts fixed; former President Taft speaks at Auditorium.

June 11—City council passes loyalty resolution.

June 17—Italian war mission arrives in Chicago.

June 18—Red Cross campaign for war fund begun; Senator Guglielmo Marconi speaks at banquet given in honor of Italian war mission;

Russian war mission makes brief halt in Chicago.

June 26—Chicago's contribution to Red Cross fund exceeds \$5,000,000.

July 2—Belgian war mission visits Chicago.

July 3—Banquet given Belgian mission.

July 14—Exemption boards complete preliminary work.

July 20—Draft day.

July 21—Chicago's regiment of engineers leaves for the east.

July 22—Forty-eighth Canadian highlanders parade in loop district.

July 23—Chicago's net quota for the first national army announced as 24,982.

July 25—Remainder of Chicago national guard regiments mobilized for war service; 2d field artillery goes into camp at the foot of Chicago avenue; draft appeal boards announced.

July 26—Mass meeting at Coliseum; allied parade in downtown district.

Aug. 1—Local exemption boards begin work.

Aug. 3—Warm welcome given to Russian commission.

Aug. 4—Great parade in honor of Chicago's men chosen for the national army; mass meeting in honor of Russian commissioners.

Aug. 5—Chicago Poles protest against German atrocities.

Aug. 15—Advance guard from 2d and 7th infantry leave for training camp at Houston, Tex.

Aug. 23—Chicago's draft quota filled.

Aug. 25—Dealing in futures closed by board of trade for the duration of the war.

Aug. 27—Appeal board certifies first 3,000 for national army.

Aug. 28—First regiment goes to Camp Grant at Rockford.

Aug. 29—Detachment of the 149th field artillery (formerly 1st Illinois cavalry) leaves for the east; Harry A. Wheeler becomes state food administrator; farewell ceremony in Grant park for 2d infantry.

Aug. 31—Good-by said to the 8th regiment.

Sept. 2—Mayor Thompson permits pacifist meeting in Chicago in defiance of Gov. Lowden.

Sept. 4—All Chicago regiments ordered south; 2nd 250 national army men leave for Rockford.

Sept. 5—The 149th field artillery arrives at Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I.

Sept. 6—Second field artillery leaves for Camp Logan, Tex.

Sept. 10—Second Illinois infantry leaves for Houston, Tex.

Sept. 12—Hospital units leave camp in Grant park for the south.

Sept. 14—Great patriotic mass meeting in Coliseum addressed by Elihu Root and Samuel Compers.

Sept. 19—Mayor Thompson proclaims city's loyalty.

Sept. 20—Chicago sends 2,000 more men to Camp Grant.

Sept. 24—Chicago opens drive for soldiers' libraries; memorial services held for Paul Cody Bentley, a Chicago ambulance man killed in France.

Sept. 29—Seventh regiment leaves for Houston, Tex.

Oct. 1—First regiment leaves Camp Grant for Houston, Tex.; second liberty loan campaign begun in Chicago.

Oct. 2—Secretary William G. McAdoo speaks on liberty loan in Orchestra hall.

Oct. 10—Swiss food commission arrives.

Oct. 12—Eighth infantry (colored) leaves for Houston, Tex.

- Oct. 13—Former President Taft speaks for liberty loan at Coliseum; John E. Williams appointed Illinois fuel administrator.
- Oct. 14—Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis speaks to 5,000 in Auditorium on German atrocities.
- Oct. 16—City council rebukes mayor for peace meeting.
- Oct. 17—Detachment of 13th battalion of Canadian Black Watch visits Chicago; attends patriotic rally in 2d regiment armory.
- Oct. 18—Black Watch given ovation at patriotic rally in the White City.
- Oct. 21—Wheatless and meatless days announced; great patriotic demonstration in Grant park and in Auditorium.
- Oct. 22—Secretary Daniels of the navy department visits Chicago and makes several speeches; James W. Gerard speaks to great meeting in Medinah temple.
- Oct. 24—Lord Northcliffe, head of British war commission, visits Chicago and speaks at a banquet; first "wheatless" day observed; liberty loan parade. Chicago adds \$50,000,000 to second liberty loan.
- Oct. 27—Chicago passes its maximum quota of \$180,000,000 for liberty loan.
- Oct. 29—Chicago's subscription to liberty loan averages \$80 per capita.
- Nov. 28—Loyalty mass meeting held in Medinah temple.

CHICAGO'S LOYALTY PROVED.

From the foregoing record it will be seen that there could be no just ground for doubting the loyalty of Chicago to the government in prosecuting the war against Germany. Yet, owing to the attitude taken by the city's chief executive, beginning with his refusal formally to invite the French and British war missions to visit the western metropolis, an impression was created that the citizens were lukewarm in support of the war. On April 24 a group of leading aldermen issued a call for a special session. In part the call said:

"Whereas, Mayor Thompson appears doubtful of his legal right to invite these distinguished allies of the United States to Chicago and expresses a doubt as to the welcome which might be accorded them; and,

"Whereas, There can be no doubt of the loyalty of the city council and the true citizenship of Chicago, you are requested to issue a call to the members of the city council for a special meeting to take action upon the whole subject matter."

The call was signed by the following aldermen:

HENRY D. CAPITAIN, 25th ward.
WILLIS O. NANCE, 6th ward.
JOHN N. KIMBALL, 7th ward.
ALBERT J. FISHER, 32d ward.
FRANK J. LINK, 25th ward.
WALTER P. STEFEN, 23d ward.
JOSEPH O. KOSTNER, 34th ward.
JAMES M'NICHOLS, 10th ward.
WILLIAM F. LIPPS, 26th ward.
JOHN TOMAN, 34th ward.

On the same day, in explaining his position, the mayor said he did not know the purpose of the distinguished Frenchmen in coming to Chicago. "Are they coming here," he asked, "to encourage the doing of things to make our people suffer further or have they some other purpose? Before the mayor of Chicago invites them here for all the people—and it is understood that he represents all the people—I want to know their purpose in coming here.

"Our national officers seem to have their minds set on seeing how much they can spend and how much food they can ship out. It's time they considered their fresides at home."

The mayor read figures from the school census of 1914 showing that of Chicago's population 506,000 have American born parents, 876,000 are foreign born and 754,000 are American born with foreign born parents.

"Chicago is the sixth largest German city in the world," said the mayor, "the second largest Bohemian, the second largest Swedish, the second largest Norwegian and the second largest Polish."

The remark that Chicago was "the sixth Ger-

man city in the world" was taken up throughout the country and for months thereafter was used to bolster up the assertion that the city was less loyal to the government than other great communities, especially New York.

The city council at a special session adopted unanimously, except for three socialist members, resolutions asking the French commission to be guests of the city. The Frenchmen had considered canceling the proposed visit, but on learning the real sentiments of the city adhered to the original program and came. The full membership of the committee chosen to welcome the distinguished visitors to Chicago is given here to show its representative character. Cyrus H. McCormick was the general chairman.

Gov. Lowden,
Mayor Thompson,
Gen. Thos. H. Barry,
Capt. W. A. Moffett,
Samuel A. Ettelson,
Frank I. Bennett,
Eugene R. Pike,
J. Ogden Armour,
R. H. Ashton,
Bishop C. P. Anderson,
W. Rufus Abbott,
Prof. J. R. Angell,
Fred W. Blocki,
Alfred L. Baker,
Everett C. Brown,
Charles F. Browne,
Dr. A. Blankin,
A. G. Becker,
William Barry,
E. B. Butler,
L. Ward Brigham,
Dr. Arthur D. Bevan,
Dr. Frank Billings,
H. M. Byllesby,
Edgar A. Bancroft,
E. A. Beauvais,
Judge Orrin N. Carter,
Judge G. A. Carpenter,
Alphonse Campion,
Ralph Clason,
R. T. Crane, Jr.,
Edward F. Carry,
Charles S. Cutting,
James Connors,
George W. Dixon,
Charles S. Deenen,
Oscar Durante,
Edward F. Dunne,
Albert M. Day,
Jacob M. Dickinson,
Charles G. Dawes,
A. J. Earling,
Howard O. Edmonds,
Walter L. Fisher,
Col. M. J. Foreman,
David R. Forgan,
Dr. Ludwig Fisher,
Stanley Field,
John V. Farwell,
J. B. Forgan,
John Fitzpatrick,
J. P. Griffin,
John J. Glessner,
Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus,
Charles F. Greene,
Harry Hart,
E. D. Hulbert,
John P. Hopkins,
Hale Holden,
Marvin Hughtitt,
Dr. E. G. Hirsch,
Karlenton Hackett,
Chas. L. Hutchinson,
H. G. Hetzler,
Edward N. Hurley,
Samuel Insull,
Thomas D. Jones,
Amos Joerns,
Harry Pratt Judson,
E. J. Kruetzgen,
H. H. Kohlisaat,
Roy D. Keehn,
Arthur I. Kendall,
James Keeley,
Judge M. A. Kavanagh,
Dr. J. Licher,
Frank J. Loesch,
Victor F. Lawson,
Judge K. M. Landis,
Dr. F. K. Martin,
Judge C. A. MacDon-
ald,
H. H. Merrick,
John Metz,
R. J. McKay,
J. S. Mohr,
Simon J. Morand,
Joseph J. Morand,
Prof. A. A. Michelson,
F. I. Moulton,
Charles H. Markham,
Cyrus McCormick, Jr.,
Shailer Mathews,
Clayton Mark,
Archbishop Mundelein,
John J. Mitchell,
Chauncey B. McCorm-
ick,
Nelson Morris,
R. R. McCormick,
Edward Morris,
Arthur Meeker,
Rivers McNeill,
L. Wilbur Messer,
Bishop T. Nicholson,
LaVerne Noyes,
Judge Harry Olson,
Horace S. Oakley,
Simon O'Donnell,
Victor Olander,
John W. O'Leary,
Edward J. Previs,
George W. Perkins,
James A. Patten,
Henry J. Patten,
Napoleon Picard,
John Barton Payne,
John R. Palandech,
Judge Hugo Pam,
William Quinlan,
A. H. Revell,
William Rothmann,
Gordon Ramsey,
Edward L. Ryerson,
Julius Rosenwald,
Raymond Robins,
Martin A. Ryerson,
John S. Rannels,
W. H. Rehm,
Harrison B. Riley,
Harry Rubens,
Henry R. Rathbone,
Lessing Rosenthal,
Judge F. Smith,
Louis F. Swift,
A. A. Sprague II,
James F. Stepien,
Dr. D. A. K. Steele,
Rev. John Timothy
Stone,
John G. Shedd,
Carl Schuttler,
Edward F. Swift,
Dr. W. Scott,
Dr. W. J. Siemnowicz,
John C. Shaffer,
Frank Skala,
Roger C. Sullivan,
Jaroslav Smetanka,
Daniel J. Schuyler,

Lorado Taft,
Graham Taylor,
John W. Thomas,
Russell Tyson,
Dr. G. de Tarnowsky,
Edgar Theriault,
Fred W. Upham,
Charles J. Vopicka,
Father Vattman,
Roy O. West,
A. Stamford White.

John H. Wismore,
Irving Washington,
John P. Wilson,
L. T. B. Vertefeuille,
Emil J. Westen,
Harry A. Wheeler,
Hempstead Washburne,
Thomas E. Wilson,
John Walker,
Charles H. Wacker,
Victor S. Yarros.

VISIT OF VIVIANI AND JOFFRE.

One of the memorable incidents of the war so far as Chicago was concerned was the visit to the city on May 4 and 5, 1917, of the leading members of the French



American Press Association.

RENE VIVIANI.

Col. Jean Fabry, Gen. Joffre's chief of staff; Lieutenant-Commander May, and Lieut. de Tessaun, military aid to Gen. Joffre. The distinguished party traveled from Washington on a special train and were escorted by Lieut.-Col. Spencer Cosby, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Commander Allen Buchanan, U. S. N., and Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary of state. Every effort was made by the American government to protect the visitors from possible harm and the movements of the train as well as the names of the roads on which it traveled were not made public.

In Chicago there had been much criticism of the mayor, William Hale Thompson, for his apparent unwillingness to invite the French mission to Chicago and especially for his reference to the municipality as being the "sixth German city in the world." The city council, however, took the matter in hand and passed a resolution formally extending the invitation to the distinguished Frenchmen. To this was added an invitation from Gov. Frank O. Lowden to visit the state, and the mission accepted. It left Washington Thursday, May 3, and arrived in Chicago at noon May 4. The welcome given the mission was enthusiastic and cordial. The city was decorated with the flags of France, America and Britain and large crowds attended all the public appearances of the visitors. The program for their stay in Chicago included a luncheon at the Chicago club, a reception at the Blackstone hotel, a banquet at the Congress hotel, a mass meeting at the Auditorium, a visit to the Art institute, a parade in the downtown district, a luncheon at the University of Chicago and a meeting open to the general public in the Dexter pavilion at the Union stockyards. Mayor Thompson took part in welcoming the visitors, making an address at the Auditorium meeting, but on account of his previous attitude his efforts were rather coldly received by the public. Cyrus H. McCormick was the chairman of the reception committee, which included, among others, Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commander of the central department of the army; Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant of the Great Lakes naval training station; Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby and Antonin Barthelemy, French consul.

At the Auditorium meeting on the evening of the 4th the speakers were Edgar A. Bancroft, chairman of the gathering; Mayor Thompson, Gov. Lowden and M. Viviani, who made an address in French. Both he and Gen. Joffre, who was presented to the audience but did not speak, received ovations. At the banquet which preceded the meeting addresses were made by Cyrus H. McCormick and M. Viviani. Some 300 persons were present. At the Dexter pavilion

meeting, on the afternoon of the 5th, Charles G. Dawes presided and both M. Viviani and Gen. Joffre made speeches. The former emphasized the fact that the war was not for conquest, but for humanity and democracy, while the marshal of France, in closing his brief remarks, said: "I am sure that all American workmen are one in heart with their brother workmen in France and are ready like them to fight for the final victory of democracy." The other addresses on this occasion were made by Mr. Dawes, Gov. Lowden and Raymond Robins. After the meeting the members of the mission left on a special train for Kansas City, Mo.

While in Chicago M. Viviani, Gen. Joffre and others in the party made their headquarters at the home of R. T. Crane, Jr., 1550 Lake Shore drive.

VISIT OF ITALIAN MISSION.

The prince of Udine, head of the Italian mission to the United States, was prevented by illness from coming to Chicago, but the others came and were received with warmth and enthusiasm not only by their countrymen but by the people of Chicago generally. Those in the party were:

Enrico Arlotto, minister of transportation.
Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifeffredo, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs.
Giulio Marconi, senator of the kingdom.
Augusto Ciuffelli, member of the chamber of deputies.
Francesco Saverio Nitti, member of the chamber of deputies.

Cavaliere de Parente of the Italian foreign office, honorary secretary of the mission.

Gen. Guglielmotti, military attache of the Italian embassy at Washington.

John Latta Ryan, secretary of embassy, department of state.

John P. S. Harrison, civilian aid, attached to the mission.

Secretaries of commissioners.
Aldo Gasuto, representative of Italian press.

BELGIAN MISSION.

The Belgian war mission, which arrived July 3 and was cordially received, consisted of Baron Ludovic Moncheur, Gen. Matthieu Leclercq of the 1st Belgian cavalry division; Maj. Leon Osterlieth of the 1st Belgian Guides; Comte Louis d'Urse; Adjt. Maurice Thonnart, serving as secretary to Gen. Leclercq, and Orderly Edgar Danglois.

CONFLICT OVER PEACE MEETINGS.

The holding of a pacifist meeting in the Auditorium which was attended with some disorder caused the city council at its session on June 11 to adopt a resolution introduced by Ald. Kerner to the effect that the existence of the state of war should silence discussion and criticism and that free expression of disloyal sentiment was equivalent to giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war. The resolution was passed by a vote of sixty to eight. Those voting in the negative were:

Eugene Block, 9th ward.
Charles V. Johnson, 9th ward.
W. E. Rodriguez, 15th ward.
Edward J. Kaindl, 15th ward.
John Haderlein, 24th ward.
John C. Kennedy, 27th ward.
Thomas F. Byrne, 29th ward.
M. A. Michaelson, 33d ward.

In September Gov. Frank O. Lowden, the citizens of Chicago and the city council came into conflict with Mayor Thompson over a meeting of the "People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace." The members of this organization had been refused permission to meet in Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin and finally came to Chicago. They attempted to hold a meeting in the West Side Auditorium Sept. 1, but Chief of Police Schuetzler at the request of Gov. Lowden stopped it. The governor ordered troops to Chicago to end any further efforts to have the pacifists meet in Illinois, basing his action on the following reasons:

"The governor is charged with the responsibility of preserving peace in the state. If, in

his judgment, disorder and riot are likely to result from the so called peace meeting, it is his duty and he has the power to prevent the meeting. My understanding is that while the meeting purports to be in the interests of peace, it is really intended to obstruct the government in the prosecution of the war in which we are now engaged and is calculated to produce disorder and rioting in Illinois. I will not, therefore, permit this meeting to be held in Illinois."

Mayor Thompson, who apparently was in sympathy with the pacifists, resented the governor's action and rebuked the police for obeying the orders of the state executive. He said:

"I want to know by what right Gov. Lowden is giving orders to the police department of Chicago. So far as I am concerned as a public official, the constitution of the United States will be enforced in the city of Chicago. No persons will be interfered with by me who conduct themselves in accordance with the law. So far as I know these people don't desire to do anything in violation of the law, and they have a perfect right to hold their meeting."

Backing up this opinion by action, the mayor instructed the police to permit the meeting and it was held in the West Side Auditorium on the afternoon of Sept. 2. Congressman William E. Mason was one of the principal orators. Gen. Dickson with four companies of the 9th regiment left Springfield in the afternoon of that day, but arrived in Chicago too late to stop the gathering. The federal authorities had made preparations to act in unison with the state, but all the precautions taken were nullified by the mayor's action.

MAYOR REBUKED BY CITY COUNCIL.

Sept. 4 the council met and recommended the adoption of resolutions presented by Ald. John Toman commending Gov. Lowden for his efforts to stop the meeting and requesting the proper authorities to prevent such gatherings in the future. The resolutions could not be acted upon until Oct. 16, when they were adopted. They were as follows:

"Whereas, repeated efforts have been made to make Chicago appear not only as out of harmony with the federal government but actually as having a lack of loyalty and as being desirous and anxious to give aid and comfort to German sympathizers and Prussianism, if not to the German government itself; and,

"Whereas, a large percentage of these efforts intend thereby to interfere with or harass the government, or create unrest, friction and dissension among the people, or to obtain personal advantage, political preference or publicity which may be capitalized to get position, honor or cash; and,

"Whereas, such an effort was that of the self-styled 'People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace,' which the governor of the state forbade holding a meeting in Illinois, and which gathering of the 'People's Council' the administrative officials of the city of Chicago permitted in direct and defiant violation of the order of the governor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the aldermanic representatives of the city of Chicago, and all loyal, true and patriotic citizens therein, express to Frank O. Lowden, governor of Illinois, our sincere approbation of and whole hearted thanks for his aggressive effort to prevent the blotch of disloyalty from smearing the reputation of the city of Chicago. Be it further

"Resolved, That we hereby request said Frank O. Lowden, governor of the state of Illinois, and officials of the city of Chicago and of the county of Cook to prevent the holding of any meeting or meetings in the future in the city of Chicago by the 'People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace,' or by any other organization or by any body of persons whatsoever for the purpose of engaging in any discussion or agitation which may be inimical to public peace or safety, or which may be disloyal or treasonable to the United States of America or prejudicial to the interests of said United States in the war in which it is now engaged with Germany."

The vote on the adoption of the resolutions was:

	YEA	
Schwartz,	Maypole,	Capitain,
Hill,	Kaindl,	Prezel,
Hickey,	Walkowiak,	Wipps,
Dorle,	Adamkiewicz,	Watson,
McDonough,	Healy,	Byrne,
Nance,	Touby,	O'Toole,
Fetzer,	Bowler,	W. J. Lynch,
Cross,	Franz,	Pegram,
Woodhull,	Walker,	Long,
McNichols,	R. H. McCor-	Fisher,
Klaus,	mick,	Hazen,
Novak,	Ellison,	Toman,
Kerner,	Wallace,	Kostner,
Horne,	Roeber,	T. J. Lynch,
Smith,	Link,	Clark—44.

	NAYS.	
Anderson,	Rodriguez,	Michaelson,
Block,	Haderlein,	Rea—8.
Johnson,	Kennedy,	

Mayor Thompson vetoed the resolutions in a long message in which he referred to the council's action as "futile and ludicrous," but the aldermen passed them over the veto by a vote of forty-eight to twelve. Those voting to sustain the veto were Coughlin, Norris, Anderson, Cross, Block, Johnson, Cullerton, Rodriguez, Powers, Haderlein, Rea, Michaelson.

WORK DONE BY CHICAGO.

At a meeting held in Orchestra hall Oct. 7 under the auspices of the Sunday Evening club the topic as announced was "Chicago and Patriotism." Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois state council of defense; Bishop Samuel Fallows, a former brigadier-general of volunteers, and Harrison B. Riley, chairman of the Chicago citizens' war board, were the speakers.

Mr. Insull gave concrete evidence to prove that Chicago was doing more than its share in keeping up its end of the war game.

"Let's see what Chicago has done," he said. "When volunteers for the army were asked, Chicago's quota was 11,000 men. The city sent 29,000. Besides these the state militia has furnished seven complete regiments of 2,000 each—all volunteers. The citizenship of Chicago has further contributed 2,000 volunteers to the officers' training camps and the selective draft quota of 25,000 men was supplied promptly, willingly and enthusiastically.

"Besides, for state purposes during the war, Chicago has contributed 6,000 men, below and over the draft age, for home defense, four regiments have been formed from them and tendered to the governor by the state council of defense. Altogether the city has contributed soldiers of all classes to the number of upward of 100,000 men.

"The city was asked for 100,000 members of the Red Cross. Chicago contributed 400,000 members. The city contributed in money to the Red Cross a fund of \$5,000,000, or one-twentieth of the nation's total, although we have only between one-fortieth and one-fiftieth of the population.

"Chicago's share of the first liberty bond issue was \$260,000,000, but the citizens of Chicago subscribed \$367,195,000 to furnish money to win the war."

Space will not permit a detailed account of all the great parades, mass meetings, drives for the liberty loans, the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross funds and the numberless other activities of Chicago in furthering the war, but regarding some of the leading features some additional particulars may be given.

CHICAGO AND THE DRAFT.

The work of getting ready for the draft in Chicago was enormous. The city was divided into eighty-six districts, for each of which an exemption board was appointed. The registration, as elsewhere in the country, took place June 5 without any disturbance or objection and cards were issued to 398,899 men of the proper

age. By wards the registration as announced the next morning was as follows:

Ward.	Men voters.	Regis- tration.
1	11,631	8,231
2	16,669	10,865
3	16,756	7,781
4	8,829	7,304
5	10,690	9,458
6	20,350	8,688
7	21,690	9,305
8	9,872	15,009
9	12,828	9,176
10	6,282	6,283
11	7,741	7,860
12	10,552	7,661
13	17,611	8,609
14	12,792	7,887
15	11,825	11,825
16	7,328	6,904
17	5,496	8,900
18	15,616	8,454
19	6,613	8,173
20	4,954	6,658
21	14,919	9,699
22	7,579	5,908
23	16,030	7,716
24	11,913	6,966
25	26,416	10,986
26	20,648	9,109
27	25,664	13,184
28	12,940	7,346
29	15,278	12,610
30	11,010	6,656
31	15,975	7,229
32	23,823	10,024
33	22,640	10,659
34	17,785	11,181
35	21,170	9,663

City.....504,421 308,889

The total for Cook county was 343,060. Revision and belated returns made the final total for Chicago 313,866.

Oak Park led the western suburbs in the number of men registered for war, with Cicero a close second. Oak Park's registration totaled 2,600 names, while that of Cicero was 2,350. The other towns recorded the following number of registered men:

Maywood.....175	Western Springs...108
LaGrange.....1,090	Argo.....187
Riverside.....298	Schiller Park.....48
Berwyn.....1,085	Franklin Park.....32
Forest Park.....318	Elmwood Park.....37
Lyons.....240	Hinsdale.....252
Summit.....60	River Grove.....59
Hillside.....64	

The north shore towns' registration maintained relatively the high figures reported in Chicago. The total registration in Evanston was 3,161, divided among the seventeen wards of the city as follows:

Ward.	Reg.	Ward.	Reg.
1	151	10	146
2	149	11	209
3	233	12	316
4	223	13	149
5	183	14	102
6	124	15	181
7	266	16	79
8	387	17	186
9	122		

In other towns along the north shore and elsewhere the figures were:

Highland Park.....585	Winnetka.....407
Niles Center.....158	Wilmette.....398
Kenilworth.....40	Lake Forest.....417
Glencoe.....276	

WORK OF EXEMPTION BOARDS.

The exemption boards completed their preliminary work July 14 and the lists of the prospective soldiers of the national army were placed in the hands of the constituted authorities. The cards handled by each of the eighty-six boards were as follows:

Dist.	Cards.	Dist.	Cards.
1	4,721	3	4,015
2	3,836	4	3,570

Dist.	Cards.	Dist.	Cards.
5	3,407	47	5,384
6	2,306	48	2,145
7	3,056	49	3,928
8	2,798	50	3,759
9	3,214	51	3,909
10	4,172	52	3,341
11	3,646	53	3,665
12	5,612	54	2,929
13	2,494	55	3,727
14	3,319	56	2,395
15	2,941	57	2,089
16	3,262	58	3,164
17	3,259	59	3,141
18	2,858	60	3,059
19	5,251	61	3,269
20	5,637	62	2,972
21	4,706	63	3,912
22	5,095	64	3,232
23	3,132	65	4,399
24	3,246	66	3,069
25	3,589	67	5,528
26	4,358	68	4,299
27	4,943	69	3,730
28	2,898	70	3,037
29	3,279	71	2,133
30	3,005	72	2,318
31	2,436	73	2,813
32	5,157	74	2,445
33	2,845	75	2,563
34	5,334	76	3,056
35	6,865	77	2,064
36	2,870	78	2,963
37	4,067	79	5,268
38	3,172	80	2,516
39	6,015	81	4,607
40	4,789	82	3,671
41	3,952	83	3,077
42	3,693	84	3,765
43	4,541	85	3,371
44	4,508	86	2,662
45	2,131		
46	4,538	Total.....	313,866

THE DRAFT.

The drawing of the numbers in Washington on July 20 was followed with intense interest by the registrants and their friends in Chicago. If a man drew a low number he was certain to be called for examination for the first contingent to go into the new army; if he drew a high number he might never be called.

On July 23 it was announced that the net quota of Chicago men for the first half million or more men of the national army was 24,982; the quota for Cook county was 27,830.

ILLINOIS APPEAL BOARDS.

Provost Marshal General Crowder in Washington on July 25 announced the appointment of the following eight district appeal boards of Chicago and Illinois:

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Division No. 1—Dr. E. J. Doering, Jacob H. Hopkins, Harry Pratt Judson, Victor A. Olander, Theodore W. Robinson.

Division No. 2—Ralph Crews, Dr. M. L. Harris, H. H. Merrick, Seymour Morris, George W. Perkins.

Division No. 3—John V. Farwell, John Fitzpatrick, Frank Hamlin, Luman T. Hoy, Dr. J. L. Taylor.

Division No. 4—A. N. Abbott, John C. Harding, Peter Peterson, Dr. Jeremiah S. Stealy, R. K. Welsh.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Division No. 1—L. C. Blanding, William O. R. Bradley, Charles Ford, Henry Herget, Frank J. Quinn.

Division No. 2—Charles Boeschstein, Frank Farrington, John E. Hagan, H. G. Keays, Charles L. Patton.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Division No. 1—Dr. W. F. Grinstead, William Noble, Frank T. O'Hair, John Rolla, Alois Towers.

Division No. 2—Dr. Thomas O. Freeman, W. F. Handshing, W. C. P. Morris, Thomas H. Moses, John H. Walker.

PARADE OF FIRST CALL MEN.

By Aug. 1 the draft boards were all at work and the process of weeding out the men exempt

for any reason had begun. On Aug. 4 occurred a memorable parade of first call men. It started at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Platoons of police on horseback and on foot led the procession, followed by the 4,000 reserve officers from the Fort Sheridan training camp. These soldiers carried guns and brought forth rousing cheers from the massed pavement by their fine military bearing. Policemen and firemen available for service in the new national army headed the registered men.

Next in order came the famous "258" men—those whose numbers corresponded to the first number drawn from the big glass bowl in Washington on the day of the draft. They carried a banner announcing to the throngs that they were the first to be called by Uncle Sam.

The line of march was north in Michigan avenue from 8th street to Randolph street, west to LaSalle, south to Washington, east to State, south to Monroe, west to LaSalle, south to Adams, east to State, south to Jackson boulevard and west to Franklin—the route of the "preparedness" parade staged before Uncle Sam began to roll up his sleeves in earnest.

All of the divisions in the Chicago district were represented in the parade. Many of the local exemption boards continued their examinations through the day and for this reason many of the registered men were unable to appear in the parade. It was estimated that more than 10,000 registered men in civilian clothes participated in the procession, a total which, in view of general conditions, was considered large by those who sponsored the "National Army day" parade.

Seldom if ever before had the downtown district been more elaborately decorated. All ally flags were flung to the heat tempering east wind and on the pavements the colors of the nations warring against kaiserism mixed freely. The Russian flag was more prominent than ever before in the history of the city. Bohemians and Slovaks carried banners urging independence for the little nations and there were many banners supporting the sorely tried democracy of Russia.

The general setting along Michigan avenue was in keeping with the military significance of the day—"National Army day," which falls on the third anniversary of the actual outbreak of the European conflict. Standing at salute to the north and south of the reviewing stand were various regiments of the federalized national guard.

GEN. BARRY'S TRIBUTE.

After the last of the national army parade had passed the reviewing stand Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding officer of the central division of the United States army, sat on the rail of the stand and wrote the following statement:

"Chicago or no other city in the United States, or the world, ever witnessed a finer sight than the parade of this morning in honor of the selected men composed solely of young American manhood, without a slacker in the bunch.

"I can't speak in too high praise of those fine training camp men and the wonderful progress they have made in three months' intensive training. Their hearts are in it and they have had the benefit of the best instructors in the United States army. After the exhibition they gave, if there is any one in the country who does not now believe in the military service and training, he should go hide himself.

"God bless the selected men, their leaders, the training camp men—and woe betide those whom they go up against on the other side.

"I thank the good people of Chicago for the compliment paid their soldiers of all classes.

"From the appearance of the selected men today it will not take long to whip them into shape, and many among them will be heard from in high rank and position, and in later years monuments will be erected to them.

"I hope other cities will follow the example set in this parade to-day.

"MAJ.-GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY.

"Commanding Central Department U. S. A.

"Chicago, Aug. 4, 1917."

The men of the national army began leaving Chicago for Camp Grant at Rockford Sept. 4 in contingents of various sizes and soon they were busily engaged in the work of training. Many of them returned to Chicago late in November and took part in a parade and those who had seen them in the honor parade on Aug. 4 were amazed at the transformation in the men. They had improved in health, in bearing and in spirits and impressed all who saw them with the idea that they had advanced a long way toward becoming real soldiers. Chicago was proud of them.

Chicago was proud also of its national guardsmen and its thousands of volunteers in the regular army, the navy and marine corps, the aviation service, the officers' reserve corps and of all its workers, men and women, military and civilian. It felt that it had amply proved its right to be classed among the foremost of the country's patriotic communities.

DEATH OF COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor of the airship bearing his name, died at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany, March 8, 1917, from pneumonia. He was born in Constance, Baden, July 8, 1838, became a soldier and fought in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian wars. While acting as a military observer in the American civil war he became interested in ballooning, making his first ascent in one of the captive balloons used by the union army. On his return home he devoted his fortune and time to aeronautics, his crowning achievement being the construction of the Zeppelin dirigibles. These were first used as passenger craft, but in the European war became a military weapon of considerable value especially for scouting purposes. Fleets of these airships crossed the North sea to England, some of them going as far as London, the destruction of which by aerial bombardment was said to have been one of Count Zeppelin's ambitions. While they destroyed some property and caused the loss of perhaps 1,500 lives, chiefly of noncombatants, they were a failure as a purely offensive weapon and the German military authorities decided to discontinue building them for other than scouting purposes. Before this decision was arrived at a number of the Zeppelins were shot down in England, while others were lost in storms, the crews in most cases perishing miserably without a chance of escape. Each war Zeppelin cost about \$600,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR SOLDIERS.

The week beginning Sept. 24, 1917, was observed throughout the country as "library war fund week" and was especially devoted to raising a fund of \$1,000,000 for the construction, equipment and maintenance of soldiers' public libraries in every cantonment and camp in the United States. Library facilities also were to be provided from this fund for Uncle Sam's sailors afloat and ashore, for the wounded and the sick, and even for men on the firing line.

Besides a library war council appointed by Secretary Baker, which had the raising of this fund in hand, the campaign in each state was supervised by a state war council, composed of leading men and women in all sections. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank of New York, was chairman of the national library council.

The campaign for funds was successful and libraries were installed in many of the mobilization and training camps of the army and navy. The work is under the supervision of the American Library association.

EXPLOSION ON AMERICAN SUBMARINE.

An explosion on the American submarine A-7 at Cavite, Philippine islands, July 24, 1917, killed five men and injured three of the officers and crew. The explosion was apparently due to the ignition of gas within the ship.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

Number and displacement of warships, built and building, of 1,500 or more tons, and of torpedo craft of more than fifty tons. From table prepared by the office of naval intelligence, United States navy department, July 1, 1914. Owing to the war in Europe no later official information relating to the navies of the belligerent powers is available. It may be noted that while some of these powers have lost many ships they have continued building new ones. Information, so far as permissible, is given on page 493 of this volume as to the present status of the United States navy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Dreadnoughts (built).....	20	423,350
Dreadnoughts (building).....	16	421,750
Predreadnoughts.....	40	589,385
Battle cruisers (built).....	9	187,800
Battle cruisers (building).....	1	28,500
Armored cruisers.....	34	406,800
Other cruisers (built).....	74	382,815
Other cruisers (building).....	17	67,000
Destroyers (built).....	167	125,850
Destroyers (building).....	21	21,770
Torpedo boats.....	49	11,488
Submarines (built).....	75	30,362
Submarines (building).....	22	17,236
Total.....	545	2,714,106

GERMANY.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	13	285,770
Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	187,164
Predreadnoughts.....	20	242,800
Coast defense vessels.....	2	8,168
Battle cruisers (built).....	2	83,749
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	112,000
Armored cruisers.....	9	94,245
Other cruisers (built).....	41	150,747
Other cruisers (building).....	5	26,900
Destroyers (built).....	130	67,094
Destroyers (building).....	24	14,400
Submarines (built).....	27	14,140
Submarines (building).....	18	18,400
Total.....	304	1,306,577

UNITED STATES.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	8	189,650
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	117,800
Predreadnoughts.....	22	309,282
Coast defense vessels.....	4	12,900
Armored cruisers.....	11	149,295
Other cruisers.....	14	66,410
Destroyers (built).....	51	35,068
Destroyers (building).....	11	11,956
Torpedo boats.....	13	2,528
Submarines (built).....	30	.....
Submarines (building).....	19	.....
Total.....	187	894,889

FRANCE.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	4	92,368
Dreadnoughts (building).....	3	193,656
Predreadnoughts.....	18	262,675
Coast defense vessels.....	1	8,800
Armored cruisers.....	20	201,724
Other cruisers.....	9	46,095
Destroyers (built).....	84	35,812
Destroyers (building).....	3	2,653
Torpedo boats.....	135	13,426
Submarines (built).....	64	27,940
Submarines (building).....	22	14,766
Total.....	368	899,915

JAPAN.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	2	41,600
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	122,400
Predreadnoughts.....	13	191,380
Coast defense vessels.....	2	9,086
Battle cruisers (built).....	2	55,000
Battle cruisers (building).....	2	55,000
Armored cruisers.....	13	138,483
Other cruisers.....	13	57,915
Destroyers (built).....	50	20,487
Destroyers (building).....	2	1,676
Torpedo boats.....	27	3,017

Type.	Number.	Tonnage.
Submarines (built).....	13	2,672
Submarines (building).....	2	1,200
Total.....	145	699,916

RUSSIA.

Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	159,409
Predreadnoughts.....	7	98,750
Coast defense vessels.....	2	10,380
Battle cruisers (building).....	4	128,000
Armored cruisers.....	6	63,500
Other cruisers (built).....	9	52,845
Other cruisers (building).....	8	53,600
Destroyers (built).....	31	36,748
Destroyers (building).....	44	53,664
Torpedo boats.....	14	2,132
Submarines (built).....	30	6,506
Submarines (building).....	19	13,284
Total.....	241	678,818

ITALY.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	3	62,644
Dreadnoughts (building).....	7	187,150
Predreadnoughts.....	8	96,100
Armored cruisers.....	9	74,020
Other cruisers (built).....	6	18,890
Other cruisers (building).....	2	4,398
Destroyers (built).....	36	16,807
Destroyers (building).....	15	14,203
Torpedo boats (built).....	68	11,584
Torpedo boats (building).....	2	272
Submarines (built).....	19	5,475
Submarines (building).....	8	5,842
Total.....	183	497,815

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dreadnoughts (built).....	3	60,030
Dreadnoughts (building).....	4	93,510
Coast defense vessels.....	6	41,700
Predreadnoughts.....	6	74,613
Armored cruisers.....	2	13,380
Other cruisers (built).....	5	13,815
Other cruisers (building).....	5	21,216
Destroyers.....	18	9,450
Torpedo boats (built).....	39	6,852
Torpedo boats (building).....	24	5,886
Submarines (built).....	6	1,686
Submarines (building).....	6	5,370
Total.....	124	347,508

ILLINOIS NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

The various divisions of the Illinois naval volunteers, formerly known as the Illinois naval reserves, went into active service immediately after the declaration of war, 450 being sent east as early as April 9. Since that time many more have been forwarded to the Atlantic seaboard after training with other naval units at the Great Lakes station and elsewhere. The officers and men have been incorporated into the complements of battle ships and other warcraft and have been doing sea duty in the war for months.

The headquarters of the Chicago divisions are on the U. S. S. Commodore, Capt. Edward A. Evers commanding.

THE SAGE FOUNDATION.

March 12, 1907, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York announced that she had set aside the sum of \$10,000,000 to be known as the Sage Foundation and to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States.

Following is a part of the statement given out by Mrs. Sage as to the object of the gift: "I have set aside \$10,000,000 for the endowment of this foundation. Its object is the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The means to that end will include research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established."

The general director of the fund is John M. Glenn. Office, 130 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

CHRONOLOGY OF RECENT WARS.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.		Vafangow battle.....		June 14, 1904
Maine blown up.....	Feb. 15	Kaiping captured.....	July 8, 1904	
Diplomatic relations broken.....	April 21	Port Arthur invested.....	July 20-31, 1904	
Cuban blockade declared.....	April 22	Newchwang evacuated.....	July 25, 1904	
War declared by Spain.....	April 24	Haicheng evacuated.....	Aug. 3, 1904	
War declared by United States.....	April 25	Port Arthur naval battle.....	Aug. 10, 1904	
Dewey's victory at Manila.....	May 1	Battle of Liaoyang.....	Aug. 26-Sept. 4, 1904	
Hobson's Merrimac exploit.....	June 3	Battle of Sua river.....	Oct. 12-19, 1904	
U. S. army corps lands in Cuba.....	June 21	Dogger bank affair.....	Oct. 22, 1904	
Battle at El Caney and San Juan.....	July 1	203-Meter hill captured.....	Nov. 30, 1904	
Cervera's fleet destroyed.....	July 3	North Ceckwan captured.....	Dec. 18, 1904	
Santiago de Cuba surrenders.....	July 17	Ehrlichshan captured.....	Dec. 25, 1904	
Peace protocol signed.....	Aug. 12	Sungshushan captured.....	Dec. 31, 1904	
Surrender of Manila.....	Aug. 13	Port Arthur surrendered.....	Jan. 1-2, 1905	
Peace treaty signed in Paris.....	Dec. 12	Battle of Heikoutai.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 4, 1905	
PHILIPPINE WAR, 1899-1902.		Battle of Mukden.....	Feb. 24-March 12, 1905	
Hostilities begun.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Battle of Sea of Japan.....	May 27-28, 1905	
Battles around Manila.....	Feb. 4-7, 1899	Roosevelt peace proposal.....	June 7, 1905	
Battle at Pasig.....	March 13, 1899	Sakhain captured.....	July 31, 1905	
Santa Cruz captured.....	April 25, 1899	Portsmouth peace conference.....	Aug. 9-29, 1905	
San Fernando captured.....	May 5, 1899	Peace treaty signed.....	Sept. 6, 1905	
Battle of Bacoor.....	June 13, 1899	ITALIAN-TURKISH WAR, 1911-1912.		
Battle of Imus.....	June 16, 1899	War declared by Italy.....	Sept. 29, 1911	
Battle of Calamba.....	July 26, 1899	Tripoli bombarded.....	Oct. 3, 1911	
Battle of Calulu.....	Aug. 9, 1899	Tripoli captured.....	Oct. 5, 1911	
Battle at Angeles.....	Aug. 16, 1899	Turks repulsed by Italians.....	Oct. 30, 1911	
Maj. John A. Logan killed.....	Nov. 11, 1899	Seven Turkish gunboats sunk.....	Jan. 7, 1912	
Gen. Gregorio del Pilar killed.....	Dec. 10, 1899	Beirut bombarded.....	Feb. 24, 1912	
Gen. Lawton killed.....	Dec. 19, 1899	Tripoli annexed.....	Feb. 25, 1912	
Taft commission appointed.....	Feb. 25, 1900	Island of Rhodes seized.....	May, 4, 1912	
Aguineldo captured.....	March 23, 1901	Battle at Zanzur oasis.....	June 9, 1912	
End of war.....	April 30, 1902	Town of Sidi Ali captured.....	July 14, 1912	
Military governorship ended.....	July 4, 1902	Peace treaty signed.....	Oct. 18, 1912	
ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1899-1902.		BALKAN-TURKISH WAR, 1912-1913.		
Boers declare war.....	Oct. 10, 1899	Balkan-Turkish war begun.....	Oct. 9, 1912	
Boers invade Natal.....	Oct. 12, 1899	War formally declared.....	Oct. 18, 1912	
Battle of Glencoe.....	Oct. 20, 1899	Battle of Kirk Kilissah.....	Oct. 24, 1912	
Battle of Magersfontein.....	Dec. 10, 1899	Battle of Lule Burgas.....	Oct. 29-31, 1912	
Battle of Colesburg.....	Dec. 31, 1899	Saloniki captured.....	Nov. 8, 1912	
Spion Kop battles.....	Jan. 23-25, 1900	Monastir captured.....	Nov. 15, 1912	
Kimberley relieved.....	Feb. 15, 1900	London peace conference.....	Dec. 16, 1912	
Gen. Cronje surrenders.....	Feb. 27, 1900	Peace conference ended.....	Jan. 29, 1913	
Ladysmith relieved.....	March 1, 1900	War resumed.....	Feb. 3, 1913	
Mafeking relieved.....	May 17, 1900	Janina captured.....	March 6, 1913	
Johannesburg captured.....	May 30, 1900	Adrianople captured.....	March 27, 1913	
Orange Free State annexed.....	May 30, 1900	Souari captured.....	April 23, 1913	
Pretoria captured.....	June 4, 1900	Powers occupy Scutari.....	May 14, 1913	
South African Republic annexed.....	Sept. 1, 1900	Peace treaty signed.....	May 30, 1913	
Gen. Methuen captured.....	March 7, 1902	BALKAN-BULGARIAN WAR, 1913.		
Treaty of peace signed.....	May 31, 1902	Fighting is begun.....	May 23, 1913	
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 1904-1905.		Battle of Makros.....	June 10, 1913	
Hostilities begun by Japan.....	Feb. 8, 1904	Kilkish is captured.....	July 4, 1913	
War declared.....	Feb. 10, 1904	Seres and Kavala are captured.....	July 9, 1913	
Petrovavlovsk sunk.....	April 13, 1904	Roumania wars on Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913	
Battle of the Yalu.....	May 1, 1904	Turks attack Bulgaria.....	July 12, 1913	
Battle ship Hatsuse sunk.....	May 15, 1904	Turks rec occupy Adrianople.....	July 21, 1913	
Cruiser Yoshino sunk.....	May 15, 1904	Peace treaty signed.....	Aug. 10, 1913	
Nanshan hill battles.....	May 21-27, 1904	NOTE—For chronology of world war see special account in this volume.		
Dalny captured.....	May 30, 1904			

CONGRESS VOTES FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., by a vote of 232 to 123 adopted, Dec. 18, 1917, the Webb resolution submitting to the states an amendment providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic one year after the ratification of the amendment by the required thirty-six state legislatures and also providing that the amendment shall be inoperative unless ratified within seven years from the date of submission.

Following is the joint resolution as adopted by the house and senate:

"Article—Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within,

the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress."

FARM LOAN BANKS.

HEIGHT OF WOMEN'S SHOES FIXED.
The British war office in December, 1917, issued an order forbidding, from Feb. 1, 1918, except under permit from director of raw materials, the purchase, sale or offers to purchase or sell any boots for women with uppers exceeding 7 inches in height if of leather or 8 inches in height if of any other material. From Jan. 1 manufacturers are forbidden to cut material or uppers exceeding the dimensions named.

The following cities were designated Dec. 27, 1916, for the location of the farm loan banks authorized by the act of July 17, 1916:
Springfield, Mass.
Baltimore, Md.
Columbia, S. C.
New Orleans, La.
Houston, Tex.
St. Louis, Mo.
Louisville, Ky.
St. Paul, Minn.
Omaha, Neb.
Wichita, Kas.
Spokane, Wash.
Berkeley, Cal.

I. W. W. TACTICS OR METHODS.

[From "The History, Structure and Methods of the I. W. W.," by Vincent St. John, published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Newcastle, Pa.]

As a revolutionary organization the Industrial Workers of the World aim to use any and all tactics that will get the results sought with the least expenditure of time and energy.

The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good their use. The question of "right" and "wrong" does not concern us.

No terms made with an employer are final. All peace, so long as the wage system lasts, is but an armed truce. At any favorable opportunity the struggle for more control of industry is renewed.

The Industrial Workers realize that the day of successful long strikes is past. Under all ordinary circumstances a strike that is not won in four to six weeks cannot be won by remaining out longer. In trusted industry the employer can better afford to fight one strike than he can six strikes that take place in that period.

The organization does not allow any part to enter into time contracts with the employers. It aims, where strikes are used, to paralyze all branches of the industry involved when the em-

ployers can least afford a cessation of work—during the busy season and when there are rush orders to be filled.

The Industrial Workers of the World maintain that nothing will be conceded by the employers except that which we have the power to take and hold by the strength of our organization. Therefore we seek no agreements with the employers.

Failing to force concessions from the employers by the strike, work is resumed and "sabotage" is used to force the employers to concede the demands of the workers.

During strikes the works are closely picketed and every effort made to keep the employers from getting workers into the shops. All supplies are cut off from strike-bound shops. All shipments are refused or mislaid, delayed and lost if possible. Strike breakers are also isolated to the full extent of the power of the organization.

Interference by the government is resented by open violation of the government's orders, going to jail en masse, causing expenses to the taxpayers—which is but another name for the employing classes.

In short, I. W. W. advocates the use of militant "direct action" tactics to the full extent of our power to make good.

OUTBREAK OF NEGRO TROOPS AT HOUSTON, TEX.

Fifteen white men and two negroes were killed as the result of an outbreak of 150 negro members of the 24th United States Infantry at Houston, Tex., Aug. 23, 1917. Trouble started between some colored soldiers and policemen over the arrest of a negro and the beating of two infantrymen at Camp Logan, which the troops were guarding. Becoming enraged, the soldiers armed themselves, secured ammunition and started for the city. They shot at all white persons they met and fired into residences where they saw lights. Among those they killed were Capt. Joseph W. Mattes, battery A, 7d Illinois field artillery, and four police officers. Capt. Mattes was so mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. Henry Vida, a negro soldier said to have started the rioting, was killed. Seventeen persons, including two white girls, were wounded.

Martial law was declared by Gov. James E. Ferguson, effective in Houston and vicinity beginning at 1 a. m., Aug. 24. Other measures were taken by the local authorities, by Maj.-Gen. Parker, commanding the southern division,

and by the war department in Washington to restore and maintain order. Maj.-Gen. George Bell arrived in Houston Aug. 25 to make an investigation and to prepare for court-martial proceedings against the accused soldiers. In the meantime the members of the 24th Infantry were sent back to their old camp at Columbus, N. M.

The proceedings of the court-martial were secret and the findings were not known until it was announced Dec. 11 that thirteen of the accused men had been hanged at 7:17 a. m., on the military reservation at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. It was made public at the same time that of the sixty-three men tried by the same court-martial forty-one were sentenced to life imprisonment. One man was sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two and a half years. These were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the army, forfeit all pay and allowances and be confined at hard labor for two years. Five were acquitted.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

On Dec. 9, 1917, it became known in Madrid and other capitals that there had been a revolution in Portugal which, after three days of fighting, had overthrown the government under President Machado and Premier Costa. The rebels were led by Dr. Sidonio Paes, who was made provisional president. A dispatch printed in Paris, Dec. 11, gave this account of the affair:

"Dr. Sidonio Paes, who fomented the revolution, has put under lock and key the revered president, Machado, and Premier Costa, the two men to whom Portugal's entry into the war on the side of the allies is due. Senhor Costa had a strong majority in parliament, while the opposition which has overthrown him has very

slight support in the electoral body. Machado Santos, the rebel leader, who is one of the three men who have taken power, had been in prison since December, 1916.

"While not accusing the members of the new government of working knowingly for Germany, it is pointed out that the insurrection was directed against the most trusty friends of the allies, and as long as anarchy is likely to result it can only be of benefit to Germany and to have a serious effect on the whole of the Iberian peninsula, if only by giving dangerous encouragement to the chauvinists in the Spanish military juntas, who are ever dreaming of a conquest of Portugal."

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE G. A. R.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS (1917-1918).

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Commander—C. S. Bentley, La Grange.
Senior Vice-Commander—Henry Little, Chicago.
Junior Vice-Commander—D. M. Sapp, Plymouth.
Medical Director—W. M. Hanna, Aurora.
Chaplain—J. M. Stevenson, Springfield.
Council of Administration—William Andrews, Rockford; A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln; A. S. Wright, Woodstock; C. E. Vaughan, Chicago; R. M. Campbell, Peoria.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Henry C. Cooke, Chicago.
Patriotic Instructor—R. M. John, Pontiac.
Judge Advocate—James M. Taylor, Taylorville.
Chief of Staff—John M. Vernon, Chicago.
Chief Mustering Officer—R. H. Peters, Chicago.
Inspector—Alvin Wait.
Headquarters—Memorial hall, Michigan avenue and Randolph street, Chicago.

ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[Data from Statesman's Year-Book, Brassey's Naval Annual and other sources.]

ARMIES (PEACE STRENGTH).

Country.	Men.	Country.	Men.
Abyssinia	250,000	Japan	250,000
Afghanistan	60,000	Mexico	29,543
Argentina Rep.	24,000	Montenegro	30,000
Australia*	235,606	Nepal	30,000
Austria-Hungary	424,348	Netherlands	22,955
Belgium	47,603	Nicaragua	4,000
Bolivia	3,153	Norway	110,000
Brazil	25,000	Panama .....	.....
Bulgaria	59,900	Paraguay	2,600
Canada*	73,900	Persia	50,000
Chile	27,200	Peru	6,500
China	500,000	Portugal	33,600
Colombia	6,000	Roumania	130,138
Costa Rica	38,946	Russia	1,300,000
Cuba	11,444	Salvador	16,144
Denmark	13,720	Santo Domingo ..	700
Ecuador	7,310	Serbia	361,747
Egypt	17,000	Siam	12,000
France	790,000	Spain	140,760
Germany	896,026	Sweden	33,338
Greece	59,773	Switzerland	260,000
Guatemala	85,355	Turkey	210,000
Haiti	5,000	United States ..	130,904
Honduras	55,284	Uruguay	10,400
Italy	305,023	Venezuela	9,400
†Militia. †Troops of strength, July, 1916.		the line. †Authorized	

NAVIES (WAR CRAFT OF ALL KINDS).

Country.	Ships.	Country.	Ships.
Argentina Rep.	37	Great Britain*	693
Australia	11	Greece	36
Austria-Hungary* ..	119	Haiti	3
Brazil	35	Italy*	185
Chile	31	Japan	165
China	6	Nicaragua	10
Colombia	1	Norway	27
Costa Rica	2	Paraguay	3
Cuba	2	Peru	16
Ecuador	3	Portugal	29
France*	404	Turkey*	35
Germany	28	Russia*	185
Roumania	309	Santo Domingo	1

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

Seven detectives, a station keeper, an operator, a woman and an unidentified Italian were instantly killed in Milwaukee, Wis., on the evening of Nov. 24, 1917, when a "black hand" bomb exploded in the central police station. Five detectives and a lieutenant of police were injured more or less seriously. The station was wrecked.

The explosion was the result of a feud in the Third ward, which is the home of a large Italian population. Threats had been made against the Rev. August Juliana, pastor of the Italian Evan-

gelical church; also threats to destroy its building.

The bomb was found in the basement of the church and was brought to the station for examination. The officers gathered about a table on which the contrivance was laid. It was made of an iron pipe about a foot in length and almost eight inches in diameter. What seemed to be a small vial of nitroglycerin protruded from one end. It had evidently been timed to explode at a given moment when the church was filled. One of the officers was handling the bomb when it exploded.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING IN 1915.

Countries.	Vessels.	Tons.	I. H. P.	Countries.	Vessels.	Tons.	I. H. P.
England	298	384,417	310,574	Italy	4	20,230	20,000
Scotland	207	233,501	205,283	Japan	127	92,213	182,039
Ireland	1	31,418	24,732	Netherlands	390	217,592	114,510
Total united kingdom ..	517	649,336	540,594	Norway	16	61,477	41,925
British dominions	183	32,397	14,072	Russia	13	792	540
Foreign countries—				Spain	7	14,306	13,750
United States	127	270,124	322,168	Sweden	33	25,927	32,530
China	50	8,073	6,400	Total foreign countries ..	955	989,337	975,010
Denmark	40	51,361	32,042	Grand total	1,655	1,671,610	1,529,676
France	32	41,433	20,950	No vessels built in Belgium. Data for Austria-			
Germany	46	179,804	188,156	Hungary not available.			

CHICAGO BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS BY YEARS.

(Games won.)

1902—White Sox, 7; Cubs, 7.	1911—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 0.	1914—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.
1905—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.	1912—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 3.	1915—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 1.
1906—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.	1913—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 2.	1916—White Sox, 4; Cubs, 0.
1909—Cubs, 4; White Sox, 1.		

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women now have the right to vote in the following states:

Alaska (territory).
Arizona.
California.
Colorado.
Idaho.
Illinois.*
Kansas.

Montana.
Nevada.
New York.
Oregon.
Utah.
Washington.
Wyoming.

*For offices not mentioned in state constitution.

States allowing partial suffrage to women are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and 1914), South Dakota, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1917.

The vote for full woman suffrage by the state of New York at the election Nov. 6 was the most important victory won by the suffragists in 1917 in the United States. The vote was 703,124 votes to 600,766 nays. In New York city the vote was 129,412 yeas to 92,315 nays.

In Maine, at a special election held Sept. 10, equal suffrage was defeated by a vote of two to one.

In North Dakota an act was passed by the legislature giving women limited suffrage. The law became effective July 1.

In Arkansas, March 6, the governor signed a bill giving women the right to vote in all primary elections in the state.

In Vermont, March 20, the governor signed a bill permitting women holding property to vote at all town meetings. A bill to give them the right to vote at presidential elections failed to pass.

In Indiana a bill giving suffrage to women was passed by the legislature in February, but the law was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme court Oct. 26.

The house of representatives in Washington, D. C., adopted a special rule Sept. 24 for the creation of a committee on woman suffrage. It was adopted by a vote of 181 to 107.

In Ohio the legislature passed a bill in February giving women the right to vote at presidential elections.

In the British house of commons, June 19, the principle of woman suffrage was adopted by a majority of 330 votes. The qualifying age was placed at 30.

Much attention was called to the "picketing" of the white house grounds in Washington, D. C., by women from the woman's national party as a protest against President Wilson's opposition to suffrage legislation by congress. Numerous arrests were made in the course of the year.

DEATH OF WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

William Eaton Chandler, who as secretary of the navy in President Arthur's cabinet was largely responsible for the beginning of the modern United States navy, died at his home in Concord, N. H., Nov. 30, 1917. He was born in that city Dec. 28, 1835. He graduated from Harvard Law school and was admitted to the bar in 1855 and in 1859 was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme court. He was a member of the New Hampshire house

of representatives in 1862, 1863 and 1864, serving as its speaker during the last two years.

He was appointed by President Arthur secretary of the navy April 12, 1882, and served until March 7, 1885. Mr. Chandler was elected to the United States senate June 14, 1887, to fill the unexpired term of Austin F. Pike, which ended March 3, 1889, and was re-elected June 18, 1889, and again Jan. 16, 1895.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

AMERICAN.

Detroit—In Belle Isle park.
Chicago—In Lincoln park.
Cincinnati—Zoological park.
Los Angeles—In Griffith's park.
Milwaukee—In West park.
New York—In Bronx park.
New York—In Central park.
Philadelphia—Zoological park.

Pittsburgh—In Schenley park.
San Francisco—In Golden Gate park.
Washington—National Zoological park.

EUROPEAN.

Amsterdam—"Artis."
Antwerp—Dierentuin.
Berlin—Zoologischer garden.

Cologne—Zoologischer garden.
Copenhagen—Dyrehave.
Dublin—Phoenix park.
Hamburg—Hagenbeck collection.
Hamburg—Zoologischer garden.
Hanover—Zoologischer garden.
London—In Regents park.
Manchester—Belle Vue (zoo gar.)
Paris—Jardin d'Acclimatation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital punishment prevails in all of the states of the union except Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913. It was abolished in Iowa in

1872 and restored in 1878. It was also abolished in Colorado in 1897, but was restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Arkansas, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shooting is optional with the condemned.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Acres of unreserved and unappropriated lands remaining in the public domain of the United States in 1916. Approximately 92,000,000 acres are unsurveyed.

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	42,680	Montana	16,649,725
Arizona	23,597,219	Nebraska	146,236
Arkansas	402,219	Nevada	55,375,077
California	20,025,999	New Mexico	26,338,379
Colorado	14,908,127	North Dakota	331,199
Florida	135,237	Oklahoma	55,250
Idaho	15,510,561	Oregon	15,337,809
Kansas	56,018	South Dakota	2,382,588
Louisiana	44,804	Utah	32,968,337
Michigan	90,540	Washington	1,132,571
Minnesota	798,804	Wisconsin	5,872
Mississippi	30,374	Wyoming	28,528,492
Missouri	952	Total	254,945,589

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Appointed by the President.
Arthur E. Holder, Iowa; three year term.
Charles A. Gresham, Indiana; two year term.
James Phinney Munroe, Massachusetts; one year term.
Ex Officio Members—Secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce, secretary of labor and commissioner of education.
(For salaries and duties of the board see "Vocational Education," page 47.)

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1910	8,801,354,016	1913	10,434,741,660
1911	9,258,874,422	1914	11,162,026,470
1912	9,328,755,156	1915	16,806,372,368

ARMY AND MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WAR.

	1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Regular army.....	4,470	81,331	4,665	81,787	4,701	87,781	4,616	94,765	4,843	97,013
Philippine scouts.....	180	5,430	180	5,403	182	5,096	182	5,430	182	5,603
State or territory.										
Alabama.....	213	3,212	178	2,391	163	2,609	164	2,615	166	2,391
Arizona.....	51	491	45	477	45	645	53	742	54	866
Arkansas.....	139	1,328	111	1,248	109	1,402	105	1,547	81	834
California.....	234	3,191	252	3,360	252	3,604	249	3,440	245	3,218
Colorado.....	110	1,408	137	1,309	122	1,933	119	1,637	58	770
Connecticut.....	183	2,535	184	2,457	177	2,511	185	2,772	227	3,476
Delaware.....	34	339	41	441	41	465	40	450	35	426
District of Columbia.....	134	1,396	139	1,507	124	1,721	129	1,847	94	1,741
Florida.....	100	1,145	93	1,127	73	1,075	95	1,320	85	1,181
Georgia.....	237	2,676	223	2,675	226	2,490	229	2,714	225	2,853
Hawaii.....	47	569	39	426	56	858	61	905	93	2,543
Idaho.....	57	799	50	790	58	839	53	946	63	901
Illinois.....	526	5,581	506	5,408	508	5,447	522	5,550	500	6,099
Indiana.....	192	2,200	179	2,297	169	2,109	182	2,077	150	2,411
Iowa.....	215	2,825	213	2,768	217	3,014	211	3,092	218	3,182
Kansas.....	138	1,741	130	1,694	132	1,720	123	1,812	127	1,925
Kentucky.....	145	1,580	170	1,843	164	2,210	168	2,329	170	2,252
Louisiana.....	119	1,860	60	1,082	65	1,009	63	1,044	63	1,119
Maine.....	106	1,356	109	1,339	108	1,404	101	1,288	111	1,428
Maryland.....	160	1,706	173	1,799	157	1,936	156	1,917	168	2,024
Massachusetts.....	443	5,421	452	5,841	424	5,369	426	5,653	413	6,060
Michigan.....	215	2,595	183	2,551	183	2,478	188	2,773	200	3,430
Minnesota.....	110	1,355	213	2,722	220	3,243	227	3,280	210	2,889
Mississippi.....	206	2,183	116	1,327	94	990	78	1,127	71	1,085
Missouri.....	262	2,995	256	3,320	244	3,840	227	3,872	207	3,746
Montana.....	61	728	53	557	40	636	45	663	50	734
Nebraska.....	118	1,171	134	1,038	132	1,384	119	1,474	110	1,507
New Hampshire.....	92	1,171	94	1,164	90	1,280	91	1,323	83	1,175
New Jersey.....	345	3,934	330	4,052	304	4,014	296	4,176	301	4,021
New Mexico.....	64	700	49	599	57	910	60	851	67	867
New York.....	990	14,477	1,056	14,901	974	15,591	1,002	15,607	1,014	15,309
North Carolina.....	230	2,208	261	2,317	209	2,367	211	2,809	208	2,846
North Dakota.....	63	614	52	577	60	679	56	676	55	735
Ohio.....	518	5,462	529	5,611	490	5,637	487	5,309	492	5,916
Oklahoma.....	59	539	56	77	77	1,330	69	1,026	70	964
Oregon.....	102	1,362	109	1,358	100	1,401	104	1,222	96	1,595
Pennsylvania.....	743	9,705	768	9,766	745	10,190	762	10,266	701	9,450
Rhode Island.....	100	1,257	106	1,252	96	1,303	90	1,316	90	1,527
South Carolina.....	177	1,792	154	1,755	156	1,794	138	1,589	102	1,424
South Dakota.....	83	787	71	608	68	873	67	975	65	857
Tennessee.....	123	1,735	127	1,707	117	1,798	107	1,639	113	1,634
Texas.....	171	2,578	174	2,387	192	2,731	145	2,091	185	2,720
Utah.....	34	339	31	323	29	419	32	566	32	546
Vermont.....	71	810	72	773	75	817	73	730	76	878
Virginia.....	190	2,237	207	2,492	206	2,606	200	2,703	197	2,808
Washington.....	97	1,205	91	1,147	88	1,312	86	1,234	90	1,353
West Virginia.....	100	1,218	104	1,283	104	1,517	117	1,607	106	1,505
Wisconsin.....	197	2,892	185	2,768	193	2,931	196	3,065	192	3,247
Wyoming.....	53	591	48	640	54	760	34	598	35	579
Total.....	9,142	112,710	9,130	111,672	8,792	119,251	8,705	120,693	8,589	123,605

NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

	1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Navy.....	3,114	46,651	3,505	48,068	3,711	52,667	3,780	52,561	4,134	77,956
Marine corps.....	319	9,567	330	9,757	341	9,888	344	9,968	646	14,981
State or territory.										
California.....	58	606	61	634	64	634	64	785	68	882
Connecticut.....	21	221	21	202	22	253	19	306	24	343
District of Columbia.....	12	131	12	139	13	208	12	211	12	200
Florida.....	14	134	16	133	16	73	11	78	26	373
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	100
Illinois.....	50	587	40	505	45	549	41	582	39	628
Indiana.....	14	216	17	292	Disbanded.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	46	544	27	346	26	330	28	285	22	315
Maine.....	9	104	6	120	10	175	11	154	17	148
Maryland.....	16	141	18	139	18	132	18	184	23	198
Massachusetts.....	42	541	42	640	45	603	46	651	60	836
Michigan.....	41	464	40	502	43	427	37	392	39	581
Minnesota.....	12	188	17	222	17	174	27	377	28	446
Missouri.....	16	210	15	211	19	184	18	220	16	294
New Jersey.....	29	377	30	395	29	361	30	430	28	479
New York.....	72	1,095	80	1,209	84	1,351	90	1,341	93	1,712
North Carolina.....	44	285	42	271	43	332	49	333	19	132
Ohio.....	23	319	23	285	18	229	20	258	21	302
Oregon.....	21	214	23	226	14	228	12	168	15	233
Pennsylvania.....	13	213	17	208	12	180	15	161	15	151
Rhode Island.....	18	162	16	193	14	182	14	189	15	196
South Carolina.....	21	179	18	146	14	103	15	207	21	176
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	136
Washington.....	13	193	21	283	17	305	20	310	20	364
Wisconsin.....	10	112	13	145	13	114	9	84	Disbanded.	.....
Total naval militia.....	615	7,185	615	7,446	596	7,132	606	7,706	638	9,170

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

West Point, N. Y.

The United States military academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of cadets for the military service of the United States. When any cadet has completed the course of



four years satisfactorily he is eligible for promotion and commission as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform.

Appointments—Each congressional district and territory, including

Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy. The District of Columbia has two. Each state is also entitled to have four cadets from the state at large and eighty are allowed from the United States at large. The president is also authorized to appoint not to exceed 180 men from the regular army and national guard who have served for one year. The total number in the academy in September, 1917, was 739. The appointments from a congressional district are made upon the recommendation of the representative in congress from that district and those from the state at large upon the recommendations of the senators of the state. The appointments for the United States at large are made by the president upon his own selection. The appointments from the District of Columbia are made on the recommendation of the district commissioners and that from Porto Rico on the recommendation of the resident commis-

sioner. Appointments are made one year in advance of admission. For each candidate appointed two alternates should be nominated. Four cadets from the Philippines are admitted.

Examinations—On the second Tuesday in January of each year the candidate selected for appointment must appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers at such places as the war department may designate. Candidates who pass will be admitted to the academy on March 1 following.

Mental Requirements—Each candidate must show that he is well versed in algebra, to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, descriptive and physical geography and general and United States history.

Physical Requirements—No candidate will be admitted who is under 17 or over 22 years of age, or less than five feet four inches in height at the age of 17; or five feet five inches at the age of 18 and upward, or who is deformed or afflicted with any disease or infirmity which would render him unfit for military service. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a cadet is \$600 a year and one ration a day, or commutation therefor at 30 cents a day. The total is \$709.50, to begin with his admission to the academy. No cadet is allowed to receive money or other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the superintendent.

Enlistment—Before receiving his warrant of appointment a candidate for admission is required to sign an agreement to serve in the army of the United States eight years from the time of his admission to the academy.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md.

The United States naval academy is a school for the practical and theoretical training of young men for the naval service of the United States. The students are styled midshipmen. The course

of study is six years—four years at the academy and two years at sea—at the expiration of which time the examination for final graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass are appointed to all vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the marine corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy.

Appointments—Three (four until Sept. 1, 1918) midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the District of Columbia, ten each year from the United States at large and fifteen from enlisted men of the navy. The appointments from the District of Columbia, ten each year at large and fifteen from enlisted men of the navy are made by the president. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. Candidates must be actual residents of the districts from which they are nominated.

Examinations—Two examinations for the admission of midshipmen are held each year. The first is held on the third Tuesday in April under the supervision of the civil service commission at certain specified points in each state and territory. All those qualifying mentally, who are entitled to appointment in order of nomination, will be notified by the superintendent of the



naval academy when to report at the academy for physical examination, and if physically qualified will be appointed. The second and last examination is held on the third Tuesday in June at Annapolis, Md. Alternates are given the privilege of reporting for mental examination at the same time as the principals. Examination papers are all prepared at the academy and the examinations of candidates are finally passed upon by the academic board. Certificates from colleges and high schools will not be accepted in lieu of the entrance examinations at the naval academy.

Mental Requirements—Candidates will be examined in punctuation, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history, world's history, algebra through quadratic equations and plane geometry (five books of Chauvenet's geometry or an equivalent).

Physical Requirements—All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. A candidate is eligible for appointment the day he becomes 16 and is ineligible on the day he becomes 20 years of age. Candidates are required to be of good moral character, physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. The height of candidates for admission must not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum weight at 16 years is 105 pounds, with an increase of five pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Candidates must be unmarried.

Pay—The pay of a midshipman is \$600 a year, beginning at the date of his admission. Midshipmen must supply themselves with clothing, books, etc., the total expense of which amounts to \$280.64. Traveling expenses to the academy are paid by the government.

Enlistment—Each midshipman on admission is required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States navy eight years (including his time of probation at the naval academy).

VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTIES OF STATES (1913).

[Bureau of the census report.]

States.*	Total.	Statehouses.†	Armories.	Hospitals.‡	Homes.¶	Schools.§	Prisons.
Alabama	\$9,791,182	\$1,500,000	\$330,000	\$1,000,000	.....	\$5,505,182	\$1,406,000
Arizona	2,147,200	180,000	.....	340,000	.....	933,200	500,000
Arkansas	7,041,571	2,850,000	.....	1,600,000	.....	1,837,500	564,071
California	53,829,469	5,102,712	165,121	.....	8,274,762	16,159,781	3,829,844
Colorado	12,716,590	2,672,000	17,500	.....	1,515,000	5,515,000	2,830,000
Connecticut	12,826,612	5,297,103	1,514,000	2,766,770	134,120	1,150,175	1,239,444
Delaware	465,000	380,000	.....	25,000	.....	60,000	.....
Florida	4,719,769	1,000,000	.....	741,060	.....	1,112,719	.....
Georgia	4,691,680	1,800,500	.....	.....	661,615	1,571,974	553,764
Idaho	44,215,230	6,570,000	177,700	290,745	12,982,812	5,787,377	5,828,252
Illinois	23,157,960	4,425,000	.....	8,137,071	1,221,486	5,012,096	2,697,466
Indiana	20,545,223	3,618,000	.....	4,976,895	1,421,307	6,781,307	2,467,621
Iowa	18,242,803	5,350,589	.....	.....	3,500,000	4,692,219	4,100,000
Kentucky	9,848,583	2,665,000	25,000	.....	1,997,583	1,526,000	3,635,000
Louisiana	5,701,698	500,000	.....	1,540,000	.....	2,081,198	1,350,000
Maine	4,762,076	1,523,905	82,562	1,933,043	.....	770,145	390,472
Maryland	8,867,296	1,240,000	580,000	2,698,000	.....	1,941,000	2,024,000
Massachusetts	51,358,057	7,906,507	3,864,638	12,689,881	4,295,907	3,950,978	5,479,949
Michigan	20,732,097	2,500,000	.....	138,757	5,537,601	8,930,989	3,540,080
Minnesota	22,544,023	4,993,443	.....	193,345	6,521,535	6,321,535	3,964,800
Mississippi	12,845,583	2,872,662	.....	600,000	.....	4,301,338	2,377,000
Missouri	11,736,415	125,000	.....	.....	3,750,000	5,500,000	2,375,515
Montana	4,859,461	1,454,856	.....	573,000	273,243	2,035,780	497,582
Nebraska	8,786,615	844,514	.....	250,000	2,448,695	4,111,406	832,000
Nevada	1,755,250	534,250	14,000	235,000	85,000	626,000	185,000
New Hampshire	3,879,000	1,200,000	133,000	115,000	1,050,000	892,000	375,000
New Jersey	16,872,594	2,500,000	1,442,806	8,896,096	505,551	1,704,784	3,740,857
New Mexico	2,148,450	270,000	120,000	311,000	100,000	70,000	224,000
New York	105,959,252	24,575,477	7,379,979	36,611,556	9,061,399	7,099,665	14,826,618
North Carolina	11,643,163	3,390,000	7,500	53,000	2,597,000	3,575,663	2,025,000
North Dakota	4,818,492	538,156	.....	42,994	1,084,793	2,446,067	690,432
Ohio	48,606,805	2,880,000	438,500	12,208,025	2,533,972	9,752,843	5,331,466
Oklahoma	10,890,371	3,156,761	.....	715,397	458,000	5,585,900	1,690,000
Oregon	7,670,833	490,000	100,000	.....	2,160,000	3,131,554	843,682
Rhode Island	7,175,995	3,953,400	265,850	643,235	87,000	732,500	1,644,210
South Carolina	9,659,000	2,500,000	15,000	1,713,000	.....	5,006,000	375,000
South Dakota	3,544,802	1,045,872	.....	.....	864,715	1,427,987	206,228
Tennessee	4,635,246	1,600,000	.....	1,272,411	80,000	779,160	963,675
Texas	13,675,000	7,500,000	50,000	2,500,000	400,000	1,800,000	1,000,000
Utah	3,659,375	.....	.....	.....	620,272	2,198,714	774,089
Vermont	2,200,934	894,243	82,300	478,810	58,820	74,821	555,655
Virginia	12,342,862	5,000,000	.....	413,000	1,594,537	4,565,235	725,000
Washington	16,739,943	550,794	739,580	1,693,889	114,554	11,920,100	1,376,235
West Virginia	9,227,000	1,517,000	15,000	320,000	2,525,000	3,150,000	1,700,000
Wisconsin	18,968,466	4,682,300	43,293	1,876,528	1,079,458	6,916,184	2,010,717
Wyoming	897,500	325,000	.....	190,000	75,000	250,000	57,500

Total 695,499,187 136,866,051

*Pennsylvania was omitted from table, as no figures were available. †Statehouses include departmental libraries. ‡General, insane and contagious. §Soldiers', orphans' and other charitable institutions. ¶Educational institutions.

17,688,329 106,097,687 \$3,302,218 175,953,734 93,654,114

NOTE—Included in the totals are the following: Art galleries and museums, \$3,462,909; fair grounds, parks and monuments, \$12,720,076; lands, buildings and equipment of public service enterprises, \$52,919,057; miscellaneous, \$12,835,012.

CENTENARIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the census of 1910 there were ten in the United States 3,555 persons 100 years of age and over. Of these, 1,380 were men and 2,175 were women. Classified according to the color they were: White men, 326; white women, 438; total, 764; negro men, 1,004; negro women, 1,671; total, 2,675; Indian men, 50; Indian women, 66; total, 116. Classified as to place of birth, 429 were native white and 293 foreign born white. The number of centenarians reported by the census of 1900 was 3,504. "It may be noted," says a census report in commenting on these figures, "that the proportion of centenarians, according to the census returns, was less in 1910 than in 1900. In fact, the proportion has steadily decreased from census to census for over half a century. The number of centenarians reported in 1910 was equal to 4 for each 100,000 of the total population, while the corresponding ratio in 1850 was 11. It is improbable that any such decrease in longevity has actually occurred. By no means

have all those who reported themselves as 100 years old or more, in fact, reached that age, and the apparent reduction in the proportion of centenarians is probably due to greater accuracy in the returns."

Deaths of centenarians reported from Nov. 1, 1916, to Nov. 1, 1917:

Callahan, Mrs. Ellen, 101, Spencer, Ia., Sept. 22.
Combes, Mrs. Eleanor, 107, Sullivan, Ind., Feb. 23.

Cope, Mrs. Lucinda L., 100, Cameron, Mo., Oct. 16.

Finlayson, John, 105, Wrangell, Alaska, Jan. 7.
Hollin, Mrs. Hessia, 111, Pulaski county, Virginia, Jan. 22.

Jackson, George W., 100, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., March 10.

Osgood, Isaac, 102, Chicago, Ill., June 22.

Sharpless, Mrs. Lydia C., 106, in Los Angeles, Cal., March 5.

INCOME TAX COLLECTED IN BRITAIN.

Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.	Year.	Total tax.
1905-1906.....	\$156,473,700	1908-1909.....	\$168,542,700	1911-1912.....	\$221,670,200
1906-1907.....	159,459,700	1909-1910.....	63,760,450	1912-1913.....	225,561,900
1907-1908.....	159,391,900	1910-1911.....	*316,982,150	1913-1914.....	236,205,000

*Including arrears of 1909-1910.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Though a formal protocol settling the differences between the United States and Mexico was drawn up and signed by joint commissioners representing both countries, the "citizen first chief" of Mexico, Venustiano Carranza, refused to sign the document. This was made known Jan. 2, 1917, on the same day that the text of the protocol was published. The commissioners on the part of the United States were Franklin Lane, George Gray and John R. Moitt, and those representing Mexico were Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Paul. The conference was held in Atlantic City, N. J., and was formally dissolved Jan. 15. In spite of the failure of the efforts to reach an agreement the United States determined to withdraw the Pershing expedition from northern Mexico, and on Jan. 27 President Wilson, as commander-in-chief, issued through the war department an order to that effect.

The withdrawal began immediately and proceeded with any untoward incident, the 12,000 men composing the expedition arriving safely at Columbus, N. M., Feb. 5. Gen. Carranza was elected president of Mexico March 12. On April 15 a new congress held its first session. Diplomatic relations with the United States were resumed, though the relations between the two countries were not especially cordial. The majority of the people in the city of Mexico appeared to be pro-German, though the president proclaimed in his speech at the opening session of congress that the nation would remain strictly neutral in the war.

Villa was not captured, and up to the end of November, 1917, was still pursuing his career of brigandage in northern Mexico with considerable success. The United States has continued to maintain considerable forces of troops near the Mexican border.

CHRONOLOGY.

Following is a chronology of the main events in the political history of Mexico since the overthrow of President Porfirio Diaz:

June 25, 1910—Porfirio Diaz elected president for eighth successive term.

Nov. 18, 1910—Revolution started by anti-reactionists.

Nov. 23, 1910—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president of Mexico.

May 25, 1911—Porfirio Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.

Oct. 1, 1911—Francisco I. Madero elected president of Mexico.

Oct. 16, 1912—Gen. Felix Diaz begins new revolution.

Oct. 27, 1912—Gen. Diaz captured by federal troops.

Feb. 9, 1913—Military uprising in City of Mexico; Gen. Diaz liberated; rebels seize arsenal.

Feb. 11-19, 1913—Bombardment in heart of City of Mexico, rebels firing from arsenal and federals from national palace.

Feb. 19, 1913—President Madero's own troops revolt; he is arrested and Gen. Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed provisional president; Gustavo Madero executed.

Feb. 21, 1913—New revolution started by Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila.

Feb. 23-24, 1913—President Francisco I. Madero and Vice-President Jose Pino Suarez shot to death about midnight of Feb. 23-24.

Oct. 26, 1913—Presidential and congressional elections take place; Gen. Huerta elected president and Gen. Blanquet vice-president.

Nov. 2, 1913—Gen. Huerta notified that he must resign the presidency of Mexico.

April 9, 1914—Paymaster and seven sailors of the U. S. gunboat Dolphin arrested at boat landing at Tampico by Mexican soldiers; after their release Rear-Admiral Mayo demands an apology, punishment of the officer responsible and a public salute of twenty-one guns to the United States flag within twenty-four hours.

April 18, 1914—Washington authorities give President Huerta until 6 p. m. Sunday, April 19, to

comply with American demand for salute in the usual manner.

April 19, 1914—Huerta government refuses to fire unconditional salute to American flag.

April 20, 1914—President Wilson appears before joint session of congress and asks for authority to use naval and military forces of the United States in enforcing American rights in Mexico.

April 21, 1914—United States marines and sailors land at Vera Cruz and occupy custom house and part of city after sharp fighting.

April 25, 1914—Brazil, Argentina and Chile offer to mediate between the United States and Mexico; offer accepted by President Wilson.

April 28, 1914—Gen. Funston and 5th brigade arrive at Vera Cruz.

May 20, 1914—Peace conference begun at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

June 24, 1914—Peace protocol signed by mediators.

July 5, 1914—Gen. Huerta chosen president and Gen. Blanquet vice-president in election held in part of Mexico by federals.

July 15, 1914—Gen. Huerta resigns from provisional presidency of Mexico; Francisco Carbajal chosen to succeed him.

July 20, 1914—Huerta and Blanquet sail for Jamaica on the German cruiser Dresden.

Sept. 23, 1914—Gen. Villa denounces the Carranza government and declares his independence.

Nov. 9, 1914—Gen. Carranza proclaims himself first chief of the republic.

Nov. 11, 1914—War declared between Carranza and Villa elements of the constitutionalist army.

Nov. 23, 1914—American troops withdrawn from Vera Cruz.

Jan. 10, 1915—Gen. Roque Gonzales Garza named provisional president of Mexico by convention in Mexico City.

Jan. 27, 1915—Provisional President Garza leaves Mexico City.

Feb. 3, 1915—Gen. Villa proclaims himself in charge of the presidency of Mexico.

April 12, 1915—Gen. Huerta arrives in New York from Spain.

June 27, 1915—Gen. Huerta arrested by federal officers at Newman, N. M., and taken to Fort Bliss at El Paso, Tex., on charge of inciting revolution against friendly country.

July 2, 1915—Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, dies in Paris, France.

Sept. 10, 1915—Gen. Carranza refuses appeal of pan-American conference to meet leaders of Mexican factions to arrange for peace.

Oct. 9, 1915—After another pan-American conference in Washington, Secretary Lansing announces that the Carranzista party will be recognized as the de facto government in Mexico.

Oct. 19, 1915—De facto government of which Gen. Carranza is chief executive formally recognized by United States and Latin-American conferees.

Jan. 10, 1916—Eighteen American mining men killed by Villa bandits near Santa Isabel, Chihuahua.

Jan. 13, 1916—Gen. Victoriano Huerta dies in El Paso, Tex.

March 9, 1916—Villa and large force of followers raid Columbus, N. M., killing eight American soldiers and nine civilians and setting fire to the town. President Wilson orders Gen. Funston to organize a punitive expedition.

March 10, 1916—Villa flees south into Chihuahua with his men; Carranza asks permission for his troops to cross American border.

March 11, 1916—Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the 8th brigade at El Paso, selected to head punitive expedition.

March 15, 1916—Brig.-Gen. Pershing with more than 4,000 troops crosses frontier south of Columbus, N. M.; Col. George A. Dodd with smaller column crosses farther west.

March 29, 1916—Col. Dodd, with 7th and 10th cavalry, defeats Villa's command of 500 men at San Geronimo ranch, near Guerrero, and pursues the enemy along the Santa Maria valley; thirty Mexicans, including Gen. Eliseo Hernandez, killed.

April 11, 1916—American troops fight mob in Parral, killing forty-eight Mexicans; two Americans killed and six wounded.

April 22, 1916—Col. George A. Dodd's column defeats rear guard of Villistas near Tomachic; Americans lose two killed and six wounded; Mexicans, six killed and sixteen wounded.

May 3, 1916—Tentative agreement between Gen. Scott and Gen. Obregon reached; agreement submitted to de facto government in City of Mexico.

May 5, 1916—Gen. Carranza refuses to ratify agreement; wants date fixed for withdrawal of American troops; Maj. Howze, with six troops of the 11th Cavalry, routs 142 Villista raiders at Ojo Azules, killing forty-two.

May 9, 1916—President Wilson orders 4,000 militiamen from three states and 4,500 regulars from northern posts to Mexican border.

June 15, 1916—Gen. Jacinto Trevino sends note to Gen. Pershing announcing that any movement of American forces in Mexico east, south or west will be the signal for a general attack by the Carranza forces.

June 17, 1916—Gen. Pershing replies to Trevino saying that he will send troops in any direction he sees fit.

June 21, 1916—Fight between American troops and Carranza force at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada; Gen. Gomez, Mexican; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, American, and several American troopers of the 10th (negro) cavalry killed and seventeen taken prisoners.

June 25, 1916—President Wilson demands the release of the American prisoners; confers with leaders of both houses of congress.

June 25, 1916—Senate passes resolution authorizing the president to draft the national guard into the federal service.

June 29, 1916—Colored troopers released.

July 11, 1916—Gen. Carranza sends note to Washington suggesting that three commissioners be named by each government to discuss the questions at issue between the two countries.

Sept. 6, 1916—Commissioners begin conference in New London, Conn.

Nov. 24, 1916—American and Mexican commissioners sign a protocol.

Jan. 2, 1917—Carranza rejects protocol.

Jan. 27, 1917—Pershing expedition withdraws from Mexico.

Feb. 5, 1917—Pershing expedition arrives at Columbus, N. M.

March 12, 1917—Carranza elected president of Mexico.

BUCK'S STOVE COMPANY BOYCOTT CASE.

Proceedings were brought in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia in August, 1907, against the officers of the American Federation of Labor to enjoin them from conducting a boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range company of St. Louis, Mo., by advertising that the concern was on the "unfair" and "we don't patronize" lists of the federation's official organ. The injunction was issued by Judge Gould Dec. 23, 1907. On the plea that the injunction was being violated proceedings for contempt of court were brought against Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. They were declared guilty by Justice Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia Dec. 23, 1908. Mr. Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell to nine months' and Mr. Morrison to six months' imprisonment. They were admitted to bail and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Colum-

bia, which tribunal decided Nov. 2, 1909, that the decree against them was valid.

An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme court, which on May 15, 1911, reversed the judgments of the lower courts and remanded the case. May 5, 1913, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia again affirmed the original findings in the contempt case, but reduced Mr. Gompers' sentence to thirty days in jail and held that Mitchell and Morrison should be exempt from prison sentences, but should each pay a fine of \$500. June 19, 1913, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court granted an appeal by the defendants that the case be heard again by the highest tribunal.

May 11, 1914, the United States Supreme court set aside the sentences imposed upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison on the ground that they were barred by the statute of limitations. Justice Holmes, who read the opinion, held that the contempt proceedings should have been begun within three years from the date of the offense.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

Military and naval forces employed by the government since 1775.

War.	Date.	Total.
Revolution	1775-83	309,791
Northwestern Indian	1790-95	8,993
France	1798-1800	4,593
Tripoli	1801-05	3,330
Indian (Harrison)	1811-13	910
War of 1812	1812-15	576,622
Creek Indian	1813-14	13,731
Seminole	1817-18	6,911
Winnebago (Wis.)	1827	1,416
Sac and Fox (Ill.)	1831	1,327
Black Hawk	1832	6,465
Cherokee removal	1833-39	9,494
Seminole (Fla.)	1835-42	41,122
Sabine Indian	1836-37	4,429
Creek (Fla.)	1836-37	13,418
"Patriot" (frontier)	1838-39	1,500
Seminole (Fla.)	1842-58	1,428
Mexico	1846-48	112,230

War.	Date.	Total.
Cayuse Indian (Ore.)	1843	1,115
Texas Indian	1849-56	4,243
Apache (Utah)	1849-55	2,561
California Indian	1849-55	265
Utah Indian	1851-53	540
Oregon, Washington Indian	1851-56	5,145
Comanche	1854	503
Seminole	1855-58	2,687
Civil war	1861-65	2,778,304
Spanish-American	1898-99	312,523
Philippine	1899-1902	140,093
Pekin (China) expedition	1900-01	6,913
Total		4,371,839

The total in this table includes re-enlistments. The total number of individuals is estimated at 3,304,993, of whom 2,213,363 served in the civil war.

AVERAGE COST OF MAINTAINING AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

Includes pay of officers and men, repairs to hull and machinery, and other expenses. Figures are for ships (by types) in full commission during fiscal year 1915. [From U. S. Navy Year-Book.]

Battle ship	\$820,074.83
Armored cruiser	663,992.62
Cruiser, 1st class	512,729.67
Cruiser, 3d class	290,351.59

Destroyer	\$125,061.73
Monitor	193,556.95
Submarine	37,394.70
Transport	252,928.97
Gunboat	128,140.86
Supply ship	202,768.60
Hospital ship	203,271.40
Torpedo boat tender	197,775.96
Fuel ship	116,093.21

PROHIBITION SITUATION UP TO JAN. 1, 1918.

Prohibition states prior to Sept. 1, 1914: Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia.

Prohibition advance since Sept. 1, 1914:

Alaska—Territory made dry by act of congress Feb. 14, 1917; law effective Jan. 1, 1918.

Virginia—Sept. 22, 1914, Virginia voted for constitutional statewide prohibition, effective Nov. 1, 1916.

Colorado—Nov. 3, 1914, Colorado voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, voted down amendment to permit sale of beer.

District of Columbia—Made dry by vote of congress March 3, 1917; law effective Nov. 1, 1917.

Arizona—Nov. 3, 1914, Arizona voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1915. On Nov. 7, 1916, passed "bone dry" amendment, entirely prohibiting importation of liquors.

Washington—Nov. 3, 1914, Washington voters adopted statewide constitutional prohibition, effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, two liquor amendments were defeated by 80,000 and 150,000 respectively, all big cities favoring retention of prohibition.

Oregon—Nov. 3, 1914, Oregon voted for prohibition, the law to become effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, beer amendment defeated and "bone dry" amendment, prohibiting importation of liquors, adopted.

Alabama—Jan. 21, 1915, the legislature of Alabama enacted a statewide prohibition measure, effective July 1, 1915.

Arkansas—Feb. 5, 1915, the Arkansas legislature enacted a statewide prohibition law, effective July 1, 1915, but the law was later amended to become effective Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, attempt to repeal prohibition defeated two to one.

Iowa—In February, 1915, the Iowa legislature voted to submit to the people a constitutional statewide prohibition amendment, to be voted on at the general election in 1917, provided the legislature of 1917 ratifies; prohibition to become effective Jan. 1, 1918. Then the legislature repealed the mulct law, effective Jan. 1, 1916, thereby making Iowa dry under statute after that date. In election on Nov. 6, 1917, prohibition was defeated by 932 votes.

Idaho—In February, 1915, the Idaho legislature passed a statutory prohibition law, making the state dry Jan. 1, 1916. On Nov. 7, 1916, pro-

hibition put in constitution by about three to one.

Montana—On Nov. 7, 1916, state voted for prohibition effective Dec. 31, 1918. Majority about 20,000.

South Carolina—On Sept. 14, 1915, South Carolina voted for statewide prohibition by 41,735 votes to 16,809. The law became effective Dec. 31, 1915.

New Jersey—On March 2, 1915, the senate of New Jersey passed a bill granting to municipalities the right to vote on the liquor question.

Utah—In February, 1917, the legislature passed a bill providing for statutory prohibition effective Aug. 1, 1917.

Minnesota—On Feb. 25, 1915, the legislature of Minnesota passed a county option law, effective immediately. Under this law fifty-six county elections were held in eight months. Forty-five were dry victories.

South Dakota—On Nov. 7, 1916, state voted for prohibition effective July 1, 1917. Majority about 25,000.

Florida—In the spring of 1915 the legislature passed the Davis package law, abolishing the treating system and free lunch, closing saloons at 6 p. m. until 7 a. m., and imposing other restrictions so drastic that the character of the saloon in Florida is totally altered. The act closed more than 200 saloons, leaving only about seventy-five wholesale, mail order and retail liquor houses. On Nov. 7, 1916, a dry governor and legislature were elected.

Georgia—In the fall of 1915 a special session of the legislature passed new laws for rigid prohibition and strict law enforcement. Before the passage of these laws, which went into effect May 1, 1916, prohibition in Georgia was very lax, but it is now as strict as that in any other state in the union. A "bone dry" bill was passed in March, 1917.

Nebraska—This state voted on Nov. 7, 1916, in favor of prohibition effective May 1, 1917, by majority of about 35,000. The state then became "bone dry."

Michigan—On Nov. 7, 1916, state voted for prohibition effective April 30, 1918. Dry bill passed by legislature in March, 1917.

In various states laws prohibiting liquor advertising and otherwise increasing the strictness of liquor regulation have been numerous. For "bone dry" prohibition amendment to the post-office appropriation bill passed March 3, 1917, see page 51, this volume. British Columbia became prohibition territory Oct. 1, 1917.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Members.	Salary.
William J. Harris, chairman, (Ga.)	*10,000
Joseph E. Davis, (Wis.)	*10,000
William B. Colver, (Minn.)	*10,000
John Franklin Fort, (N. J.)	*10,000
Vicor Murock, (Kansas)	*10,000
Secretary—Leonidas L. Bracken	5,000
*Democrats.	†Republicans.

Duties—The act creating the federal trade commission declares unfair methods of competition in commerce to be unlawful. The commission is empowered to prevent persons, partnerships or corporations, except banks and common carriers, from using such methods. It gives hearings to persons or corporations suspected or accused of using unfair methods of competition and if it finds that such methods are used orders their discontinuance. If the orders are not obeyed the commission applies to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for their enforcement. The commission also has the power to compile information as to the business methods of any corporation engaged in business, except banks and common carriers, and its relations to other corporations or individuals, to investigate violations of the anti-trust acts and to investigate trade conditions in

foreign countries which may affect the foreign trade of the United States.

War Work—Under special direction by the president the commission has done all the work of finding the costs of production of all the basic materials necessary for the government in the prosecution of the war. On these actual production costs have been based the fixed or agreed prices on coal, copper, steel, etc. Among the chief commodities for which costs have been and are being currently obtained are coal and coke, iron ore, iron and steel products of numerous kinds, various petroleum products, particularly fuel oil and gasoline, lumber, especially for shipbuilding, cement, fire brick, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, nickel and certain other metals, or alloys, including, in some cases, finished manufactures thereof, and certain food products required by the army and navy, especially certain canned food products.

AMERICAN LOSSES IN SPANISH AND PHILIPPINE WARS.

From wounds or disease.

Officers, En. men.

May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	224	6,395
June 30, 1899, to July 1, 1900	74	1,930
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	57	1,932

ACCIDENTS ON STEAM RAILWAYS.

For years ended June 30. [From interstate commerce commission bulletin issued March 1, 1917.]

CASUALTIES TO PASSENGERS AND EMPLOYEES.

	1916		1915	
	Killed.	Inf'd.	Killed.	Inf'd.
Passengers:				
In train accidents.....	141	3,850	89	4,648
Other causes.....	142	4,529	133	7,462
Total	283	8,379	222	12,110
Employees on duty:				
In train accidents.....	304	3,352	221	3,371
In coupling accidents.....	123	2,194	90	1,993
Overhead obstructions, etc.....	59	1,310	45	1,083
Falling from cars, etc., 384	12,196	368	10,748	
Other causes.....	1,102	23,374	870	20,865
Total	1,972	42,426	1,594	38,060
Total passengers, and employees on duty.....	2,255	50,805	1,816	50,170
Employees not on duty:				
In train accidents... 9	60	5	72	

	1916		1915	
	Killed.	Inf'd.	Killed.	Inf'd.
Passengers:				
In coupling accidents.....	5	13	1	
Overhead obstructions, etc.....	5	13	1	
Falling from cars, etc., 57	292	45	287	
Other causes.....	230	361	165	470
Total	301	726	215	840
Other persons not trespassing:				
In train accidents.... 11	92	7	110	
Other causes.....	1,464	4,347	1,156	5,280
Total	1,475	4,439	1,163	5,390
Trespassers:				
In train accidents.... 84	119	88	161	
Other causes.....	4,763	4,990	936	6,287
Total	4,847	5,109	5,084	6,448
Total in accidents involving train operation	8,378	61,079	8,278	62,848
Nontrain accidents.....	486	119,296	343	99,192
Grand total.....	9,364	180,375	8,621	162,040

COLLISIONS AND DERAILMENTS.

	1916				1915			
	Num. ber.	Kill. ed.	In- jured.	Damage.	Num. ber.	Kill. ed.	In- jured.	Damage.
Collisions:								
Rear-end.....	632	94	1,139	\$791,800	435	26	833	\$502,578
Head-on.....	368	82	1,377	681,800	282	65	1,265	489,794
Broken-train.....	330	4	38	151,400	303	3	77	131,541
Miscellaneous.....	3,440	72	1,306	1,549,000	2,518	40	1,318	1,078,853
Total	4,770	252	3,860	3,174,000	3,538	134	3,493	2,152,766
Derailments due to:								
Defects of roadway.....	1,673	28	921	1,194,800	1,507	43	1,540	1,120,583
Defects of equipment.....	4,073	47	476	3,420,200	3,416	54	766	2,648,133
Negligence of trainmen, signalmen, etc.....	675	27	334	512,700	297	20	304	176,453
Unforeseen obstruction of track, etc.....	318	102	621	589,900	244	60	484	320,190
Malicious obstruction of track, etc.....	75	7	68	100,700	70	12	337	202,682
Miscellaneous causes.....	1,090	47	634	1,026,800	1,315	59	830	1,180,091
Total	7,904	258	3,054	6,845,100	6,849	248	4,067	5,648,132
Total collisions and derailments.....	12,674	510	6,914	10,019,100	10,387	382	7,554	7,800,898

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Federal census bureau report.]

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS BY STATES (1912).

State.	Miles line.	Passengers carried.	Gross income.	State.	Miles line.	Passengers carried.	Gross income.
Alabama.....	222	74,889,350	\$4,344,668	Rhode Island.....	435		
Arizona.....	54	5,802,385	360,288	South Dakota.....	22		
Arkansas.....	95	28,168,102	1,891,949	Tennessee.....	259	122,188,294	\$6,151,953
California.....	1,766	683,326,934	34,845,771	Texas.....	597	160,005,067	8,514,403
Colorado.....	348	107,502,972	6,630,480	Utah.....	260		
Connecticut.....	997	316,749,300	14,457,064	Vermont.....	97	8,761,648	631,241
Delaware.....	74	21,681,370	17,318,667	Virginia.....	419	114,601,299	7,247,056
District of Columbia.....	112	153,887,048		Washington.....	739	163,717,821	13,590,393
Florida.....	141	34,041,372	1,969,315	West Virginia.....	357	54,802,576	3,585,826
Georgia.....	341	103,592,240	7,720,595	Wisconsin.....	582	175,993,201	8,648,124
Idaho.....	129	54,646,899	3,894,671	Wyoming.....	23		
Illinois.....	2,203	1,395,234,949	55,899,544				
Indiana.....	2,038	211,469,425	16,142,075	NOTE—In the above table Arizona includes New Mexico; Connecticut includes Rhode Island; Delaware includes the gross income of the roads in the District of Columbia and Maryland; Idaho includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in Nevada, Utah and Wyoming; North Dakota includes passengers carried and gross income of roads in South Dakota. The mileage given for Connecticut, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Wyoming represents single track and not length of road.			
Iowa.....	642	109,450,938	7,452,454	GENERAL SUMMARY.			
Kansas.....	395	41,312,262	2,944,154				
Kentucky.....	357	132,217,034	6,155,248	Number companies..	1912.	1902.	Pct. inc.*
Louisiana.....	199	117,037,475	6,901,751	Operating.....	1,260	987	27.7
Maine.....	486	53,184,593	3,593,617	Lesser.....	285	170	67.6
Maryland.....	419	259,978,572		Miles line.....	30,437.86	16,645.34	82.9
Massachusetts.....	2,238	974,688,634	37,490,704	Miles single track.....	41,064.82	22,576.99	81.9
Michigan.....	1,140	371,396,806	17,864,692	Cars, number.....	94,016	66,784	40.8
Minnesota.....	329	249,490,524	9,685,158	Passenger.....	76,162	60,290	26.3
Mississippi.....	107	12,849,267	910,390	All other.....	17,854	6,494	174.9
Missouri.....	579	575,813,719	21,240,532	Electric locomotives	282,461	140,769	100.7
Montana.....	82	17,430,364	1,065,597	Persons employed..	23,271	7,128	226.5
Nebraska.....	150	82,867,589	3,618,337	Salaried.....	23,271	7,128	226.5
Nevada.....	11	28,651,471	1,250,391	Wage earners.....	125,919	133,641	93.9
New Hampshire.....	217	28,651,471	1,250,391				
New Jersey.....	897	452,964,664	18,321,483				
New York.....	2,814	2,473,872,433	123,523,376				
North Carolina.....	154	25,000,960	2,348,715				
North Dakota.....	19	4,827,242	238,587				
Ohio.....	3,228	814,481,364	40,706,038				
Oklahoma.....	214	25,491,861	1,449,278				
Oregon.....	389	101,194,833	7,856,471				
Pennsylvania.....	3,269	1,198,394,149	56,194,047				

	1912.	1902.	Pct. inc.*
Power—Horsepower, total	3,665,051	1,349,211	171.6
Steam and gas en- gines— (including turbines)—			
Number	2,312	2,351	—1.7
Horsepower	3,193,744	1,300,058	145.7
Water wheels—			
Number	383	159	140.9
Horsepower	471,307	49,153	858.9
Kilowatt capacity of dynamos	2,508,066	898,362	179.2
Output of stations, kilowatt hours	6,052,699,008	2,261,484,397	167.6
Current purchased, kilowatt hours	2,967,318,781	(8)	.....
Passengers carried	12,135,341,716	5,836,615,296	107.9
Revenue	9,545,654,867	4,774,211,904	99.9
Transfer	2,423,918,024	1,062,403,392	128.1
Free	165,869,025	(8)	.....
Car mileage	1,921,620,074	1,144,430,466	67.9
Gross income	\$585,930,517	\$250,504,627	132.9
Operating revenues	\$567,611,704	\$247,553,999	129.2
Transportation	\$520,184,773	\$235,997,005	120.4
Nontransportation	\$47,326,931	\$11,556,994	309.5
Income, other	\$18,418,813	\$2,950,628	524.2
Operating expenses	\$332,896,356	\$142,312,597	133.9
Gross income less op- erating expenses	\$253,034,161	\$108,192,030	133.9
Taxes and fixed charges	\$191,123,408	\$77,595,053	146.3
Net income	\$61,910,753	\$30,596,977	102.3
Dividends	\$15,650,117	\$15,881,100	225.2
Surplus	\$10,260,636	\$14,714,867	30.3

*A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Includes track lying outside the United States, namely, 1912, 31.91 miles, and 1902, 4.20 miles and exclusive of track not operated. †Number employed Sept. 16, 1912. ‡Figures not available. §Income from sale of current included: In 1912, \$3,500,030; in 1907, \$20,093,302; and in 1902, \$7,703,574.

STATISTICS FOR 1916.

In 1916 there were 1,045 electric railroad companies in the United States operating a total mileage of 47,562. Their equipment was: Motor passenger cars, 80,058; trail passenger cars, 2,960; electric locomotives, 539; express motor cars, 1,020; freight cars, 1,786; service and other cars, 13,738.

ACCIDENTS ON ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

	—1916—		—1915—	
	Kill- ed.	In- Kill- ed. In- jured. ed. In- jured.		
Passengers:				
In train accidents.....	4	708	9	769
Other causes.....	21	1,208	26	1,696
Total	25	1,916	35	2,465
Employees on duty:				
In train accidents.....	10	97	9	111
In coupling accidents.....	4	22	—	14
Overhead obstructions, etc.	1	20	—	21
Falling from cars, etc.	4	106	7	134
Other causes	18	214	8	221
Total	37	459	24	501
Total passengers, and em- ployes on duty.....	62	2,375	59	2,966
Employees not on duty:				
In train accidents.....	—	—	—	4
In coupling accidents.....	—	—	—	—
Falling from cars, etc.	1	—	—	16
Other causes	—	2	3	5
Total	1	3	3	25
Other persons, not trespassing:				
In train accidents.....	—	7	1	25
Other causes	216	926	190	1,093
Total	216	933	191	1,118
Trespassers:				
In train accidents.....	1	—	—	—
Other causes	130	103	103	106
Total	131	103	103	106
Total in accidents involv- ing train operation.....	410	3,414	356	4,215
Nontrain accidents	36	1,160	16	932
Grand total	446	4,574	372	5,147

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS
• COMPANIES.

	1915.	1916.
MILEAGE COVERED BY OPERATIONS.		
Company		
Adams	44,930.22	45,153.38
American	74,292.79	74,279.85
Canadian	10,249.13	12,049.93
Great Northern	9,582.80	9,937.99
Northern	8,233.02	8,274.70
Southern	84,665.60	34,764.60
Wells Fargo & Co.	114,692.13	107,529.29
Western	5,232.87	5,248.89

Total

301,878.57 297,138.54

NOTE—The total mileage for 1916 includes 3,698.99 miles of electric lines, 34,007.14 miles of steamboat lines and 632.37 miles of stage lines.

INCOME ACCOUNT (1916).

	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Net income.
Company			
Adams	\$22,097,286	\$19,918,779	\$3,861,557
American	31,981,147	23,160,236	3,669,035
Canadian	2,014,048	1,698,508	264,065
Great Northern	1,381,376	1,080,023	256,680
Northern	1,144,492	1,081,061	335,517
Southern	8,373,647	6,637,119	1,659,418
Wells Fargo & Co.	23,155,319	19,847,588	4,020,774
Western	672,470	672,470	103,848

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Salary of members, \$7,500.

Chairman—Prof. Frank W. Taussig, Dem., Mass.
David J. Lewis, Dem., Md.
William Kent, Ind., Cal.
Daniel C. Roper, Dem., S. C.
E. F. Costigan, Rep., Col.
W. S. Culberson, Rep., Kas.

It is the duty of the commission to investigate the administration and fiscal and industrial effects of the customs laws, the relations between the rates of duties on raw materials and finished or partly finished products, the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of compound specific duties, all questions relative to the arrangement of schedules and classification of articles in the customs law, and, in general, to investigate the operation of customs laws and their effect upon the industries and labor of the country. The commission has power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, economic alliances, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production and consumption, and conditions, causes and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including dumping and cost of production. The commission is required to place its information at the disposal of the president, the committee of ways and means of the house and the finance committee of the senate and to make such investigations and reports as may be called for by the president and these committees.

DOMESTIC COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It was estimated by The Annalist of New York that the total domestic trade of the United States in the calendar year 1915 amounted to \$507,000,000,000. The foreign trade of the country in the same year amounted to about \$3,350,000,000, or only about 1.1 per cent of the home trade. Irving Fisher, the economist, estimated the total business transacted in the United States in 1913 at \$477,000,000,000 and in 1914 at \$449,000,000,000. "Based on the increases in gross railroad earnings and bank clearings, fairly accurate measures of any change in the volume of business," says The Annalist, "the total turnover in 1915 must therefore have exceeded that for any previous year, more especially as the level of prices was undoubtedly well above that for any other like period."

CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of forty-five or fewer years at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for The Almanac and Year-Book by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

State, Stations,	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	Yrs.	Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. pre- cipi- tation
Alabama—Mobile	108	46	102	1901	-1	1899	62.0
Montgomery	240	45	107	1881	-5	1899	51.2
Arizona—Yuma	141	41	120	1901	-22	1911	3.1
Arkansas—Little Rock	398	38	106	1901	-12	1899	49.9
California—San Fran.	206	46	101	1904	-29	1888	22.3
San Diego	69	45	110	1913	25	1913	10.0
Colorado—Denver	5,283	45	105	1878	-29	1876	14.0
Pueblo	635	29	104	1902	-27	1899	12.0
Connecticut—Haven	120	44	100	1892	-14	1873	47.2
Dist. Col.—Washington	111	46	104	1881	-35	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	180	46	104	1879	-10	1899	53.2
Key West	14	46	100	1886	-41	1886	38.7
Georgia—Atlanta	1,218	38	100	1887	-8	1899	49.4
Savannah	154	46	105	1879	8	1899	50.3
Idaho—Boise	2,770	38	111	1898	-28	1888	12.7
Leaviston	756	22	103	1903	-18	1884	13.5
Pocatello	4,403	18	102	1901	-20	1905	12.9
Illinois—Cairo	356	46	106	1901	-16	1834	41.7
Chicago	816	46	103	1901	-23	1872	33.3
Springfield	607	38	107	1901	-24	1905	37.0
Indiana—Indianapolis	320	46	104	1902	-25	1884	41.5
Iowa—Des Moines	861	39	109	1901	-30	1834	32.4
Kansas—Dodge City	2,533	42	108	1876	-26	1899	20.8
Kentucky—Louisville	654	45	107	1901	-20	1884	44.3
Louisiana—N. Orleans	55	46	102	1901	-7	1899	57.4
Shreveport	238	46	110	1909	-5	1899	45.7
Maine—Eastport	76	44	93	1901	-23	1914	43.3
Portland	103	46	103	1911	-17	1872	42.5
Maryland—Baltimore	78	46	104	1898	-7	1899	43.2
Massachusetts—Boston	125	46	104	1911	-12	1882	43.4
Michigan—Alpena	616	45	101	1911	-27	1832	33.2
Detroit	782	46	101	1887	-24	1872	32.2
Marquette	702	46	108	1901	-27	1888	32.6
Minnesota—St. Paul	940	46	104	1901	-41	1888	23.7
Moorhead	913	36	102	1894	-48	1887	24.9

State, Stations,	Barometer No. above sea of level (ft.)	Yrs.	Max.	Year.	Min.	Year.	Av. pre- cipi- tation
Mississippi—Vicksburg	247	46	104	1881	-1	1899	53.7
Missouri—St. Louis	717	46	107	1901	-22	1884	37.2
Montana—Helena	4,421	37	103	1886	-42	1893	12.8
Havre	2,492	37	103	1900	-57	1916	13.7
Nebraska—No. Platte	2,809	43	107	1877	-35	1899	18.9
Omaha	1,105	46	107	1911	-32	1884	30.0
Nevada—Winnemucca	4,291	41	104	1877	-28	1888	8.4
N. Jer.—Atlantic City	163	99	1905	-7	1899	40.8	
New York—Albany	97	43	104	1911	-24	1904	36.4
Rochester	523	46	101	1911	-14	1904	34.3
N. Mexico—Santa Fe	7,018	45	97	1878	-13	1883	14.5
N. Carolina—Charlotte	888	39	102	1887	-5	1899	49.2
Wilmington	78	46	103	1879	5	1899	51.0
N. Dakota—Bismarck	1,674	42	107	1910	-45	1916	17.6
Ft. Buf. rd. Willist. n. l.	1,897	38	107	1883	-49	1888	15.1
Ohio—Cincinnati	767	46	105	1901	-17	1899	38.3
Cleveland	762	46	99	1881	-17	1873	35.0
Oklahoma—Okla. City	1,262	26	108	1909	-17	1899	31.7
Oregon—Portland	58	45	102	1907	-2	1888	45.1
Roseburg	610	39	106	1905	-6	1888	34.4
Pennsylvania—Phila- delphia	117	46	103	1901	-6	1899	41.2
Pittsburgh	1,070	46	103	1881	-20	1899	36.4
R. Island—Block Isl'd	43	38	92	1881	-7	1896	44.4
S. Carolina—Charleston	48	46	104	1879	7	1899	52.1
S. Dakota—Rap. City	3,271	31	106	1900	-40	1833	13.7
Yankton	1,231	41	107	1894	-36	1912	25.4
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,023	46	100	1887	-16	1894	49.4
Memphis	316	46	104	1901	-9	1899	50.3
Texas—Abilene	1,735	31	101	1886	-6	1899	47.1
Galveston	69	45	99	1913	8	1899	47.7
Utah—Salt Lake City	4,403	43	102	1889	-20	1883	16.0
Vermont—Northfield	848	30	98	1911	-35	1908	33.8
Virginia—Norfolk	149	46	102	1887	2	1895	49.5
Washington—Spokane	1,955	36	104	1898	-30	1883	18.8
West Virginia—Par- kersburg	638	28	102	1911	-27	1899	40.2
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	681	46	102	1916	-25	1875	31.4
Wyoming—Cheyenne	6,121	46	100	1881	-38	1875	13.6

*Corrected to Dec. 31, 1916, inclusive. †Precipitation normals adopted in 1907.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1800.

[From reports of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, Washington, D. C.]

	1800.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1900.	1917.
Area (Cont'l U.S.) sq. m.	843,255	2,995,586	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population	5,308,483	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	75,984,575	*104,145,000
Wealth		7,185,780,000	16,159,616,000	30,068,518,000	42,942,000,000	88,517,306,775	†187,739,000,000
Debt		82,276,294	63,452,774	99,964,402	2,331,169,956	1,919,326,749	1,107,711,258
Money in circula'n. dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	2,058,150,998	4,850,580,720
Deposits, b'k'n't'l. dols.		43,431,130	149,277,504	542,261,593	801,101,034	2,458,692,758	\$8,043,612,000
Deposits, savings, dols.				549,874,368	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	\$7,171,646,327
Farms, value, dols.		3,967,543,580	7,980,493,000	6,344,857,749	12,180,501,538	20,504,001,838	†40,991,449,096
Manufact'rs, val. dols.		1,019,106,616	1,885,861,676	4,232,325,442	5,369,579,191	13,014,040,143	20,672,051,051
Receipts—Net ord. dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	56,054,600	385,959,934	338,526,501	567,240,852	1,122,576,500
Customs	9,080,393	39,068,686	53,187,512	194,538,374	186,522,065	233,164,871	‡213,185,843
Internal reven. dols.	809,387			184,899,756	124,009,374	235,327,927	809,839,640
Expend.—Net ord. dols.	10,813,971	40,948,393	63,190,598	293,657,005	264,847,037	457,715,792	1,041,635,117
War	2,360,393	9,387,026	13,472,303	57,053,075	38,116,916	134,774,708	†1,066,855,552
Navy	8,448,716	1,904,725	11,514,350	21,800,230	13,596,985	65,993,078	‡155,893,135
Pensions	64,131	1,866,886	1,100,802	28,340,202	56,777,174	104,877,316	†159,802,351
Imports, mdse.	70,252,768	173,509,526	353,616,119	435,958,408	667,946,746	849,941,184	2,659,355,185
Exports, mdse.	91,791,780	173,751,726	333,576,057	392,771,768	835,638,082	1,394,483,082	2,360,769,295
Product'n of gold, dols.		50,000,000	46,000,000	50,000,000	36,000,000	72,171,006	‡92,316,400
Silver		50,900	156,800	16,434,000	34,717,000	35,741,100	‡1,945,879
Coal		6,296,233	13,044,630	29,496,051	83,822,830	240,739,310	*†74,600,256
Petroleum			21,510,000	220,951,290	1,104,017,168	2,672,932,216	*†76,372,338
Pig iron		836,755	821,223	1,665,179	3,855,191	13,789,242	*†9,016,313
Steel				68,750	1,247,335	10,188,329	*†22,151,036
Copper		650	7,200	12,600	27,000	270,588	*†619,647
Wool		52,516,959	60,264,913	162,000,000	232,500,000	238,636,621	‡44,890,000
Wheat		100,485,944	173,104,924	235,884,704	498,549,868	522,229,505	\$699,887,000
Corn		592,071,104	838,792,740	1,094,255,000	1,717,414,543	2,105,102,516	\$2,553,241,000
Cotton		2,454,442	3,849,462	1,533,517	6,005,750	10,245,027	†11,511,000
Railroads	153,569	9,621	80,623	30,622	30,622	13,789,242	*†9,016,313
Postoffices	906	18,417	28,498	28,492	42,989	76,688	‡55,954
P. O. receipts	280,884	5,499,984	8,513,067	19,772,221	33,315,479	102,354,579	‡312,057,889
Patents issued		993	4,778	13,333	13,947	26,499	‡45,927
Immigrants		869,980	150,237	887,203	457,257	448,572	‡295,403

*Estimated July 1. †In 1912. ‡Net debt, June 30. §In 1915. ||Census of 1910. **In 1915.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPERATING STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS.

[Six months ended June 30, 1917.]

Railroad.	Mileage operated.	Operating revenues.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Operating income.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	8,639	\$67,198,183	\$42,215,377	\$3,813,915	\$21,158,486
Atlantic Coast Line.....	4,780	22,121,243	14,121,618	1,077,000	6,466,585
Baltimore & Ohio.....	4,545	61,170,347	46,723,225	2,061,345	12,359,522
Bangor & Aroostook.....	632	2,395,247	1,570,975	90,000	784,248
Boston & Maine.....	2,306	28,049,619	22,659,087	1,028,311	4,362,220
Central of Georgia.....	1,919	7,176,773	5,243,502	379,967	1,546,704
Central of New Jersey.....	884	17,559,421	12,235,303	906,512	4,424,262
Chesapeake & Ohio lines.....	2,379	26,032,212	18,360,839	871,912	6,797,127
Chicago & Alton.....	1,053	9,730,862	6,921,100	323,116	2,484,837
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	1,132	10,047,319	7,859,453	399,750	1,786,265
Chicago & Northwestern.....	8,107	49,803,805	37,455,337	2,550,000	9,794,065
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	9,373	58,869,204	37,992,262	2,582,392	18,294,550
Chicago Great Western.....	1,496	7,834,877	6,025,950	313,000	1,492,348
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	10,221	52,282,357	38,605,725	2,827,911	10,834,639
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf.....	476	1,838,402	1,271,962	63,207	503,053
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	7,662	40,340,759	30,751,645	1,879,410	7,693,422
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	1,752	9,869,446	7,234,813	537,641	2,043,696
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.....	523	6,258,478	4,432,221	207,300	617,898
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	2,387	24,577,351	17,996,338	960,000	5,616,500
Colorado & Southern.....	1,103	5,091,808	3,219,331	269,737	1,602,412
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	855	27,738,569	17,924,218	1,541,196	8,269,008
Delaware & Hudson.....	873	13,983,894	10,975,219	373,200	2,650,433
Denver & Rio Grande.....	2,573	13,490,305	9,071,835	541,011	3,876,510
Duluth, Missabe & Northern.....	414	4,164,685	2,767,692	215,630	1,181,363
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.....	600	2,059,846	1,667,897	90,199	301,736
El Paso & Southwestern Co.....	1,028	7,258,286	5,731,923	231,857	3,294,404
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern.....	802	7,693,440	5,626,442	267,735	1,725,262
Eric.....	1,983	33,397,404	28,185,493	1,346,910	3,851,247
Florida East Coast.....	765	4,863,236	2,239,673	224,279	2,399,159
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.....	1,361	9,462,119	5,991,938	328,021	3,136,231
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....	575	3,072,015	2,618,142	144,857	308,725
Great Northern.....	8,205	40,002,487	28,160,429	2,549,964	9,289,631
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.....	1,937	8,027,072	5,931,878	364,395	1,728,383
Hocking Valley.....	350	4,716,200	3,282,995	294,000	1,138,793
Houston & Texas Central.....	918	3,597,711	2,415,319	196,554	983,456
Illinois Central.....	4,766	41,619,163	29,036,117	2,923,096	9,652,016
International & Great Northern.....	1,159	5,640,443	4,076,827	219,638	1,342,200
Kansas City Southern.....	755	5,887,647	3,605,970	303,956	1,975,426
Lake Erie & Western.....	900	4,016,579	2,795,664	167,000	1,053,577
Lehigh Valley.....	1,443	25,435,817	19,718,163	1,028,500	4,687,887
Long Island.....	397	7,063,908	5,446,168	446,469	1,170,144
Los Angeles & Salt Lake.....	1,154	6,289,149	3,785,676	324,234	2,178,556
Louisville & Nashville.....	5,070	35,896,340	24,762,200	1,874,624	9,251,173
Maine Central.....	1,216	6,824,690	5,066,013	352,271	1,406,215
Michigan Central.....	1,862	24,945,624	19,059,815	968,004	4,909,577
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	1,647	5,140,875	3,703,394	265,336	1,171,425
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie.....	1,223	16,090,907	10,749,639	684,959	4,585,822
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	3,865	19,630,705	15,854,433	814,732	2,965,233
Mobile & Ohio.....	1,160	6,642,284	4,837,703	283,462	1,520,053
New York Central.....	6,083	112,490,113	83,748,589	5,651,623	23,062,999
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	571	8,186,499	6,491,306	300,000	1,395,161
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	1,997	41,149,678	29,155,979	1,670,000	10,319,287
New York, Ontario & Western.....	568	4,109,637	3,111,282	135,900	662,028
Norfolk & Western.....	2,085	30,801,939	19,123,838	1,463,000	10,214,208
Northern Pacific.....	6,514	42,148,323	25,015,266	2,914,358	14,211,695
Northwestern Pacific.....	507	2,112,027	1,513,487	111,068	487,338
Oregon Short Line.....	2,307	14,477,376	8,014,301	985,422	5,475,463
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co.....	2,052	10,424,241	6,856,099	596,618	2,970,572
Pennsylvania company.....	1,754	36,494,435	30,026,085	2,178,831	4,289,141
Pennsylvania railroad.....	4,536	122,571,459	96,106,119	4,979,081	21,476,576
Pere Marquette.....	2,250	6,137,881	3,995,193	159,199	1,983,489
Philadelphia & Reading.....	1,127	32,354,642	21,889,071	818,561	9,646,187
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington.....	718	14,608,517	11,574,287	427,409	2,606,621
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.....	224	11,836,653	7,922,996	511,200	3,402,457
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. Louis.....	2,399	35,654,763	27,424,305	1,398,805	6,830,835
St. Louis & San Francisco.....	4,752	26,607,265	17,660,301	1,128,094	7,809,848
St. Louis Southwestern.....	1,754	7,972,549	5,484,234	330,972	2,236,751
San Antonio & Aransas Pass.....	727	1,777,358	1,732,793	90,000	45,917
Seaboard.....	3,461	15,036,320	10,391,223	654,989	3,985,440
Southern.....	6,983	41,454,555	27,942,594	1,315,278	11,676,675
Southern Pacific.....	7,079	66,361,167	42,805,448	3,313,275	20,228,460
Texas & Pacific.....	1,947	10,543,265	7,432,409	490,000	2,550,854
Toledo, St. Louis & Western.....	455	3,291,262	2,407,914	117,000	765,619
Union Pacific.....	3,622	33,828,572	21,226,352	2,201,948	10,398,410
Wabash.....	2,919	19,232,138	13,532,127	618,215	5,089,559
Western Maryland.....	775	6,318,958	4,599,166	219,000	1,500,792
Western Pacific.....	958	4,447,080	2,706,965	237,818	1,502,299
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	512	4,701,829	3,243,464	260,359	1,197,996
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley.....	1,382	8,153,719	5,808,476	623,849	1,719,773

RAILROAD STATISTICS TO JUNE 30, 1916

[From interstate commerce commission report.]

The statistics given herewith cover the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and are summarized from the annual reports of all the railroad companies in the United States.	
Miles of line operated.....	259,211
Miles of track operated.....	394,944
Second track.....	23,935
Third track.....	2,730
Fourth track.....	1,960
Yard track.....	101,869
Other track.....	238
Locomotives in service.....	63,862
Steam.....	63,578
Other.....	284
Cars in service.....	2,298,263
Passenger.....	54,664
Freight.....	2,326,987
Company service.....	96,508
Freight capacity, tons.....	92,944,535
Employees (class 1 and 2 roads).....	1,654,075
Compensation for year.....	\$1,408,968,437
Capital outstanding.....	\$19,681,493,092
Dividends declared.....	\$411,975,955
Dividends, average per cent.....	4.71
Passengers carried.....	1,005,683,174
Passengers carried one mile.....	34,213,596,127
Tons freight carried.....	2,225,943,388
Tons carried one mile.....	343,099,567,805
OPERATING REVENUES.	
Freight revenue.....	\$2,469,026,921
Passenger.....	689,626,943
Excess baggage.....	6,381,792
Sleeping car.....	2,919,831
Parlor and chair car.....	1,344,045
Mail.....	61,477,813
Express.....	82,091,535
Milk.....	15,907,870
Other passenger revenue.....	5,801,491
Switching.....	38,602,082
Special service train.....	1,682,114
Other freight trains.....	362,638
Water transfers—Freight.....	648,586
Water transfers—Passenger.....	1,710,380
Water transfers—Vehicle, etc.....	2,191,304
Water transfers—Other.....	1,066,365
Water line transportation.....	15,471,621
Operations other than transportation.....	74,065,656
Joint facilities—Dr.....	1,334,897
Joint facilities—Cr.....	3,647,293
Total operating revenues.....	3,472,641,941
OPERATING EXPENSES.	
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$421,500,898
Maintenance of equipment.....	570,326,407
Traffic.....	62,203,097
Transportation—Rail.....	1,110,226,460
Water line.....	9,979,423
Miscellaneous operations.....	25,478,952
General.....	83,962,660
Transportation for investment—Cr.....	6,494,951
Total operating expenses.....	*2,277,202,272
*Includes \$25,333 unclassified.	
INCOME AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS.	
OPERATING ROADS.	
Income Account.	
Railway operating revenues.....	\$3,472,641,941
Railway operating expenses.....	2,277,202,278
Net revenue railway operations.....	1,195,439,663
Railway tax accruals.....	150,014,541
Uncollectible railway revenue.....	822,532
Railway operating income.....	1,044,602,590
Revenues from miscellaneous operations.....	38,527,600
Expenses of miscellaneous operations.....	33,008,368
Net revenue from miscellaneous operations.....	5,519,232
Taxes on miscellaneous operating property.....	2,079,265
Miscellaneous operating income.....	3,439,967
Total operating income.....	1,048,042,557
Nonoperating Income.	
Hire of freight cars—Cr. balance....	16,724,136
Rent from locomotives.....	6,661,239
Rent from passenger train cars.....	10,633,029
Rent from floating equipment.....	\$205,347
Rent from work equipment.....	1,776,590
Joint facility rent income.....	25,831,102
Income from lease of road.....	6,738,079
Miscellaneous rent income.....	8,460,761
Miscellaneous nonoperating physical property.....	2,899,118
Separately operated properties—Profit.....	3,403,651
Dividend income.....	95,320,640
Income from funded securities.....	44,601,475
Income from unfunded securities and accounts.....	25,323,829
Income from sinking and other reserve funds.....	2,737,243
Release of premiums on funded debt.....	397,885
Contributions from other companies.....	864,586
Miscellaneous income.....	2,270,331
Total nonoperating income.....	253,808,942
Gross income.....	1,301,851,499
Deductions from Gross Income.	
Hire of freight cars—Dr. balance....	41,240,971
Rent for locomotives.....	6,357,073
Rent for passenger train cars.....	11,603,074
Rent for floating equipment.....	2,181,076
Rent for work equipment.....	605,148
Joint facility rents.....	41,571,819
Rent for leased roads.....	139,786,572
Miscellaneous rents.....	5,439,990
Miscellaneous tax accruals.....	2,442,491
Separately operated properties—Loss..	2,555,084
Interest on funded debt.....	415,036,887
Interest on unfunded debt.....	17,892,708
Amortization of discount on funded debt.....	3,225,542
Maintenance of investment organization.....	365,732
Income transferred to other companies.....	3,925,685
Miscellaneous income charges.....	3,707,752
Total deductions from gross income.....	697,837,604
Net income.....	604,013,895
Disposition of Net Income.	
Income applied to sinking and reserve funds.....	12,048,995
Dividend appropriations of income.....	185,977,908
Income appropriated for investment.....	51,511,837
Stock discount extinguished through income.....	23,223
Miscellaneous appropriations of income.....	17,590,716
Total appropriations of income.....	267,152,574
Income balance transferred to profit and loss.....	336,861,321
Profit and Loss Account.	
(Operating Roads.)	
Credit balance transferred from income.....	364,647,684
Profit on road and equipment sold.....	2,888,338
Delayed income credits.....	1,363,958
Unrefundable overcharges.....	675,004
Donations.....	1,281,392
Miscellaneous credits.....	72,642,696
Total credits.....	443,499,072
Debit balance transferred from income.....	27,786,363
Surplus applied to sinking and reserve funds.....	7,656,919
Dividend appropriations of surplus.....	100,640,360
Surplus for investment in physical property.....	22,866,971
Stock discount extinguished through surplus.....	2,277,857
Debt discount extinguished through surplus.....	20,472,492
Miscellaneous appropriations of surplus.....	1,038,713
Loss on retired road and equipment.....	21,288,070
Delayed income debits.....	3,117,318
Miscellaneous debits.....	55,269,535
Total debits during year.....	262,414,598
Net decrease during year.....	181,084,474
Balance at beginning of year.....	847,251,909
Balance at end of year.....	1,028,336,383

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS. PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS BY YEARS SINCE 1866.

	Paid as pensions.	Expenses.	No. of pensioners.
1866..	\$15,450,549.88	\$407,185.00	\$15,857,714.88
1867..	20,784,789.69	490,977.35	21,275,767.04
1868..	23,101,509.36	553,020.84	23,654,529.70
1869..	25,512,247.27	564,536.81	26,077,774.08
1870..	29,351,488.78	600,907.86	29,952,486.64
1871..	28,518,792.62	863,079.00	29,381,871.62
1872..	29,752,746.81	951,253.00	30,703,999.81
1873..	26,982,063.89	1,003,200.64	27,985,264.53
1874..	30,206,778.99	966,794.13	31,173,573.12
1875..	29,270,404.76	982,695.35	30,253,100.11
1876..	27,936,209.53	1,015,078.81	28,951,288.34
1877..	28,152,821.72	1,034,459.93	29,187,281.05
1878..	26,786,009.44	1,024,500.09	27,810,509.53
1879..	32,664,428.92	897,734.14	34,562,163.06
1880..	56,689,229.08	935,027.28	57,624,256.36
1881..	50,583,405.35	1,072,059.64	51,655,464.99
1882..	54,313,172.05	1,466,236.01	55,779,408.06
1883..	60,427,573.81	2,591,648.29	63,019,222.10
1884..	67,912,387.47	2,835,181.00	70,747,568.47
1885..	65,171,937.12	3,392,576.34	68,564,513.46
1886..	64,091,142.90	3,245,016.61	67,336,159.51
1887..	73,752,967.08	3,753,400.81	77,506,367.89
1888..	78,950,501.67	3,515,057.27	82,465,558.94
1889..	88,842,720.58	3,466,986.40	92,309,688.98
1890..	106,098,850.39	3,526,382.13	109,625,232.52
1891..	117,312,690.50	4,700,636.44	122,013,326.94
1892..	139,394,147.11	4,898,665.80	144,292,812.91
1893..	156,906,637.94	4,867,734.42	161,774,372.36
1894..	139,966,726.17	3,963,976.31	143,950,702.48
1895..	139,812,294.30	4,338,020.21	144,150,314.51
1896..	138,220,704.46	3,991,375.61	142,212,080.07
1897..	139,497,717.35	3,987,783.07	143,485,500.42
1898..	144,651,879.80	4,114,091.46	148,765,971.26
1899..	138,355,052.95	4,147,517.73	142,502,570.68
1900..	138,462,130.65	3,841,706.74	142,303,837.39
1901..	138,531,483.84	3,868,795.44	142,400,279.28
1902..	137,504,267.99	3,831,378.96	141,335,646.95
1903..	137,759,653.71	3,993,216.79	141,752,870.50
1904..	141,093,671.49	3,849,366.25	144,942,937.74
1905..	141,422,861.33	3,721,332.82	144,864,694.15
1906..	139,000,288.25	3,523,269.51	142,523,557.76
1907..	138,155,412.45	3,309,110.44	141,464,522.89
1908..	153,093,086.27	2,900,963.36	155,894,049.63
1909..	161,973,703.77	2,852,583.73	164,826,287.50
1910..	159,974,056.08	2,657,673.86	162,631,729.94
1911..	157,325,160.35	2,517,127.06	159,842,287.41
1912..	152,986,433.72	2,448,857.31	155,435,291.03
1913..	174,171,660.80	2,543,246.59	176,714,907.29
1914..	172,417,546.26	2,066,507.15	174,484,053.41
1915..	165,518,266.14	1,779,860.30	167,298,126.44
1916..	155,056,090.00	1,656,722.33	160,811,812.33
1917..	169,895,054.00	.....	673,111

The amounts that have been paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives on account of military and naval service in the regular war and in the regular service since the foundation of the government to June 30, 1916, are as follows:

War of the revolution (estimated) ..	\$70,000,000.00
War of 1812 (service pension)	45,991,743.76
Indian wars (service pension)	3,790,239.13
War with Mexico (service pension) ..	50,422,229.22
Civil war	4,765,075,020.92
War with Spain and Philippine insurrection	53,744,667.55
Regular establishment	39,098,319.01
Unclassified	16,508,447.41

Total

The grand total disbursed for pensions from July 1, 1790, to July 1, 1916, is \$5,054,630,727.07, of which amount \$4,765,075,020.92 is charged to allowances made on the basis of service rendered in the civil war.

There were on the roll at the end of the fiscal year 673,111 names; a net loss of 36,461 from the total of 709,572 on the roll at the beginning of the year.

The number of civil war soldiers on the roll June 30, 1916, was 362,277, and on June 30, 1917, 323,226, showing a decrease of 33,051.

The number of deaths of civil war soldiers in 1917 was 33,232, which lacked 1,020 of being as many as occurred in 1916, when the number of such deaths was 34,252.

The number of civil war widows on the roll June 30, 1916, was 286,080, and on June 30, 1917, 284,216, showing a decrease of 1,864.

The deaths of widows, minor children and dependents numbered 20,130 in 1917, as against 19,957 in 1916.

The highest number of civil war soldiers on the roll was in 1898, when there were 745,822.

The number of civil war widows on the roll was in 1912, when there were 304,373.

Of the war of 1812 there were surviving on June 30, 1917, 109 widows.

Of the war with Mexico there were on June 30, 1917, 384 survivors and 3,422 widows.

Of the war with Spain the total number of original claims allowed by the bureau was 39,564.

The number of Spanish war soldiers on the roll at the end of the fiscal year was 28,275.

War of 1917—Up to June 30, 1917, 11 claims had been presented based on service in the present war. At the time this report was written the number of such claims had very materially increased and it is feared that, because of military operations which are anticipated, the number may further increase very rapidly. Even if peace should be declared, the mere fact of the existence of such a large number of men as are in the army, navy and marine corps would alone give reason to expect many claims on account of injury from accident and disability from disease.

The pension laws are applicable to all those who serve in the present war in the army, navy or marine corps. When any officer or enlisted man of the national guard is drafted into the service of the United States, the law passed June 3, 1916, provides that he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws. That same provision is made applicable to any officer or enlisted man drafted into the service of the United States pursuant to the provisions of the joint resolution of July 1, 1916.

Where disability or death is the result of an accident in the navy or marine corps, a double pension is allowed. No special provision has been made with reference to such service in the army.

Medal of Honor Roll—By the act of April 27, 1916, providing for the army and navy medal of honor roll, a special pension of \$10 per month for life, payable quarter-yearly, in addition to any other pension under any existing or subsequent law, was granted to every person over 65 years of age who was placed on the roll. By that law it was made the duty of the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy to certify to the commissioner of pensions the names of persons entered on the roll, and that certificate is made full and sufficient authority to the commissioner of pensions for the payment by him to the beneficiary named in each certificate. Under this law there were entered on the pension roll 351 names. The amount paid in 1917 on account of this act was \$41,582.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1894.....	190.....	1901.....	115.....	1906.....	60.....	1912.....	64.....
1895.....	171.....	1902.....	135.....	1907.....	63.....	1913.....	48.....
1896.....	121.....	1903.....	96.....	1908.....	109.....	1914.....	59.....
1897.....	106.....	1904.....	104.....	1909.....	77.....	1915.....	69.....
1898.....	127.....	1905.....	97.....	1910.....	74.....	1916.....	55.....
1899.....	107.....	.....	.....	1911.....	71.....	1917 (10 mos.).....	20.....

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From census report for 1910.]

Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Occupation.	Total.	Men.	Women.
Actors.....	23,297	16,305	11,992	Lawyers, judges.....	114,704	114,146	558
Agents, general.....	50,785	48,495	2,290	Lithographers.....	8,138	7,661	477
Agents, insurance.....	38,463	35,926	2,537	Lithographers.....	62,357	62,813	44
Agents, railway station.....	24,135	22,930	1,205	Laborers.....	161,263	161,191	72
Agents, real estate.....	125,862	122,935	2,927	Longshoremen.....	488,049	487,955	93
Architects.....	16,613	16,311	302	Mail carriers.....	30,673	73,667	1,011
Artists.....	34,104	18,675	15,429	Mail clerks, railway.....	15,240	15,240	0
Authors.....	4,368	2,310	2,058	Managers, mfg.....	194,210	192,748	1,462
Baggagemen.....	12,273	12,273	0	Manufacturers.....	255,591	251,892	4,699
Bakers.....	89,531	84,752	4,779	Masons, brick, stone.....	169,402	169,387	15
Bankers.....	56,069	54,387	1,672	Merchants, retail.....	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103
Barbers, hairdressers.....	195,275	172,977	22,298	Wholesale.....	61,048	50,123	925
Bartenders.....	101,234	100,984	250	Millers, grain, etc.....	127,066	73,459	52,607
Blacksmiths.....	204,519	204,483	36	Miners.....	964,824	963,790	1,034
Boarding house keepers.....	165,452	23,052	142,400	Molders, founders.....	120,900	120,793	107
Boilermakers.....	44,761	44,761	0	Motormen.....	59,005	59,005	0
Bookkeepers.....	486,700	299,545	187,155	Musicians.....	139,310	54,832	84,478
Brakemen.....	92,572	92,572	0	Nurses, not trained.....	125,838	15,926	110,912
Brokers, commercial.....	24,009	23,690	319	Trained.....	82,327	5,819	76,508
Brokers, stock.....	13,729	13,522	207	Office boys and girls.....	97,159	92,474	4,685
Builders.....	174,422	173,573	849	Officials, city.....	52,254	49,668	2,586
Butchers.....	134,048	132,704	1,344	State and S.....	52,926	43,398	9,528
Cabinetmakers.....	41,892	41,894	0	Painters, glaziers.....	337,355	334,814	2,541
Candymakers.....	30,943	13,008	17,935	Paperhangers.....	25,577	24,780	797
Cannassers.....	18,595	13,980	4,615	Patternmakers.....	23,559	23,006	553
Carpenters.....	817,120	817,082	38	Photographers.....	31,775	26,861	4,964
Carriage drivers.....	35,375	35,389	14	Physicians, surgeons.....	151,132	142,117	9,015
Chambermaids.....	39,789	187	39,602	Plasterers.....	47,682	47,676	6
Chauffeurs.....	45,785	45,752	33	Plumbers.....	148,304	148,304	0
Chemists.....	16,273	15,694	579	Police.....	61,980	61,980	0
Cigar makers.....	151,519	79,947	71,572	Porters (not st.....	34,123	34,055	68
Clay, stone, workers.....	88,628	79,167	9,461	Pressmen, printing.....	20,084	19,892	192
Clergymen.....	118,013	117,333	680	Professors, college.....	15,668	12,710	2,958
Clerks, store.....	357,183	275,589	111,594	Reporters, editors.....	84,382	30,201	4,181
Other.....	720,498	597,833	122,665	Restaurant keepers.....	60,382	50,316	10,516
Collectors.....	35,747	33,850	1,897	Roofers.....	14,078	14,078	0
Cooks.....	450,440	117,004	333,436	Sailors.....	46,510	46,498	12
Commercial travelers.....	163,620	161,027	2,593	Sales men and women.....	921,130	663,410	257,720
Compositors.....	127,589	119,538	14,051	Saloonkeepers.....	68,215	66,724	1,491
Conductors, steam rys.....	65,604	65,604	0	Sawyers.....	33,276	33,257	19
Conductors, street rys.....	56,332	56,332	0	Sewers, factory.....	291,209	60,003	231,206
Coopers.....	25,299	22,292	3,007	Shoemakers (not factory).....	69,570	63,788	5,782
Dairy farmers.....	61,816	59,240	2,576	Showmen.....	20,096	18,988	1,108
Deliverymen.....	229,619	229,469	150	Soldiers, sailors.....	77,153	77,153	0
Dentists.....	39,997	38,743	1,254	Stenographers.....	316,693	53,378	263,315
Designers.....	11,788	9,211	2,577	Stock herders.....	62,975	62,090	885
Detectives, m'rsh's, etc.....	23,599	23,219	380	Stonecutters.....	35,731	35,726	5
Domestics, general.....	1,038,000	102,151	935,849	Surgeons, veterinary.....	11,652	11,652	0
Draftsmen.....	33,314	32,923	391	Switchmen, yardmen.....	35,147	35,095	52
Dressmakers.....	449,342	1,532	447,810	Tailors.....	204,608	163,795	40,813
Druggists.....	67,575	65,114	2,461	Teachers.....	599,237	121,210	478,027
Dyers.....	14,050	13,396	654	Teamsters.....	408,469	408,396	73
Electricians.....	135,519	135,427	92	Telegraph operators.....	69,953	61,734	8,219
Electrotypers, stereotypers.....	4,368	4,268	100	Telephone operators.....	97,893	9,631	88,262
Elevator tenders.....	25,035	25,010	25	Tinsmiths.....	59,833	59,809	24
Engineers, civil.....	52,033	52,028	5	Undertakers.....	26,734	19,921	813
Locomotive.....	96,229	96,229	0	Upholsters.....	20,221	13,983	1,293
Mining.....	6,830	6,830	0	Waiters.....	188,293	102,495	85,798
Stationary.....	231,041	231,041	0				
Engravers.....	13,967	13,429	538				
Express messengers.....	6,731	6,728	3				
Farmers.....	5,865,003	5,607,297	257,706				
Flers, grinders.....	49,525	46,679	2,846				
Firemen, fire dept.....	35,606	35,606	0				
Locomotive.....	76,381	76,381	0				
Stationary.....	111,243	111,243	0				
Fishermen.....	68,275	67,799	476				
Foremen, mfg.....	175,098	155,358	19,740				
Foresters.....	4,332	4,332	0				
Furnacemen.....	36,251	36,226	25				
Gardeners, florists.....	139,255	131,421	7,834				
Glassblowers.....	15,564	15,474	90				
Hatmakers (felt).....	26,575	22,377	4,198				
Hostlers.....	63,388	63,382	6				
Hotelkeepers.....	64,504	50,269	14,235				
Housekeepers, stewards.....	189,273	15,940	173,333				
Janitors.....	113,081	91,629	21,452				
Jewelry, domestic.....	32,574	30,037	2,537				
Laborers, domestic.....	55,480	13,693	520,004				
Farm.....	5,975,057	4,460,634	1,514,423				
Garden.....	133,927	126,453	7,474				
General.....	334,909	918,031	15,878				
Public service.....	67,234	66,505	729				
Railroad.....	570,975	567,522	3,453				
Store.....	102,333	98,169	4,164				
Launderers (not in laun- dry).....	533,697	13,693	520,004				
Laundry operatives.....	111,879	35,899	73,980				

In 1910 there were 38,167,336 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States. Of these 30,091,564 were men and 8,075,772 women. The occupations by grand divisions were as follows:

Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry—Total, 12,659,208; men, 10,851,702; women, 1,807,506.
Extraction of minerals—Total, 964,824; men, 963,730; women, 1,094.
Manufacturing and mechanical industries—Total, 10,658,881; men, 8,897,901; women, 1,820,980.
Transportation—Total, 2,637,671; men, 2,531,075; women, 106,596.
Trade—Total, 3,614,670; men, 3,146,582; women, 468,088.

Public service—Total, 459,291; men, 445,733; women, 13,558.
Professional service—Total, 1,663,569; men, 929,684; women, 733,885.
Domestic and personal service—Total, 3,772,174; men, 1,241,328; women, 2,530,846.

GAINFUL WORKERS BY AGE AND SEX (1910).

Age.	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Pct.
10 to 13 years.....	609,030	16.6	286,946	8.0
14 to 15 years.....	744,109	41.4	350,140	19.8
16 to 20 years.....	3,615,623	73.7	1,847,600	38.9
21 to 24 years.....	17,262,299	96.7	4,302,969	26.3
45 and over.....	7,860,593	85.9	1,238,117	15.7

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS BY LEADING INDUSTRIES (1909).

Industry.	Total.	Owners.*	Clerks.	Wage earners.
Agricultural implements.....	60,229	2,489	7,189	50,551
Automobiles.....	85,359	2,564	7,074	75,721
Boots and shoes.....	215,923	5,752	11,874	198,297
Brass and bronze products.....	45,441	2,160	2,663	40,618
Bread, bakery products.....	144,322	29,136	14,970	100,216
Butter, cheese, condensed milk.....	31,506	10,480	2,595	18,431
Canning and preserving.....	71,972	6,920	5,084	59,968
Carriages and wagons.....	32,944	8,344	4,172	69,928
Cars, shop construction, etc.....	301,273	6,974	12,125	282,174
Cars, steam railroad.....	47,094	1,041	2,967	43,086
Chemicals.....	27,791	1,086	2,991	23,714
Clothing, men's.....	271,437	12,041	19,700	239,696
Clothing, women's.....	179,021	9,281	15,997	153,743
Confectionery.....	54,854	3,362	6,854	44,638
Copper, tin, sheet iron.....	86,934	7,269	6,050	73,615
Cotton goods.....	387,771	4,461	4,430	378,880
Electrical machinery.....	105,600	4,121	14,223	87,256
Flour and grist mill products.....	66,054	18,763	7,838	39,453
Foundry, machine shop products.....	615,485	31,605	52,869	531,011
Furniture, refrigerators.....	144,140	7,281	8,407	128,452
Gas, illuminating, heating.....	51,007	2,985	10,806	37,215
Hosiery, knit goods.....	136,130	3,303	3,547	129,275
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	43,061	1,119	3,513	38,429
Steel works and rolling mills.....	260,762	4,286	16,400	240,076
Leather goods.....	43,525	4,209	4,409	34,967
Leather, tanned, curried, etc.....	67,100	2,331	2,567	62,202
Liquors, distilled.....	8,323	1,111	787	6,430
Liquors, malt.....	66,725	4,362	7,784	54,579
Lumber, timber.....	784,989	68,165	21,805	695,019
Marble and stone.....	77,275	8,453	3,219	65,603
Oil, cotton seed, cake.....	21,573	2,163	2,035	17,071
Paint and varnish.....	21,396	2,016	5,640	14,240
Paper and wood pulp.....	81,473	2,293	3,197	75,978
Patent medicines, etc.....	41,101	5,647	12,559	22,895
Petroleum, refining.....	16,640	671	2,040	13,929
Printing, publishing.....	388,466	49,332	80,700	258,434
Silk and silk goods.....	105,238	2,236	3,965	99,037
Slaughtering, packing.....	108,716	3,514	15,474	89,728
Smelting, refining, copper.....	16,832	275	929	15,628
Smelting, refining, lead.....	8,059	132	503	7,424
Sugar, molasses.....	15,638	789	1,343	13,526
Tobacco manufactures.....	197,637	21,012	9,815	164,810
Woolen, worsted, felt goods.....	175,176	3,192	3,262	168,722
All other industries.....	1,916,361	117,962	149,983	1,648,441
Total.....	7,678,578	487,173	576,359	6,615,046

*Includes salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING (1909).

[Summary prepared by census bureau, 1912, showing distribution by class, sex and age.]

Class.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Proprietors and firm members.....	273,265	263,265	9,999
Salaried officers of corporations.....	80,735	78,937	1,798
Superintendents and managers.....	133,173	130,304	2,869
Total proprietors and officials.....	487,173	472,914	14,259
Clerks.....	576,359	437,056	139,303
Wage earners (average number).....	6,615,046	5,252,293	1,362,753
Total all classes.....	7,678,578	6,162,263	1,516,315
Sixteen years of age and over.....	6,452,800	5,162,547	1,290,253
Under 16 years of age.....	162,246	89,746	72,500

FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY IN ILLINOIS.

[From census bureau report.]

SUMMARY FOR STATE.

	1910.	1900.
Population.....	5,638,591	4,821,550
Number farms.....	251,872	264,151
Average acres per farm.....	129.1	124.2
Average value per acre.....	\$95.02	\$46.17
Value land.....	3,090,411,148	1,514,113,970
Value buildings.....	432,381,422	251,467,580
Value machinery.....	73,724,074	44,377,310
Value stock.....	308,804,431	193,758,037

Total value property.....3,905,321,075 2,004,316,897

The average value of an Illinois farm, including its equipment, rose from \$7,588 in 1900 to \$15,505 in 1910. The counties showing the highest average value of farm land per acre—\$125 and over—were Cook, Iroquois, Vermilion, Edgar, La Salle, Livingston, Ford, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Woodford, McLean, Dewitt, Platt, Macon,

Moultrie, Tazewell, Logan and Sangamon. The next highest—\$100 to \$125 per acre—were De Kalb, Lee, Kendall, Will, Kankakee, Grundy, Bureau, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Knox, Stark, Peoria, McDonough, Marshall, Putnam, Morgan and Christian.

Of the farms in Illinois in 1910, 58.6 per cent were operated by owners and managers and 41.4 by tenants. Of the farms 60.8 per cent were free from mortgages and 39.2 were mortgaged.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ON ILLINOIS FARMS.

	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	2,440,577	\$73,454,745
Horses.....	1,452,887	163,363,400
Mules.....	147,833	18,140,335
Asses and burros.....	2,263	568,194
Swine.....	4,686,362	36,210,179
Sheep.....	1,059,846	4,345,736
Goats.....	12,485	38,564

POULTRY.

Chickens	21,409,835	\$11,696,650
Turkeys	20,563,850	10,941,491
Ducks	189,411	374,544
Geese	201,350	109,124
Guinea fowls	84,057	25,547
Pigeons	144,268	27,445

DAIRY PRODUCTS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Milk, gallons.....	320,240,399	
Butter, made, pounds.....	46,609,992	\$10,493,217
Cheese, made, pounds.....	81,918	8,396
Milk sold, gallons.....	158,031,333	18,314,172
Cream sold, gallons.....	2,104,352	1,515,676
Butter fat sold, pounds.....	4,637,745	1,210,748
Butter sold, pounds.....	24,442,251	5,674,830
Cheese sold, pounds.....	54,502	5,423

SMALL FRUITS (1909).

	Quarts.	Value.
Strawberries	8,031,824	\$6,917,917
Blackberries	2,915,473	237,058
Raspberries	1,834,337	191,401
Currants	265,858	21,863
Gooseberries	541,498	44,238
Cranberries	13,418	1,249
Other berries	268	22
Total	13,602,676	1,109,747

ORCHARD FRUITS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Apples, bushels.....	3,093,321	\$2,111,866
Peaches, nectarines, bushels.....	1,222,570	999,516
Pears, bushels.....	249,365	202,965
Plums, prunes, bushels.....	78,566	80,384
Cherries, bushels.....	287,376	453,474
Apricots, bushels.....	1,250	1,457
Quinces, bushels.....	6,723	8,037
Mulberries, bushels.....	44	44
Grapes, pounds.....	16,582,785	426,468
Total	4,939,211	3,857,743

NUTS (1909).

	Pounds.	Value.
Walnuts, English, Persian.....	3,497	\$331
Pecans	107,069	10,301
Black walnuts.....	530,730	7,411
Butternuts	3,515	76
Chestnuts	4,933	321
Hickory nuts.....	60,124	1,954
Total	714,478	20,550

NOTE—Total includes almonds, hazelnuts, Japanese walnuts and other nuts.

SUGAR CROPS (1909).

	Amount.	Value.
Maple sugar made, pounds.....	5,366	\$1,113
Maple sirup made, gallons.....	18,492	22,389
Sugar beets produced, tons.....	14,981	77,732
Sorghum cane grown, tons.....	90,287	360
Sorghum cane sold, tons.....	240	360
Sorghum sirup made, gallons.....	977,238	490,569

VALUE OF CROPS BY COUNTIES (1909).

[From report of bureau of the census.]

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables.	Fruits & nuts.
Adams	\$5,192,564	\$3,739,357	\$279,733	\$154,332
Alexander	619,027	423,471	30,479	14,546
Bond	1,567,839	1,141,581	76,819	17,772
Boone	1,759,344	1,222,271	84,874	11,335
Brown	1,578,005	1,228,566	52,550	23,525
Bureau	7,165,497	6,008,965	175,702	43,218
Calhoun	1,016,754	724,427	49,424	130,564
Carroll	2,796,988	1,990,327	111,305	18,057
Cass	2,574,318	2,330,705	73,340	29,508
Champaign	9,991,658	9,194,789	173,107	114,765
Christian	5,463,041	4,722,435	122,928	55,529
Clark	1,863,091	1,203,773	102,112	39,476
Clinton	1,652,385	1,093,024	97,123	45,362
Clay	2,488,129	2,117,627	83,965	28,712
Coles	4,463,738	3,279,962	112,437	62,643
Cook	8,941,336	2,166,113	2,843,926	44,485
Crawford	1,624,673	1,168,718	98,744	32,720
Cumberland	1,371,699	714,715	60,937	47,669
DeKalb	5,457,231	3,436,283	113,801	22,230
DeWitt	3,693,830	3,378,497	70,375	44,163
Douglas	4,200,444	3,745,992	68,680	24,594
DuPage	2,170,616	1,273,117	99,173	17,434

County.	All crops.*	Cereals.	Vege- tables.	Fruits & nuts.
Edgar	\$5,315,601	\$4,839,637	\$104,547	\$36,587
Edwards	1,107,364	814,623	43,082	17,666
Edgingham	1,724,101	1,211,587	86,720	31,855
Fayette	2,724,967	2,013,765	148,616	51,251
Ford	2,872,957	4,301,850	85,321	21,131
Franklin	1,301,461	929,940	147,219	25,943
Fulton	5,650,830	4,522,392	159,377	140,832
Gallatin	1,560,741	1,313,805	67,191	21,817
Greene	3,206,145	2,567,907	100,625	117,908
Grundy	3,774,569	3,483,722	53,351	5,328
Hamilton	1,359,868	864,692	97,230	37,120
Hancock	4,926,365	3,323,112	139,810	129,835
Hardin	471,629	316,658	31,274	24,166
Henderson	2,124,501	1,815,909	43,473	30,646
Henry	6,236,444	5,086,109	140,653	58,202
Iroquois	10,607,811	9,785,841	211,061	68,135
Jackson	2,135,086	1,438,649	240,313	79,747
Jasper	1,801,961	1,476,740	112,717	36,740
Jefferson	6,807,237	5,775,153	123,047	20,245
Jersey	2,009,284	1,656,781	75,391	28,752
Jo Daviess	2,764,066	1,680,056	137,798	23,075
Johnson	1,129,554	653,627	95,187	84,922
Kane	3,928,086	2,682,250	165,871	33,485
Kankakee	5,032,515	4,298,285	156,379	27,667
Kendall	2,723,457	2,407,369	42,626	8,210
Knox	5,146,135	4,190,537	128,341	86,448
LaSalle	10,222,235	9,044,498	247,674	44,460
Lake	2,392,597	1,122,242	170,356	35,256
Lawrence	1,701,015	1,380,872	89,416	13,393
Lee	5,378,794	4,397,607	159,355	30,531
Livingston	1,377,297	10,878,861	165,435	43,042
Logan	2,411,272	5,945,373	125,140	66,521
McDonough	4,385,419	3,780,900	94,321	75,673
McHenry	3,432,771	2,290,112	182,459	22,458
McLean	12,811,506	11,480,655	270,661	121,062
Macon	5,986,350	5,341,789	155,624	86,963
Macoupin	4,866,433	3,939,451	144,805	55,569
Madison	4,857,437	3,614,917	514,136	61,912
Marion	1,946,301	1,296,929	132,955	68,797
Marshall	3,087,730	2,748,028	52,578	22,172
Mason	3,586,196	3,267,410	65,527	39,428
Massac	903,054	579,453	67,750	50,052
Menard	2,555,816	2,271,130	51,827	43,842
Mermer	3,525,524	2,844,867	76,393	36,494
Monroe	1,072,504	1,692,133	128,399	18,432
Montgomery	4,144,905	3,286,261	128,309	71,585
Morgan	4,695,526	4,161,823	130,393	58,209
Moultrie	2,788,818	2,319,852	65,084	27,645
Ogle	5,327,453	4,269,777	208,965	24,825
Peoria	4,480,392	3,422,386	192,361	106,637
Perry	1,200,385	826,577	102,332	25,943
Piatt	4,366,082	3,976,768	68,442	26,588
Pike	\$4,569,131	\$3,576,055	\$135,527	\$125,374
Pope	912,613	577,756	74,677	44,766
Pulaski	1,076,587	562,224	145,682	186,116
Putnam	1,083,398	917,319	32,319	10,870
Randolph	2,433,694	1,899,965	118,380	34,770
Richland	1,406,436	804,303	82,976	60,862
Rock Island	2,447,691	1,638,115	186,690	80,548
St. Clair	4,761,122	3,438,491	689,389	67,776
Saline	1,363,656	830,071	97,821	56,134
Sangamon	7,458,942	6,419,931	232,361	104,932
Schuyler	2,579,011	2,092,579	82,464	40,602
Scott	1,732,674	1,560,993	51,891	29,090
Shelby	4,380,769	3,325,398	126,042	64,544
Stark	2,417,177	2,092,760	43,401	22,472
Stephenson	3,643,588	2,547,340	186,061	28,014
Tazewell	5,573,005	4,827,583	128,610	110,540
Union	2,017,813	865,030	480,294	279,967
Vermilion	\$7,416,946	\$6,551,752	\$254,085	\$90,875
Wabash	1,399,965	1,181,333	43,209	8,884
Warren	4,239,718	3,636,646	73,653	44,899
Washington	2,326,226	1,981,154	89,601	23,652
Wayne	2,414,287	1,415,708	160,943	43,825
White	2,627,880	2,182,817	135,996	24,900
Whiteside	4,814,745	3,550,012	243,761	38,465
Will	6,426,239	5,573,693	207,014	39,147
Williamson	1,317,685	778,964	143,232	71,139
Winnebago	3,107,191	2,026,776	182,449	35,497
Woodford	4,525,319	4,030,029	128,338	54,470

Total

372,270,470 297,523,098 16,300,654 5,414,594

*The total of all crops includes grains and seeds other than cereals, hay and forage and miscellaneous crops.

GOVERNMENT OF LARGE AMERICAN CITIES.

[From U. S. census report, 1916.]

City.	Mayor.		Aldermen.	
	Term.	Pay.†	No. Term.	Pay.†
Albany, N. Y.....	2	\$4,000	20	2
Atlanta, Ga.....	2	4,000	10	2
Baltimore, Md.....	4	6,000	9	4
Boston, Mass.....	4	10,000	9	3
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	3,000	24	2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	5,000	9	4
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	3,500	11	2
Camden, N. J.....	3	4,000	26	2
Charleston, S. C.....	4	3,500	24	4
Chicago, Ill.....	4	18,000	70	2
Cincinnati, O.....	2	10,000	32	2
Cleveland, O.....	2	10,000	26	2
Columbus, O.....	2	5,000	19	2
Detroit, Mich.....	2	5,000	42	2
Fall River, Mass.....	2	3,000	27	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	4	3,000	15	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	2,000	24	2
Hartford, Conn.....	2	3,500	24	2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	4	7,500	9	4
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	5,000	16	4
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	4,500	9	2
Louisville, Ky.....	4	5,000	12	2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	4,000	37	1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	6,000	26	4
Newark, N. J.....	2	10,000	32	2
New Bedford, Mass.....	1	5,000	6	1
New Haven, Conn.....	2	3,500	6	2
New York, N. Y.....	4	15,000	73	2
Paterson, N. J.....	2	2,000	11	2
Peoria, Ill.....	2	3,500	16	2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	12,000	48	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4	10,000	9	4
Providence, R. I.....	2	5,000	10	2
Richmond, Va.....	4	5,000	12	4
Rochester, N. Y.....	2	5,000	13	2
St. Louis, Mo.....	4	10,000	29	4
San Antonio, Tex.....	2	5,000	12	2
San Francisco, Cal.....	4	6,000	18	4
Schenectady, N. Y.....	2	3,500	14	2
Scranton, Pa.....	4	3,000	5	4
Seattle, Wash.....	2	7,500	9	3
Springfield, Mass.....	2	4,000	8	2
Syracuse, N. Y.....	2	4,000	20	2
Toledo, O.....	2	4,000	19	2
Troy, N. Y.....	2	4,000	18	2
Wilmington, Del.....	2	2,000	13	2
Worcester, Mass.....	1	4,000	11	1
Youngstown, O.....	2	4,500	13	2

*Years. †Per year unless otherwise specified.
 ‡None. §Per meeting. ¶Twelve elected for four years; twenty-five for two years.

LARGE CITIES GOVERNED BY COMMISSIONS (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Comm'rs.		No. Term.		Pay.†
	No.	Term.	No.	Term.	
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	3	3	3	\$7,000
Dallas, Tex.....	5	2	3	3	\$3,000-4,000
Dayton, O.....	5	4	4	4	1,200-1,800
Denver, Col.....	5	4	4	4	5,000
Des Moines, Ia.....	5	2	3	3	3,000-3,500
Duluth, Minn.....	5	4	4	4	4,000
Galveston, Tex.....	5	2	2	2	1,200-2,000
Houston, Tex.....	5	2	2	2	2,400-4,000
Jersey City, N. J.....	5	4	4	4	5,000-5,500
Lincoln, Neb.....	5	2	2	2	2,000-2,500
Memphis, Tenn.....	5	4	3	3	3,000-6,000
Mobile, Ala.....	5	2	3	3	5,000
Nashville, Tenn.....	5	2	2	2	5,000-6,000
New Orleans, La.....	5	4	4	4	6,000-10,000
Oakland, Cal.....	5	4	4	4	3,600-4,200
Omaha, Neb.....	7	3	4	4	4,500-5,000
Portland, Ore.....	5	4	4	4	5,000-6,000
Reading, Pa.....	5	2	5	5	3,000
Sacramento, Cal.....	5	5	5	5	3,600
St. Paul, Minn.....	7	2	4	4	4,500-5,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	5	4	4	4	3,600-4,200
San Diego, Cal.....	6	4	4	4	2,000-2,400
Spokane, Wash.....	5	4	4	4	5,000
Springfield, Ill.....	5	4	4	4	3,500-4,000
Tacoma, Wash.....	5	4	4	4	3,600-4,000
Trenton, N. J.....	5	4	4	4	2,000-3,500

*Term in years. †Where two amounts are given the larger is the pay of the presiding officer.

Note—The commissioners in Washington, D. C., and Nashville, Tenn., are appointed; all the others are elected. The term of the presiding officer in San Diego is two years. The term of the presiding officer in Reading, Pa., is four years. Denver abandoned the commission form of government in 1916.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF LARGE CITIES (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Total**	Patrol-Detect.	
		Officers.	men. tives.
Albany, N. Y.....	211	33	137
Atlanta, Ga.....	280	33	182
Baltimore, Md.....	1,128	190	753
Birmingham, Ala.....	186	16	139
Boston, Mass.....	1,709	161	1,308
Bridgeport, Conn.....	177	27	123
Buffalo, N. Y.....	830	112	614
Cambridge, Mass.....	166	20	112
Camden, N. J.....	132	13	113
Charleston, S. C.....	127	15	91
Chicago, Ill.....	4,676	419	2,109
Cincinnati, O.....	709	74	528
Cleveland, O.....	803	86	504
Columbus, O.....	234	12	159
Dallas, Tex.....	164	8	127
Dayton, O.....	145	14	100
Denver, Col.....	253	15	191
Detroit, Mich.....	1,163	101	829
Duluth, Minn.....	87	12	55
Fall River, Mass.....	164	20	115
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	163	8	35
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	157	3	129
Hartford, Conn.....	182	18	142
Houston, Tex.....	138	11	91
Indianapolis, Ind.....	336	84	276
Jersey City, N. J.....	542	80	401
Kansas City, Mo.....	445	57	257
Los Angeles, Cal.....	549	54	341
Louisville, Ky.....	435	44	294
Lowell, Mass.....	154	12	113
Memphis, Tenn.....	180	14	140
Milwaukee, Wis.....	581	41	528
Minneapolis, Minn.....	331	49	204
Nashville, Tenn.....	150	14	101
Newark, N. J.....	740	105	503
New Bedford, Mass.....	160	22	121
New Haven, Conn.....	215	29	146
New Orleans, La.....	402	48	215
New York, N. Y.....	10,912	1,233	8,004
Oakland, Cal.....	219	32	138
Omaha, Neb.....	154	13	91
Paterson, N. J.....	165	20	99
Peoria, Ill.....	96	8	57
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,844	369	2,834
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	901	97	594
Portland, Ore.....	301	22	194
Providence, R. I.....	421	43	320
Reading, Pa.....	192	8	80
Richmond, Va.....	193	30	141
Rochester, N. Y.....	409	36	265
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,945	167	1,233
St. Paul, Minn.....	306	27	198
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	98	10	63
San Antonio, Tex.....	172	8	130
San Francisco, Cal.....	972	143	614
Schenectady, N. Y.....	101	15	70
Scranton, Pa.....	130	130	91
Seattle, Wash.....	414	43	235
Spokane, Wash.....	107	13	63
Springfield, Ill.....	55	4	42
Springfield, Mass.....	200	16	159
Syracuse, N. Y.....	211	15	148
Tacoma, Wash.....	94	10	56
Toledo, O.....	222	21	91
Trenton, N. J.....	141	15	110
Troy, N. Y.....	149	30	104
Washington, D. C.....	796	73	520
Wilmington, Del.....	118	19	84
Worcester, Mass.....	256	18	195
Youngstown, O.....	117	12	80

*All employees.

POLICEWOMEN IN AMERICAN CITIES (1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Number.	Pay.
Chicago, Ill.	21	\$900
Baltimore, Md.	5	1,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	900
San Francisco, Cal.	3	1,200
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	1,080
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	900
Seattle, Wash.	2	900
Seattle, Wash.	1	1,200
Portland, Ore.	4	1,080
Portland, Ore.	1	1,860
Portland, Ore.	1	1,320
Portland, Ore.	1	960
Denver, Col.	1	1,080
Rochester, N. Y.	1	1,080
St. Paul, Minn.	3	*900
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	780
Omaha, Neb.	1	900
Dayton, O.	1	900
San Antonio, Tex.	1	780
Tacoma, Wash.	1	900
Youngstown, O.	1	960
South Bend, Ind.	1	900
Wichita, Kas.	1	900
San Diego, Cal.	1	1,020
Topeka, Kas.	2	900
Racine, Wis.	1	840
Jamestown, N. Y.	1	780
Aurora, Ill.	1	900
Colorado Springs, Col.	1	960
Bellingham, Wash.	1	900

*Not paid from police appropriation.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AMERICAN CITIES

(1915).

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Saloons.*	License †	City	Saloons.*	License †
Albany, N. Y.	329	\$750	Seattle, Wash.	329	\$375
Baltimore, Md.	1,203	1,000	Spokane, Wash.	183	1,000
Birmingham, Ala.	58	3,000	Springfield, Ill.	220	500
Boston, Mass.	573	1,200	Springfield, Mass.	43	1,500
Bridgeport, Conn.	175	450	Syracuse, N. Y.	377	750
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,653	750	Tacoma, Wash.	125	1,000
Chicago, Ill.	7,152	1,000	Toledo, O.	390	1,000
Cincinnati, O.	1,880	1,000	Trenton, N. J.	288	400
Cleveland, O.	1,258	1,000	Troy, N. Y.	241	750
Columbus, O.	382	1,000	Washington, D. C.	300	1,000
Dayton, O.	244	1,000	Wilmington, Del.	170	300
Denver, Col.	495	625	Worcester, Mass.	88	1,500
Detroit, Mich.	1,377	500			
Duluth, Minn.	170	1,000			
Fall River, Mass.	78	1,500			

City.	Saloons.*	License †	City	Saloons.*	License †
Fort Wayne, Ind.	192	\$500	New Orleans, La.	1,154	to
Grand Rapids, Mich.	161	\$500			1,600
Hartford, Conn.	175	450			150
Houston, Tex.	135	750			to
Indianapolis, Ind.	645	700			1,200
Jersey City, N. J.	917	500			1,000
Kansas City, Mo.	574	1,300			1,000
Lincoln, Neb.	25	2,000			300
Los Angeles, Cal.	198	2,100			600
Louisville, Ky.	703	700			900
Lowell, Mass.	63	1,300			800
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,018	200			800
Minneapolis, Minn.	401	1,000			600
Newark, N. J.	1,386	500			400
New Bedford, Mass.	73	1,100			1,050
New Haven, Conn.	393	450			750
		500			375
		200			500
		to			980
		1,600			1,500
		150			188
		to			500
		150			375
		to			500
		1,200			900
		1,000			900
		1,000			900
		300			900
		600			1,125
		900			375
		800			1,000
		800			300
		400			1,200
		550			
		1,050			
		750			
		375			
		500			
		980			
		1,500			
		750			
		500			
		375			
		1,000			
		300			
		1,500			

*Retail liquor. †Total of city, state and county, in a few cases the rate is that of the state or county.

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA DEBTS OF THE STATES (1915).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Gross debt.	Per capita.	State.	Gross debt.	Per capita.
Alabama	\$14,365,059	\$6.35	Nevada	\$362,570	\$9.75
Arizona	3,319,048	13.65	New Hampshire	2,578,370	5.89
Arkansas	3,043,368	1.21	New Jersey	584,003	2.21
California	28,428,848	10.14	New York	163,593,119	16.49
Colorado	5,172,725	5.73	North Carolina	9,085,808	3.87
Connecticut	11,128,774	9.29	North Dakota	771,228	1.10
Delaware	873,493	4.16	Ohio*	34,197,017	6.81
Florida	3,152,617	3.72	Oklahoma	7,237,117	3.50
Georgia	6,678,185	2.40	Oregon	244,665	.32
Idaho	2,493,251	6.37	Pennsylvania	1,699,657	.21
Illinois	3,236,900	.54	Rhode Island	8,988,743	15.20
Indiana	1,870,176	.67	South Carolina	6,554,318	4.12
Iowa	503,379	.23	South Dakota	701,713	1.05
Kansas	984,290	.55	Tennessee	15,076,992	6.99
Kentucky	5,666,611	2.40	Texas	5,017,955	1.19
Louisiana	19,943,529	11.24	Utah	2,880,866	6.98
Maine	2,328,479	3.05	Vermont	855,247	2.36
Maryland	19,699,594	14.72	Virginia	24,929,471	11.62
Massachusetts	128,279,247	35.62	Washington	3,128,181	2.25
Michigan	6,972,048	2.33	West Virginia	1,151,987	.86
Minnesota	2,800,469	1.27	Wisconsin	2,278,637	.93
Mississippi	5,146,390	2.71	Wyoming	268,511	1.60
Missouri	7,570,351	2.24			
Montana	2,542,093	5.89			
Nebraska	900,456	.72			

Total 580,408,061
*Includes \$26,107,534 guaranty deposits.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN STATES (1915).

[From census bureau report.]

State.	Valuation.	Per capita.	State.	Valuation.	Per capita.
Alabama.....	\$615,380,500	\$298.37	New Hampshire.....	\$439,213,107	\$1,902.72
Arizona.....	408,540,283	1,680.02	New Jersey.....	2,635,285,940	939.81
Arkansas.....	450,317,491	265.97	New Mexico.....	84,086,518	219.87
California.....	3,409,176,078	1,216.22	New York.....	13,160,287,250	1,335.65
Colorado.....	1,306,647,430	1,447.05	North Carolina.....	807,672,784	345.63
Connecticut.....	1,814,453,094	1,515.25	North Dakota.....	313,286,198	447.54
Delaware.....	.....	.....	Ohio.....	7,537,486,981	1,501.74
Florida.....	253,860,875	337.06	Oklahoma.....	1,176,993,582	568.45
Georgia.....	923,542,882	345.43	Oregon.....	954,282,374	1,228.67
Idaho.....	425,196,245	1,038.74	Pennsylvania.....	851,129,454	1,439.63
Illinois.....	2,455,966,349	411.65	Rhode Island.....	307,178,882	193.19
Indiana.....	1,968,990,179	709.57	South Dakota.....	1,221,420,354	1,820.80
Iowa.....	1,177,118,270	529.90	Tennessee.....	672,754,691	298.37
Kansas.....	2,804,810,092	1,561.65	Texas.....	2,743,078,976	648.60
Kentucky.....	1,162,353,426	492.95	Utah.....	221,611,412	535.68
Louisiana.....	581,788,976	328.05	Vermont.....	383,540,564	1,060.01
Maine.....	622,350,916	815.89	Virginia.....	934,767,438	435.84
Maryland.....	1,218,897,985	910.74	Washington.....	1,031,901,697	741.27
Massachusetts.....	5,798,211,133	1,610.26	West Virginia.....	1,376,690,222	948.37
Michigan.....	3,104,224,138	1,026.21	Wisconsin.....	3,027,178,329	1,230.50
Minnesota.....	1,636,601,666	816.10	Wyoming.....	203,740,037	277.21
Mississippi.....	441,497,562	252.90			
Missouri.....	1,818,992,249	529.30			
Montana.....	412,361,919	955.66			
Nebraska.....	472,036,968	379.20			
Nevada.....	139,109,838	1,409.05			

Total.....75,527,381,374.
 *General property not assessed for state purposes.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Established by act of Congress March 21, 1866.

Names and Location of Branches—Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Eastern, Togus, Me.; Western, Leavenworth, Kas.; Marion, Marion, Ind.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Danville, Danville, Ill.; Mountain, Johnson City, Tenn.; Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D.

Board of Managers—The president of the United States, the chief justice of the Supreme court, the secretary of war, ex officio, Washington, D. C.; president, Gen. George H. Wood, Dayton, O.; first vice-president, Capt. John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind.; secretary, James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill.; Maj. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; Col. H. H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Maj. John W. West, Lewiston, Me.; Col. George Blath, Olathe, Kas.

General treasurer—Col. C. W. Wadsworth.
 Inspector-general and chief surgeon—Col. James E. Miller.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Honorable discharge from the United States service.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning a living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the board of managers, perform all the duties required of them and obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the home.
4. A soldier or sailor to be admitted must forward with his application his discharge paper, his pension certificate if he is a pensioner and his discharge from a state home if he has been an inmate of such home. These papers are retained at the branch to which he is admitted to prevent their loss or fraud, but are returned to him when he is discharged. Soldiers or sailors whose pensions exceed \$16 a month are not admitted to the home except for special reasons.

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers is supported by the United States government. The annual appropriation for that purpose is about \$4,000,000.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

There are a number of state homes for disabled volunteer soldiers who, for various reasons, are unable to obtain admission to the national homes. The federal government contributes to-

ward the support of the state homes the sum of \$100 for each soldier, based upon the average attendance for the year; the remainder of the expenses is paid by the states themselves. Some of these homes are on the cottage plan. Following is a list of the state homes:

California—Yountville.	New Hampshire—Tilton.
Colorado—Monte Vista.	New Jersey—Kearny and Vineland.
Connecticut—Noroton Heights.	New York—Bath and Oxford.
Idaho—Boise.	North Dakota—Lisbon.
Illinois—Quincy.	Ohio—Sandusky.
Indiana—Lafayette.	Oregon—Roseburg.
Iowa—Marshalltown.	Pennsylvania—Erie.
Kansas—Fort Dodge.	Rhode Island—Bristol.
Massachusetts—Chelsea.	S. Dakota—Hot Springs.
Michigan—Grand Rapids.	Vermont—Bennington.
Minnesota—Minneapolis.	Washington—Orting and Port Orchard.
Missouri—St. James.	Wisconsin—Waupaca.
Montana—Columbus Falls.	Wyoming—Cheyenne.
Nebraska—Grand Island and Milford.	

HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States maintains a home for disabled and discharged soldiers of the regular army at Washington, D. C. All soldiers who have served twenty years in the army and all soldiers who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the regular army, as units them for further service are entitled to admission to the home. The home is in charge of a board of commissioners, consisting of the governor of the home, the adjutant-general of the army, the judge-advocate, the commissary-general, the quartermaster-general, the chief of engineers and the surgeon-general. The present governor is Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired).

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Confederate veterans of the civil war have a home at Beauvoir, near Biloxi, Miss. The residence there of Jefferson Davis in his last years was secured in 1902 as a refuge for helpless old Southern soldiers by the United Sons of Confederate Veterans. It is supported by that society and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Another home for confederate veterans was opened in Washington, D. C., May 24, 1913, by the women of the Southern Relief association.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS IN 1917.

In the big game hunting season ended Nov. 30, 1917, twenty-four men were killed in the United States, as compared with eighty-six in 1916, fifty-nine in 1915 and 111 in 1914. Michigan

led with eight killed, while Illinois had five and Wisconsin two. The other fatalities were divided among six states.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATION IN 1917.

Regular biennial session began Jan. 3 and ended June 23, 1917.

ILLINOIS CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

The act, which is officially known as "The civil administrative code of Illinois," creates the following departments of state government: Finance, agriculture, labor, mines and minerals, public works and buildings, public welfare, public health, trade and commerce, registration and education. Each department shall have at its head an officer who shall be known as a director, who shall execute the powers and discharge the duties vested by law in his department. In addition to the office of director the following offices are created:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Assistant director of finance.
Administrative auditor.
Superintendent of budget.
Superintendent of department reports.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant manager of agriculture.
General manager of the state fair.
Superintendent of foods and dairies.
Superintendent of animal industry.
Superintendent of plant industry.
Chief veterinarian.
Chief game and fish warden.
Food standard commission to consist of superintendent of foods and dairies and two food standard officers.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Assistant director of labor.
Chief factory inspector.
Superintendent of free employment offices.
Chief inspector of private employment agencies.
Industrial commission to consist of five industrial officers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Assistant director of mines and minerals.
Mining board to consist of four mining officers and the director of the department.
Miners' examining board to consist of four miners' examining officers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Assistant director of public works and buildings.
Superintendent of highways.
Chief highway engineer.
Supervising architect.
Supervising engineer.
Superintendent of waterways.
Superintendent of printing.
Superintendent of purchases and supplies.
Superintendent of parks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Assistant director of public welfare.
Alienist.
Criminologist.
Fiscal supervisor.
Superintendent of charities.
Superintendent of prisons.
Superintendent of pardons and paroles.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Assistant director of public health.
Superintendent of lodging house inspection.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Assistant director of trade and commerce.
Superintendent of insurance.
Fire marshal.
Superintendent of standards.
Chief grain inspector.
Public utilities commission to consist of five public utility commissioners.
Secretary of the public utilities commission.

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Assistant director of registration and education.
Superintendent of registration.
Normal school board to consist of nine officers, together with the director of the department and the superintendent of public instruction.
Advisory and nonexecutive boards are created as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A board of fifteen agricultural advisers and a board of nine state fair advisers, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from any one county.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

A board of five free employment office advisers.
A board of local free employment advisers for each free employment office composed of five persons on each local board.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A board of eight art advisers.
A board of five water resource advisers.
A board of five highway advisers.
A board of five parks and buildings advisers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

A board of five public welfare commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

A board of five public health advisers.
DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.
A board of seven natural resources and conservation advisers.
A board of five state museum advisers.

One food standard officer shall represent the Illinois food manufacturing industries and the other shall be an expert food chemist.

The fifteen agricultural advisers shall be persons engaged in agricultural industries.

Of the industrial officers two shall be representative citizens of the employing class operating under the workmen's compensation act, two shall be representative citizens chosen from the employes operating under the same act and the other shall be a representative citizen not identified with either the employing or employee class.

Of the free employment advisers two shall be representatives of employers, two of organized labor and one citizen who is neither an employer nor an employee. The local employment office advisers shall have the same qualifications as the state free employment advisers.

The director of mines and minerals shall be a person conversant with the theory and practice of coal mining, but not identified with the operators or miners. Two of the mine officers shall be coal operators and two practical coal miners.

Each of the three miners' examining officers shall have had at least five years' practical and continuous experience as a coal miner and shall have been engaged as a miner in this state continuously for twelve months next preceding his appointment.

Of the art commissioners two shall be painters, two sculptors, two architects and two neither painters, sculptors nor architects.

The director of public health shall be a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in this state, with five years' practical experience in Illinois and at least six years' practical experience in public health work.

The assistant director of public health shall be a person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois, with five years' experience in such practice in the state and three years' experience in public health work.

No public utility commissioner or employee of the commission shall be connected with any corporation or person subject to regulation by the commission or shall be financially interested in any such corporation.

The chief grain inspector shall be a person who is not interested in any warehouse in the state and who is not a member of any board of trade.

No director nor any other officer of the department of registration and education shall be affiliated with any college or school of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing, optometry, embalming, barbering, veterinary medicine and surgery, architecture or structural engineering, either as teacher, officer or stockholder, nor shall

he hold a license to practice any of the professions, trades or occupations regulated.

No more than two members of the normal school board shall be residents of any one congressional district.

The board of natural resources and conservation shall be composed of the director of registration and education, who shall be ex-officio chairman thereof, the president of the University of Illinois or his representative, and one expert each in biology, geology, engineering, chemistry and forestry, qualified by ten years' experience in practicing or teaching their several professions.

The board of state museum advisers shall be composed of one expert each in botany, ethnology, zoology, manufacture and museum administration.

Each advisory and nonexecutive board shall have the following powers and duties with respect to its field of work:

1. To consider and study the entire field; to advise the executive officers of the department upon their request; to recommend on its own initiative policies and practices, which the executive officers of the department shall duly consider, and to give advice or make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly.

2. To investigate the work of the department with which it is associated, and for this purpose to have access to all books, papers, documents and records belonging thereto and to require written or oral information from any officer or employee thereof.

3. To adopt rules for its internal control and management.

4. To hold meetings not less frequently than quarterly.

5. To act by a subcommittee or by a majority of the board if the rules so prescribe.

6. To keep minutes of the transactions of each session, which shall be public records and filed with the director of the department.

7. To give notice to the governor and to the director of the department of the time and place of every meeting and to permit them to be present and to be heard upon any matter coming before such board.

SALARIES.

The executive and administrative officers whose offices are created by the act shall receive annual salaries, payable in equal monthly installments, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Director, \$7,000.
Assistant director, \$4,200.
Administrative auditor, \$4,800.
Superintendent of budget, \$3,600.
Superintendent department reports, \$3,600.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director, \$6,000.
Assistant director, \$3,600.
General manager state fair, \$3,600.
Superintendent foods and dairies, \$4,800.
Superintendent animal industry, \$3,600.
Superintendent plant industry, \$3,600.
Chief veterinarian, \$4,200.
Chief game and fish warden, \$3,600.
Each food standard officer, \$450.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Director, \$5,000.
Assistant director, \$3,000.
Chief factory inspector, \$3,000.
Superintendent free employment offices, \$3,000.
Chief inspector private employment agencies, \$3,000.
Each industrial officer, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Director, \$5,000.
Assistant director, \$3,600.
Each mine officer, \$600.
Each miners' examining officer, \$1,800.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Director, \$7,000.
Assistant director, \$4,000.

Superintendent highways, \$5,000.
Chief highway engineer, \$5,000.
Supervising architect, \$4,000.
Supervising engineer, \$4,000.
Superintendent waterways, \$5,000.
Superintendent printing, \$5,000.
Superintendent purchases and supplies, \$5,000.
Superintendent of parks, \$2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director, \$7,000.
Assistant director, \$4,000.
Alienist, \$5,000.
Criminologist, \$5,000.
Fiscal supervisor, \$5,000.
Superintendent charities, \$5,000.
Superintendent prisons, \$5,000.
Superintendent pardons and paroles, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director, \$6,000.
Assistant director, \$3,600.
Superintendent lodging house inspection, \$3,000.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Director, \$7,000.
Assistant director, \$4,000.
Superintendent insurance, \$5,000.
Fire marshal, \$3,000.
Superintendent standards, \$2,500.
Chief grain inspector, \$5,000.
Each public utility commissioner, \$7,000.
Secretary public utility commission, \$4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Director, \$5,000.
Assistant director, \$3,600.
Superintendent registration, \$4,200.
No member of any advisory and nonexecutive board shall receive any compensation.

Each officer whose office is created by the act shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

Each officer whose office is created by the act, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall hold office for four years from the second Monday in January next after the election of governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Three members of the normal school board first appointed shall hold office until the second Monday in January, 1919; three until the second Monday in January, 1921, and three until the second Monday in January, 1923. Thereafter the terms of all the members shall be six years.

Each officer is required to take the constitutional oath of office and give a bond.

Each department shall maintain a central office in the capitol in Springfield, but the director, with the approval of the governor, may maintain branch offices in other places.

All employees shall render not less than seven and a half hours of labor a day, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, so declared by the negotiable instrument act, excepted.

Each employee shall be entitled to fourteen days' leave of absence annually with full pay.

Nothing in the act shall be construed to amend, modify or repeal the state civil service law or to extend its application to any position created by the act where the duties to be performed do not now exist or are performed by an officer or employee not in the classified civil service of the state. Every officer and employee in the classified civil service at the time this act takes effect shall be assigned to a position in the proper department created by the act and shall be employees in the classified civil service of the state with the same standing or grade as they had in the institution from which they were transferred. This section shall not be construed to require the retention of more employees than are necessary.

Each director of a department shall annually on or before Dec. 1, and at such other times as the governor may require, report in writing to the governor on the condition, management and financial transactions of the department. They shall also make the semiannual and biennial reports provided by the constitution.

The directors of departments shall devise work-

ing bases for co-operation and co-ordination of work, eliminating duplication and overlapping of functions.

The gross amount of money received by every department belonging to the state shall be paid into the state treasury without delay, not later in any event than ten days after the receipt of the same, without any deduction whatever.

Contracts for construction work exceeding \$1,000 in value shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Supplies, except in emergencies or in the case of perishable goods, shall be purchased in large quantities and the contracts therefor shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Advertisements for construction work or furnishing supplies shall be published for at least three days, the first and last at least ten days apart, in one or more newspapers of general circulation in each of the seven largest cities in the state and also in one secular English newspaper selected by the department of public works and building by competitive bidding and designated as the "official newspaper," such newspaper to continue to be the official newspaper for one year.

All supplies of fuel for the departments shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder and contracts shall be made subject to the approval of the governor. The price paid for fuel shall not exceed \$12 a ton for anthracite coal; \$9 for Pennsylvania bituminous, Pocahontas and West Virginia smokeless and eastern Kentucky and Ohio coals, all of the bituminous type; \$7 for Illinois, Indiana, western Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa coals and other types of bituminous coals.

Rights, powers and duties transferred from the former offices, boards, commissions, etc., to a department created by this act shall be vested in and exercised by that department and every act done in the exercise of such rights, powers and duties shall have the same legal effect as if done by the former officer, board, commission, institution or department.

OFFICES ABOLISHED.

The following offices, boards, commissions, arms and agencies of the state government heretofore created by law are abolished: Superintendent of printing, board of live stock commissioners and its secretary, state veterinarian, board of veterinary examiners, stallion registration board and its secretary, board of examiners of horseshoers and its secretary, state inspector of apiaries, state game and fish commission with warden and deputy warden, advisory board of managers of free employment offices, local boards of managers of free employment offices; general superintendent, assistant superintendent and clerks of free employment offices in cities of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants; chief inspector and assistant inspectors of private employment agencies; chief state factory inspector, assistant chief factory inspector, physician for chief factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors; state board of arbitration and conciliation and its secretary, industrial board and its secretary, state mining board and its chief clerk, state mine inspectors, miners' examining commission, mine fire fighting and rescue station commissions, superintendents and assistant superintendents of mine fire fighting and rescue stations, state highway department and commission, chief and assistant state highway engineer, canal commissioners, rivers and lakes commission, Illinois waterway commission, Illinois park commission, Fort Massac and Lincoln homestead trustees, state boards of examiners of architects and structural engineers and their secretaries, state inspector and assistant inspectors of masonry, public buildings and works; board of administration, state deportation agent and assistant agent, state agent for visitation of children placed in family homes, commissioners, wardens, deputy wardens, chaplains, physicians of the state penitentiaries and state reformatory; board of prison industries, board of classification, board of pardons and its clerk and stenographer, state board of

health and its secretary and executive officer, board of pharmacy and its secretary, state board of dental examiners and its secretary, state board of nurse examiners and its secretary, state board of optometry and its secretary, board of barber examiners and its secretary and treasurer, state food commissioner, assistant state food commissioner, state analyst, chief clerk, assistant clerk, stenographers, bacteriologist, analytical chemists and laboratory janitor of the state food commissioner; food standard commission, state public utilities commission and its secretary, chief inspector of grain, deputy grain inspectors, deputy chief inspector of grain of the East St. Louis district, warehouse registrar, assistant warehouse registrars, state weighmasters, registrar of grain inspection department, inspectors of automatic couplers, power brakes or hand holds on railroad locomotives, tenders, cars and similar vehicles; insurance superintendent, state fire marshal, first deputy and second deputy state fire marshal, chief deputy fire marshal, deputy and assistant fire marshals, board of education of Illinois, boards of trustees of normal university and normal schools.

POWERS OF FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The department of finance shall have power—

1. To prescribe the installation of a uniform system of bookkeeping, accounting and reporting for the several departments.
2. To prescribe forms for accounts, financial reports and statements for the several departments.
3. To supervise the accounts of the departments.
4. To examine into accuracy and legality of the financial accounts and the use of public property by the several departments.
5. To keep such summary and controlling accounts as may be necessary to determine the accuracy of the detail accounts from the departments and to prescribe the method of certifying that funds are adequate to meet all obligations.
6. To prescribe uniform rules governing specifications for purchases of supplies, advertisements for proposals, opening of bids and making of awards, to keep a catalogue of prices current and to tabulate and analyze prices paid and quantities purchased.
7. To examine accounts of private institutions receiving appropriations from the general assembly.
8. To report to the attorney-general illegal expenditures or misappropriation of public money or property.
9. To examine and approve or disapprove vouchers, bills and claims of the departments.
10. To prescribe the form of receipt, voucher, bill or claim to be filed with it by the departments.
11. To inquire into and inspect articles and materials furnished or work and labor performed so as to ascertain that all requirements have been complied with.
12. To prepare and report to the governor, when requested, estimates of the income and revenues of the state.
13. To prepare biennially and submit to the governor a state budget not later than the first day of January preceding the convening of the general assembly.
14. To prepare bulletins of the work of the government.
15. To formulate plans for better co-ordination of departments.

The method of preparing the state budget is given in detail. The governor is required to submit the budget to the general assembly not later than four weeks after its organization, together with an estimate of receipts and expenditures.

POWERS OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The department of agriculture shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of live stock commissioners.

2. State veterinarian.
3. Stallion registration board.
4. State inspector of apiaries.
5. State game and fish commission.
6. State food commissioner and food standard commission.
7. State entomologist.
8. To prevent fraud in manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers.
9. To encourage agriculture, horticulture, live stock industry, dairying, cheese making, poultry, bee keeping, forestry, fishing, wool industry and all allied industries.
10. To promote improved methods of conducting these industries so as to increase production and facilitate distribution.
11. To collect and distribute statistics relating to crop production and marketing and the marketing of agricultural products.
12. To encourage tree and shrub planting and the improvement of farm homes.
13. To manufacture and distribute to live stock producers at cost biological products.
14. To seek means for the prevention and cure of diseases among domestic animals.
15. To take measures for the preservation and restoration of fish, game birds and wild birds.
16. To be custodian of fair grounds and buildings and to maintain them.
17. To hold a state fair annually.
18. To adopt rules for the holding of the state fair.
19. To police and protect the state fair grounds.
20. To assist farmers' institutes and societies and the holding of fairs, fat stock shows and similar exhibits.
21. To see that money appropriated for county fairs and farmers' institutes is lawfully applied.
22. To see that live stock at stockyards, breweries, distilleries and other places is properly cared for.

POWERS OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

The department of labor shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Commissioners of labor.
2. Superintendents and advisory boards of free employment offices.
3. Chief inspector and inspectors of private employment agencies.
4. Chief factory inspector and deputy factory inspectors.
5. State board of arbitration and conciliation.
6. Industrial board.
7. To promote the welfare of wage earners.
8. To improve working conditions.
9. To advance opportunities for profitable employment.
10. To collect labor statistics.
11. To collect and systematize statistical details of the manufacturing industries and commerce of the state.
12. To acquire and diffuse useful information on subjects connected with labor.
13. To acquire and diffuse useful information concerning means of promoting the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of laboring men and women.
14. To acquire information and report upon the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the state.
15. To acquire and diffuse information as to the conditions of employment.
16. To acquire and diffuse information in relation to the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

The department of labor shall exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the industrial board under the workmen's compensation act. That act shall be administered by the industrial commission created by this act without any control by the director of labor. The same commission shall administer the arbitration and conciliation act.

POWERS OF MINES AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT.

The department of mines and minerals shall

have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State mining board.
2. State mine inspectors.
3. Miners' examining commission.
4. Mine fire fighting and rescue station commission, superintendents and assistant superintendents.
5. To acquire and diffuse information concerning the nature, causes and prevention of mine accidents.
6. To acquire and diffuse information concerning improved methods, conditions and equipment of mines with reference to health, safety and conservation of mineral resources.
7. To inquire into economic conditions affecting mining and related industries.
8. To promote technical efficiency of miners by providing traveling libraries, lectures and correspondence work.

POWERS OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

The department of public works and buildings shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State highway department, state highway commission and state highway engineer.
2. Canal commissioners.
3. Rivers and lakes commission.
4. Illinois waterway commission.
5. Illinois park commission.
6. Fort Massac trustees.
7. Lincoln homestead trustees.
8. Commissioners of Lincoln monument.
9. Superintendent of printing.
10. To make contracts for and supervise telephone and telegraph service for the several departments.
11. To purchase and supply fuel, light, water and other office and building services for the departments, except where they are now supplied by the secretary of state.
12. To supply all general office equipment and supplies (other than stationery and office supplies issued by the secretary of state) needed by the several departments.
13. To procure and supply all clothing, instruments and apparatus, subsistence and provisions for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.
14. To procure and supply all cots, beds, bedding, general room and cell equipment, table, kitchen and laundry equipment, agricultural implements, harness, stable and garage supplies, household supplies, periodicals, machinery and tools, medicines and medical supplies, plumbing, light and engine supplies, wagons and other vehicles and workshop supplies needed by the several departments.
15. To purchase and supply necessary tools, machinery, supplies and materials to be used by the state in or about constructing or maintaining state highways.
16. To prepare general plans and estimates for public buildings.
17. To have general supervision over the erection of public buildings.
18. To make contracts for and supervise the construction and repair of buildings under control of any department.
19. To prepare and suggest comprehensive plans for the development of grounds and buildings under the control of any department.
20. To provide plans for all systems of sewerage, drainage and plumbing for state buildings and grounds.
21. To erect, supervise and maintain public monuments and memorials erected by the state, except where the supervision and maintenance thereof are otherwise provided by law.
22. To lease for not exceeding two years storage accommodations for the departments.
23. To lease for not more than two years unused lands under the control of any department, unless longer leases are expressly authorized by law.

24. To lease for not more than two years office space in buildings for the use of the departments.

25. To have general care and supervision of storerooms and offices leased for the use of the departments.

The advisory and nonexecutive boards in the department of public works shall have the following functions:

The board of art advisers shall advise relative to the artistic character of state buildings, works and monuments.

The board of water resource advisers shall advise relative to the riparian rights of the state and the conservation, use and development of water resources.

The board of highway advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state highways.

The board of parks and buildings advisers shall advise relative to the construction, improvement and maintenance of state parks, buildings and monuments.

POWERS OF PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The department of public welfare shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of administration.
2. State deportation agents.
3. State agent for visitation of children.
4. Commissioners and warden of state penitentiary at Joliet.
5. Commissioners and warden of southern Illinois penitentiary.
6. Board of managers and superintendent of Illinois state reformatory.
7. Board of prison industries.
8. Board of classification.
9. Board of pardons.

In addition to the power vested by this act in advisory and nonexecutive boards, the board of public welfare commissioners shall have the power—

1. To investigate into the condition and management of the whole system of charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the state.
2. To investigate, when directed by the governor, into any or all phases of the equipment, management or policy of any state charitable, penal or reformatory institution and report to the governor.
3. To inquire into the equipment, management and policies of all institutions and organizations coming under the supervision of the department of public welfare.
4. To collect and publish annually statistics relating to insanity and crime.

POWERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The department of public health shall have power—

1. To exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in the state board of health, except those under the act to regulate the practice of medicine and embalming.
2. To have general supervision of the health and lives of the people of the state.
3. To act in an advisory capacity relative to public water supplies, sewerage systems and sewage treatment works.
4. To make sanitary investigations.
5. To investigate nuisances affecting life and health in any locality in the state.
6. To maintain chemical, bacteriological and biological laboratories and make examinations of milk, water, sewage, wastes and other substances and to make diagnoses of such diseases as may be necessary for the protection of the people.
7. To purchase and distribute free of charge to citizens of the state diphtheria antitoxin, typhoid vaccine, smallpox vaccine and other similar preparations of recognized efficiency in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases.
8. To collect and preserve such information relative to mortality, morbidity, disease and health as may be useful in the discharge of its duties.

9. To make investigations with respect to causes of disease, especially epidemics, the causes of mortality and the effect of localities upon the public health.

10. To keep informed of the work of local health officers and agencies in the state.

11. To inform the general public in all public health matters.

12. To assist local health authorities in the administration of health laws.

13. To enlist the co-operation of organizations of physicians and other agencies for the promotion of public health.

14. To make sanitary, sewage, health and other inspections for the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions and normal schools.

15. To inspect hospitals, sanitarium and other institutions conducted by county, city, village or township authorities and to report thereon.

16. To print and distribute documents, reports, bulletins and other matter relating to the prevention of diseases and to the health of the state.

POWERS OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The department of trade and commerce shall have power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. State public utilities commission.
2. Insurance superintendent.
3. Chief grain inspector, warehouse registrar, state weighmasters.
4. Inspectors of automatic couplers, brakes, etc.
5. State fire marshal and inspectors.
6. To administer all laws relating to weights and measures.
7. To administer all laws relating to the safety and purity of illuminating oils and gasoline.

POWERS OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The department of registration and education shall have the power to exercise the rights, powers and duties vested in—

1. Board of education of the state of Illinois and boards of trustees of state normal schools.
2. State board of veterinary examiners.
3. Board of examiners of horseshoers.
4. State board of examiners of architects.
5. State board of examiners of structural engineers.
6. State board of health relating to practice of medicine.
7. State board of health relating to embalming.
8. State board of pharmacy.
9. State board of dental examiners.
10. State board of nurse examiners.
11. State board of optometry.
12. State board of barber examiners.
13. To study the natural resources of the state and to prepare plans for their conservation and development.
14. To co-operate with departments having administrative powers relating to the natural resources of the state and with similar departments in other states and with the federal government.

15. To conduct a natural history survey of the state.

16. To publish reports on the zoology and botany of the state.

17. To maintain a state museum and to collect and preserve objects of scientific and artistic value.

18. To supply natural history specimens to state educational institutions and public schools.

19. To investigate the entomology of the state.

20. To investigate all insects injurious to crops, plants, live stock, trees, etc., and to public health.

21. To experiment with methods for the prevention, abatement and control of injurious insects.

22. To instruct the people in the best methods of preventing injury by insects.

23. To publish articles on the injurious and beneficial insects of the state.

24. To study the geological formation of the state with reference to its mineral and other products.

25. To publish maps to illustrate the resources of the state.

26. To publish bulletins on the geological and mineral resources of the state.

27. To co-operate with the United States geological survey on the preparation of a contour topographical survey and map.

28. To collect facts and data concerning the water resources of the state.

29. To determine standards of purity of drinking water for the various sections of the state.

30. To publish reports on the waters of the state so that they may become better known and more available.

31. To make analyses of samples of water from municipal and private sources.

32. To distribute to the various educational institutions of the state specimens, samples and materials collected by it after the same have served the purposes of the department.

The normal school board, of which the director of registration and education shall be chairman and ex officio member and of which the superintendent of public instruction shall be ex officio a member and shall be secretary, shall have power, independently of the officers of the department of registration and education, to make rules for the management of the state normal schools, to visit them, to regulate the courses of study and to employ officers, teaching staffs and assistants and to fix their salaries.

The department of registration and education shall, whenever the several laws regulating professions, trades and occupations which are devolved upon the department for administration so require, exercise in its name, but subject to the provisions of the act, the following powers:

1. Conduct examinations to ascertain the qualifications of applicants to exercise the profession, trade or occupation for which an examination is held, and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for reciprocal licenses, certificates and authorities.

2. Prescribe rules for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination of candidates to exercise the respective professions, trades and occupations.

3. Prescribe rules defining what shall constitute a school, college or university, or department of a university, or other institutions, and to determine their reputability and good standing by reference to a compliance with such rules.

4. Adopt rules establishing a uniform and reasonable standard of maintenance, instruction and training to be observed by all schools for nurses.

5. Establish a standard of preliminary education deemed requisite to admission to a school, college or university and to require satisfactory proof of the enforcement of such standard.

6. Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or refuse renewal of licenses, certificates or authorities of persons exercising the respective professions, trades or occupations, and to revoke or to refuse to renew such licenses, certificates or authorities.

7. Formulate rules when required in any act to be administered.

None of the above enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised by the department of registration and education except upon the action and report in writing of persons designated by the director of the department to take such action and to make such report for the respective professions, trades and occupations, as follows:

For the veterinary practitioners, three competent veterinary surgeons, not more than two of whom shall be from the same college and neither of whom shall be connected with any veterinary college.

For the horseshoers, three practical horseshoers and two journeymen horseshoers with at least three years' experience in this state.

For the architects, five persons, one of whom shall be member of the faculty of the University

of Illinois and the other four of whom shall be architects living in the state and with ten years' experience.

For the structural engineers, five persons, of whom one shall be a professor in the civil engineering department of the University of Illinois and the others of whom shall be structural engineers of recognized standing, with not less than ten years' experience.

For medical practitioners, embalmers and midwives, five reputable physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the state and not connected with any medical college or institution.

For the pharmacists, five registered pharmacists with ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions since registration.

For the dentists, five licensed practitioners of dentistry or dental surgery, with five years' experience and not connected with or interested in any dental school.

For the registered nurses, five registered nurses who have been graduated at least five years from a school for nurses and during the course of training have served two years in a general hospital and three of whom shall have had at least two years' experience in educational work among nurses.

For the optometrists, five practicing optometrists with at least five years' experience and not connected with any optical school or firm.

For the barbers, three practical barbers with five years' experience in the state.

Unless otherwise provided by law the duties formerly exercised by the state entomologist, state laboratory of natural history, state water survey and the state geological survey, vested by this act in the department of registration and education, shall continue to be exercised at the University of Illinois.

The board of natural resources and conservation, acting through five or more subcommittees, each of whom shall be composed of the director of registration and education, the president of the University of Illinois, or his representative, and the expert adviser specially qualified in each of the fields of investigation, shall—

1. Consider and decide all matters pertaining to natural history, geology, water and water resources, forestry and allied research, investigational and scientific work.

2. Select and appoint, without reference to the state civil service law, members of the scientific staff, prosecuting such research, investigational and scientific work.

3. Co-operate with the University of Illinois in the use of scientific staff and equipment.

4. Co-operate with the various departments in research, investigational and scientific work useful in the prosecution of the work in any department.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are repealed. (Approved March 7, 1917.)

MILLIONS FOR HARD ROADS.

The act provides that a statewide system of durable hard-surfaced roads be constructed by the state of Illinois, as soon as practicable, upon public highways of the state along described routes, as near as may be, and that the state (acting through its officers) is authorized and empowered to issue and sell, and provide for the retirement of, bonds of the state of Illinois to the amount of \$60,000,000 for the purpose of providing means for the payment of the cost of the construction of the system of roads: Provided, however, that before this law, which authorizes such debt to be contracted and levies the tax for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds to be issued as an evidence of such debt, shall go into full force and effect it shall, at the general election in November, 1918, be submitted to the people and receive a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election.

The issuance, sale and retirement of the bonds and the construction of the roads and

all work incidental thereto shall be under the general supervision and control of the department of public works and buildings, subject to the approval of the governor of this state; and that department is authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary to cause the bonds to be issued and sold and to cause the roads to be constructed at the earliest possible time, consistent with good business management, after this act becomes fully operative. The department of public works and buildings shall have power to make and shall make all final decisions affecting the work, and all the rules and regulations it may deem necessary for the proper management and conduct of the work and for carrying out all of the provisions of this act in such manner as shall be to the best interest and advantage of the people of this state. The director of public works and buildings shall make the special duty of the superintendent of highways to see that such provisions are so carried out in good faith. The department of public works and buildings is given power to purchase and supply any labor, tools, machinery, supplies and materials needed for the work. All contracts let for the construction of the work shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, and all of the state bonds shall be sold to the highest and best bidder, or bidders, by the department of public works and buildings, on such terms and conditions, and on open competitive bidding after public advertisement in such manner and for such times as may be prescribed by the department, subject to the approval of the department of finance.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$60,000,000, to be derived from the sale of the bonds, is appropriated to the department of public works and buildings, such money to be payable out of the state bond road fund; for the purpose of raising the sum so appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act, the bonds of the state of Illinois to an amount not exceeding \$60,000,000 shall be issued and sold; the bonds shall bear interest, payable annually, from the date of their issue, at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, unless financial conditions make a different rate advisable, in which case the department of public works and buildings may, with the governor's approval, issue part or all of said bonds at any other rate of interest not exceeding four per centum per annum; that the bonds shall be serial bonds and be dated, issued and sold from time to time as the road building work progresses and in such amounts as may be necessary to provide sufficient moneys to pay for the work and the expenses incidental thereto; each one of the bonds shall be made payable within twenty years from the date of its issue. Each one of the bonds shall be in the denomination of \$500 or some multiple thereof. The bonds shall be deposited, until sold, with the state treasurer; and when sold, the proceeds of the bonds shall be paid into the state treasury and be kept in a separate fund which shall be known as the state bond road fund.

Each year, after this act becomes fully operative and until all of the bonds shall have been retired, there shall be included in and added to the tax levied for state purposes a direct annual tax for such amount as shall be necessary and sufficient to pay the interest annually, as it shall accrue, on each and every bond issued under the provisions of this act, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such bonds at par value, as such bonds respectively fall due; and the respective amounts of such direct annual tax are appropriated for that specific purpose: Provided, however, that moneys in the "road fund" created under the provisions of the motor vehicle law of this state, approved June 10, 1911, and all acts amendatory thereof, shall first be appropriated and used for the purpose of paying and discharging annually the principal and interest on such bonded indebtedness then due and pay-

able. The required rate of such direct annual tax shall be fixed each year by the officers charged by law with fixing the rate for state taxes on the valuation of real and personal property in this state subject to taxation, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such cases: Provided, however, that if money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated and set apart for the same purpose for which the direct annual tax is levied and imposed, then the officers shall, in fixing the rate of the direct annual tax, make proper allowance and reduction for any such money so appropriated and set apart from other sources of revenue. The direct annual tax shall be levied and imposed and such direct annual tax shall be assessed, levied and collected in the manner prescribed by law in the case of general state taxes, and shall be paid into the treasury of the state by the officers legally intrusted with the duty of collecting and accounting for such general state taxes: Provided, however, that no such direct annual tax shall be so levied for any year in which a sufficient amount of money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated and set apart to pay the interest, as it shall accrue, on the bonds for that year and also to pay and discharge the principal of any of the bonds falling due during such year.

The proposed statewide system of roads shall be constructed in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, estimates of cost and contracts of the department of public works and buildings. The department shall construct upon and along said roads durable hard-surfaced roadways which will remain in good condition, with low reasonable maintenance cost, until after all of the state bonds have matured. The hard-surfaced parts of the roads shall be constructed of sufficient widths to meet the requirements of the reasonably expected traffic thereon, such widths, except in extreme cases, to be not less than ten feet nor more than eighteen feet. Provided, where the contour of the surface of the ground permits and is practicable that in making fills, excavations and gradings for and in construction of such hard-surfaced roads, the surface of the earth alongside shall be so left that vehicles may drive over same and such surface shall be of such grade that vehicles can turn on or off such hard-surfaced roads with safety and convenience. The old bridges which form parts of the present roads shall, wherever such bridges are in proper condition, be used in the proposed system.

The department of public works and buildings shall divide the roads into convenient sections for construction purposes, and shall make all reasonable efforts to have the entire statewide system of roads completed within five years after the first construction contracts therefor are awarded. The construction work shall, so far as practically possible, be commenced in the different sections of the state at approximately the same time and be carried on continuously until all work is completed.

The general location of the routes upon and along which the proposed roads are to be constructed shall be substantially as hereafter described, so as to connect with each other the different communities and the principal cities of the state: Provided, however, that the department shall have the right to make such minor changes in the location of the routes as may become necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this act; and, provided, also, that the department shall not improve any road or part thereof which lies within any incorporated city, town or village in which the building of state aid roads may be prohibited by the act of this state entitled, "An act to revise the law in relation to roads and bridges," approved June 27, 1913, and the amendments thereto. Following are the proposed routes:

Route No. 1—Beginning in a public highway at the southern limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general south-easterly direction to Metropolis, affording Chicago,

Chicago Heights, Watseka, Danville, Paris, Marshall, Robinson, Lawrenceville, Mount Carmel, Albion, Grayville, Carmi, Harrisburg, Vienna, Metropolis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 2—Beginning in a public highway near Beloit, Wis., and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Cairo, affording Rockford, Oregon, Dixon, Mendota, Peru, LaSalle, El Paso, Bloomington, Clinton, Decatur, Pana, Vandalia, Centralia, Duquoin, Carbondale, Anna, Cairo and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 3—Beginning in a public highway at Morrison and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Chester, affording Morrison, Prophetstown, Moline, Rock Island, Aledo, Monmouth, Macomb, Rushville, Beardstown, Virginia, Ashland, Alexander (running over Route No. 10 between Alexander and Jacksonville), Jacksonville, White Hall, Carrollton, Jerseyville, Alton, East St. Louis, Waterloo, Chester and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 4—Beginning at the intersection of 48th and Ogden avenues in the town of Cicero, Cook county, and running in a general southerly direction to East St. Louis, affording Chicago, Cicero, Berwyn, Riverside, Lyons, Joliet, Dwight, Pontiac, Bloomington, Lincoln, Elkhart, Williamsville, Springfield, Carlinville, Edwardsville, Granite City, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 5—Beginning in a public highway at the northwesterly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general northwesterly direction to East Dubuque, affording Chicago, Elgin, Marengo, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, East Dubuque and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 6—Beginning in a public highway at the westerly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Fulton, affording Chicago, Wheaton, Geneva, Elburn, De Kalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Sterling, Morrison, Fulton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 7—Beginning in a public highway at Joliet and running along such highway in a westerly direction to East Moline, affording Joliet, Morris, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peru, DePue, Princeton, Geneseo, East Moline and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 8—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Sheldon and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to the Mississippi river opposite Burlington, Iowa, affording Watseka, Chenoa, El Paso, Eureka, Peoria, Farmington, Elmwood, Yates City, Galesburg, Monmouth and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 9—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Hoopes-ton and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Route No. 24, on the east side of the Illinois river between Pekin and East Peoria, thence over Route No. 24 to Peoria, and thence in a westerly direction to Hamilton, affording Hoopes-ton, Paxton, Bloomington, Carlock, Goodfield, Deer Creek, Morton, Peoria, Canton, Prairie City, Bushnell, Macomb, Carthage, Hamilton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 10—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Danville and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Jacksonville, affording Danville, Urbana, Champaign, Monticello, Benet, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 11—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Marshall and

running along such highway in a general southwesterly direction to East St. Louis, affording Marshall, Greenup, Effingham, Vandalia, Greenville, Baden Baden, Highland, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 12—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Lawrenceville and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to East St. Louis, affording Lawrenceville, Olney, Flora, Salem, Carlyle, Lebanon, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 13—Beginning in a public highway at Shawneetown and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Murphysboro, thence in a northwesterly direction to East St. Louis, affording Shawneetown, Harrisburg, Marion, Carbondale, Murphysboro, Pinckneyville, Sparta, Belleville, East St. Louis and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 14—Beginning in a public highway at Carmi and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Duquoin, affording Carmi, McLeansboro, Benton, Christopher, Duquoin and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 15—Beginning in a public highway at Albion and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Belleville, affording Albion, Fairfield, Mount Vernon, Ashley, Nashville, Okawville, Belleville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 16—Beginning in a public highway at Paris and running along such highway in a general southwesterly direction to Route 4, at or near Staunton, affording Paris, Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, Pana, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Mount Olive, Staunton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 17—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Grant Park and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Lacon, affording Grant Park, Momence, Kankakee, Dwight, Streator, Eagle Church Corners, Garfield, Wenona, Custer, Varna and Lacon and intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 18—Beginning in a public highway at the western limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a southwesterly direction to Princeton, affording Chicago, Aurora, Oswego, Yorkville, Plano, Sandwich, Earlville, Mendota, Princeton and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 19—Beginning in a public highway at the westerly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general northwesterly direction to Harvard, affording Chicago, Barrington, Woodstock, Harvard and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 20—Beginning in a public highway at the west limits of the city of Waukegan at the end of Belydierre street and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Woodstock, affording Waukegan, Grays Lake, McHenry and Woodstock and intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 21—Beginning in a public highway at the northerly limits of the city of Chicago and running along such highway in a general northwesterly direction to the Wisconsin state line, affording Chicago, Libertyville, Antioch and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 22—Beginning in a public highway at the Indiana state line east of Chicago Heights and running along such highway to Lake Forest, affording Chicago Heights, Joliet, Aurora, Grays Lake, Elgin, Muncie, Carmel, Barrington, Lake Forest and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 23—Beginning in a public highway at the Wisconsin state line north of Harvard

and running along such highway in a general southerly and southwesterly direction to Streator, affording Harvard, Marengo, Sycamore, DeKalb, Ottawa, Streator and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 24—Beginning in a public highway at Peoria and running along such highway in a general southerly and southeasterly direction to Pana, affording Peoria, Pekin, Green Valley, Mason City, Greenville, Athens, Springfield, Pana and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 25—Beginning in a public highway at Kankakee and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Fairfield, affording Kankakee, Gilman, Paxton, Champaign, Tuscola, Mattoon, Effingham, Toller, Louisville, Flora, Fairfield and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 26—Beginning in a public highway at Freeport and running along such highway in a general southerly direction to Dixon, affording Freeport, Polo, Dixon and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 27—Beginning in a public highway at Polo and running along such highway in a general westerly direction to Savanna, affording Polo, Mount Carroll, Savanna and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 28—Beginning in a public highway at Galesburg and running along such highway in a general northeasterly direction to Sheffield, affording Galesburg, Kewanee, Sheffield and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 29—Beginning in a public highway at Peoria and running in a northerly direction to DePue, affording Peoria, Chilloicthe, Henry, DePue and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 30—Beginning in a public highway at Peoria and running in a northwesterly direction to Galva, affording Peoria, Princeville, Wyoming, Galva and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 31—Beginning in a public highway at Canton and running in a southwesterly direction to Quincy, affording Canton, Lewis-town, Rushville, Mount Sterling, Quincy and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 32—Beginning in a public highway at Windsor and running in a northerly direction to Cerro Gordo, affording Windsor, Sullivan, Lovington, Ulrich Station, Lake City, Cerro Gordo and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 33—Beginning in a public highway at Effingham and running to Robinson, affording Effingham, Newton, Robinson and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 34—Beginning in a public highway at Harrisburg and running through Herod and thence along the most practical route to the road leading from Elizabethtown to Golconda, giving Elizabethtown and Golconda connection with each other and each of said towns connection with Harrisburg.

Route No. 35—Beginning in a public highway at Route No. 2 north of Cairo and extending in an easterly direction to Mound City, affording Mounds, Mound City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 36—Beginning in a public highway at Carthage and running in a southerly and easterly direction to Jacksonville, affording Carthage, Bowen, Ursa, Quincy, Payson, Barry, Pittsfield, Winchester, Jacksonville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 37—Beginning in a public highway at Mount Vernon and extending in a southerly direc-

tion to Marion, affording Mount Vernon, Benton, Marion and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 38—Beginning in a public highway at Jerseyville and running along such highway in a westerly direction to a public highway on the east side of the Illinois river opposite the city of Hardin and then beginning at Hardin and running in a northerly direction to Kamps-ville, affording Jerseyville, Hardin, Kampsville and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 39—Beginning in a public highway at Champaign and running in a northwesterly direction to Bloomington, affording Champaign, Mahomet, Mansfield, Farmer City, Leroy, Bloomington and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 40—Beginning in a public highway on the north line of the city of Sterling and running in a northwesterly direction to Milledgeville, thence to Chadwick, thence north to connect with Route No. 27, and beginning at a highway on the north line of the city of Mount Carroll and running north to Stockton.

Route No. 41—Beginning in a public highway at Galesburg, and connecting with Route No. 8 therein, and running thence in a southerly direction to Abingdon, thence in a southerly direction to Avon, thence in a southerly direction, connecting with Route No. 9 at or near Prairie City, affording Galesburg, Abingdon, Avon, Prairie City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 42—Beginning in a public highway at the northern limits of the city of Chicago and running along Sheridan road in a general northerly direction to the Wisconsin state line, affording Chicago, Waukegan, Zion City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 43—Beginning in a public highway at Havana and running in an easterly direction to Route No. 24 at Mason City, affording Havana, Mason City and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 43a—Beginning in a public highway at Petersburg and running easterly to and connecting with Route No. 24.

Route No. 44—Beginning in a public highway at Joliet and running to Kankakee via Manhattan and Wilton Center so as to afford the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

Route No. 45—Beginning in a public highway in Route No. 17 at a point at Garfield and running due south to Dana.

Route No. 46—Beginning in a public highway at the eastern limits of Arlington Heights, thence running in a southeasterly direction to Oak Lawn, affording Arlington Heights, Mount Prospect, Des Plaines, Franklin Park, River Grove, Maywood, Broadview, LaGrange Park, LaGrange, Lyons, Summit, Oak Lawn and the intervening communities reasonable connections with each other.

If any available money from any source remains in the state bond road fund after the above described roads are completed and paid for, the department of public works and buildings shall use such money to construct other similar roads so as to extend said system in such a way as to be of the greatest benefit to the people of the state.

Wherever one of the above described roads runs through or into a county over a paved road that has been constructed by such county and the state, jointly, or by such county alone and accepted by the state, then the department shall, if such paved road is of proper durable hard-surfaced type to make it practicable to do so, utilize such paved road in the state-wide system of roads. The actual cost of the paved road shall be determined, and an amount of money equivalent to the share of such cost that was paid by such county shall be set apart and allotted by the department to such county to be used, at the option of such county, either in the payment of any county bonds issued by such

county and used to improve its state aid roads, or in the improvement of any one or more of its improved or unimproved state aid roads, by constructing thereon a durable hard-surfaced road, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the department of public works and buildings.

This act shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1918; the act shall be so submitted on a separate ballot, which shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall an act of the general assembly of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the construction by the state of Illinois of a state-wide system of durable hard-surfaced roads upon public highways of the state and the provision of means for the payment of the cost thereof by an issue of bonds of the state of Illinois, which, in substance, provides for construction by the state, acting through its department of public works and buildings, subject to the governor's approval, of a state-wide system of hard roads on routes described; for control and maintenance, and for conditional compensation for roads already paved; gives such department full power to execute act; authorizes state to contract a debt for such purpose and to issue \$60,000,000 of serial bonds, bearing interest annually at not to exceed 4%; appropriates said sum to said department; levies a tax sufficient to pay said interest annually, as it shall accrue, and to pay off said bonds within twenty years from issuance, but provides that such payments may be made from other sources of revenue and requires moneys in the motor vehicle law "road fund" to be first used for such payments and such direct tax to be omitted in any year in which sufficient money from other sources of revenue has been appropriated to meet such payments for such year; provides for publication and for submission to the people; makes the provisions for payment of such interest and bonds irrepealable; and pledges faith of state to the making of such payments; go into full force and effect if the secretary of state is authorized and directed to cause publication of this act to be made once each week, for three months at least before the vote of the people shall be taken upon such act; and such publication shall be made in at least two daily newspapers, one of which shall be published in the city of Springfield and one in the city of Chicago.

The provisions in this act for the payment of the principal of the bonds at maturity and of the interest thereon annually, as it shall accrue, by a direct annual tax which has been levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue appropriated for that purpose, shall be irrepealable until such debt and interest be paid in full, and for the making of such payment the faith of the state of Illinois is hereby pledged. (Approved, June 22, 1917.)

STATE AID ROADS.

There is appropriated from the road fund to the department of public works and buildings for the purpose of building and maintaining state aid roads in the several counties of the state for the year beginning July 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918, the sum of \$1,100,000, and for the year beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919, the sum of \$100,000, or so much of such sums as may be required: Provided, That any unexpended balance which may remain to the credit of the department of public works and buildings at the close of the year ending June 30, 1918, shall extend over and be subject to the order of the department of public works and buildings for the purpose of building and maintaining state aid roads in the several counties of the state during the year beginning July 1, 1918; and also that any unexpended balance which may remain to the credit of the department of public works and buildings at the close of the year ending June 30, 1919, shall extend over and be subject to the order of the department of public works and buildings

for the purpose of building and maintaining state aid roads in the several counties of the state during the period beginning July 1, 1919, and ending with the close of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the fifty-first general assembly. (Approved June 26, 1917.)

There is appropriated to the department of public works and buildings for the purpose of building and maintaining state aid roads the balance of the amount heretofore appropriated by the forty-ninth general assembly to the state highway commission for the purpose of building and maintaining state aid roads remaining unexpended June 8, 1917, amounting to the sum of \$1,173,979.07, or so much of the balance as may remain unexpended on July 1, 1917. The department of public works and buildings is authorized to use so much of the amount as may be necessary for the purpose of constructing state aid roads in any county of the state which has accepted its allotment of state aid funds and passed a preliminary resolution and which resolution has been approved by the state highway commission prior to July 1, 1917; and to use the balance of the amount appropriated for the building and maintaining of state aid roads in the several counties of the state. (Approved June 26, 1917.)

FEDERAL AID ROAD FUND.

The general assembly of the state of Illinois hereby assents to the provisions, terms, conditions and purposes of the act of congress, approved July 11, 1916, entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the states in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," known as the federal aid road act.

The good faith of the state is hereby pledged to make available funds sufficient to equal the sums apportioned to this state by the United States for each of the five years in which federal funds are appropriated, and to maintain the roads constructed. The department of public works and buildings is authorized to enter into all agreements with the secretary of agriculture relating to the selection, construction and maintenance of rural post roads, to submit such scheme or project of selection, construction and maintenance as may be required by the secretary of agriculture, and to do all things necessary fully to carry out and make effective the co-operation provided for by the act. All such rural post roads shall be known as federal aid roads.

All sums of money which may have accrued or may hereafter, before the 1st day of July, A. D. 1919, accrue to the state of Illinois, under the provisions of the act of congress, are hereby appropriated to the department of public works and buildings to be paid out only for the construction of federal aid roads in accordance with the provisions of the act, and whenever any portion of the money shall be received by the state treasurer it shall immediately be placed to the credit of a fund to be known as the federal aid road fund to be paid out only for the construction of federal aid roads.

There is appropriated to the department of public works and buildings the sum of \$663,000 to be available July 1, 1917, and the sum of \$663,000 to be available July 1, 1918, to be known as the federal aid road fund, for the purpose of meeting the apportionment which has been made to the state of Illinois under the act of congress. (Approved June 27, 1917.)

STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

There is hereby established a state council of defense.

2. The state council of defense shall consist of fifteen persons who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Their term of office shall be for the duration of the war in which the United States is now engaged, and no longer. The governor shall designate the member who shall act as chairman.

3. The members of the state council of de-

fense shall be appointed with reference to their special knowledge of labor, industries, public utilities, the development of natural resources, sanitation, finance, transportation, or some other subject matter relating to national or state defense.

4. It shall be the duty of the state council of defense:

(1) To co-operate with and assist the council of national defense in the execution of the duties prescribed by an act of the congress of the United States approved Aug. 29, 1916, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," or any act amendatory thereof or supplemental or additional thereto;

(2) To co-operate with councils of defense in other states in so far as such co-operation is in harmony with the policies of the council of national defense;

(3) To carry out within the state of Illinois such plans of national defense as are mutually agreed upon between it and the council of national defense;

(4) To recommend to the governor and to the general assembly the enactment of such laws as are, in its judgment, necessary, in time of war, to the common defense or the public welfare.

5. The state council of defense shall have power:

(1) To adopt rules for its internal government and procedure;

(2) To form advisory and other committees outside of its membership;

(3) To organize subordinate bodies for its assistance in special investigations;

(4) To appoint, without reference to the state civil service law, experts, stenographers and clerks and to fix their compensation;

(5) To make full investigation as to all questions directly or indirectly relating to or bearing upon the powers or duties vested in it by this act, and to subpoena witnesses and to require their testimony and to compel the production of account books and files and all papers and documents relevant to any investigation or matter which may be under consideration by it.

6. The members of the state council of defense shall serve without compensation, but the actual and necessary expenses of the members thereof, incurred in the discharge of duties under this act, shall be a proper and legitimate charge against the appropriation hereinafter made.

7. All officers, departments, institutions and agencies of the state government, and all local and municipal officers, shall co-operate with and render such aid and assistance as the state council of defense may require.

8. The secretary of state shall provide the state council of defense with suitably furnished rooms in the capitol. The superintendent of printing or the department of public works and shall be appointed in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the adjutant-general.

9. In case of the refusal of any person to comply with any subpoena issued hereunder or to testify to any matter regarding which he may be interrogated or to produce account books, files, papers and documents relative to any investigation being conducted by the state council of defense, any Circuit court of this state, or any judge thereof, either in term time or in vacation, upon the application of the state council of defense, or any member thereof, shall issue an order requiring such person to comply with such subpoena, or to testify, or to produce account books, files, papers and documents, or either, and any failure to obey such order of the court, or judge thereof, may be punished by the court as a contempt of court.

10. The sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. The auditor of public accounts

shall draw his warrant for the sum hereby appropriated upon the presentation of vouchers certified to by the chairman of the state council of defense and approved by the governor.

11. Whereas, an emergency exists, therefore this act shall take effect from and after its passage. (Approved May 2, 1917.)

STATE RESERVE MILITIA.

Whenever the governor, as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, shall deem it necessary or advisable, for the purpose of executing the laws of the state, or of preventing the actual or threatened violation thereof, or any other emergency or suppressing actual or threatened insurrection or riots, or when the nation is at war and a requisition or order has been made, or is likely to be made, by the president of the United States calling the national guard, or parts thereof, into the national service, he may issue a proclamation or call for volunteer companies, battalions, regiments, brigades or other units of land forces to be known as the reserve militia which shall be formed from and out of the unorganized militia of the state.

The governor shall determine and shall fix in any such proclamation or call the number of such volunteers, their term of enlistment and the kind and number of such units to be called for and organized, and he shall appoint and authorize officers to recruit and enroll such volunteers under such rules and regulations as shall be fixed and promulgated by the adjutant-general with the approval of the governor: Provided, That no such term of enlistment shall be for a longer term than two years; and provided further, that any and all such units may be disbanded or mustered out, and any or all of such volunteers may be discharged when, in the judgment of the governor, the emergency or the conditions making such organizations necessary or advisable shall have passed or changed.

Every person so enrolling or enlisting in the reserve militia shall sign an enlistment paper in the form prescribed by the adjutant-general and shall take the following oath or affirmation, which may be administered by any such duly appointed recruiting or enrolling officer or any commissioned officer in the reserve militia:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will true allegiance bear to the state of Illinois, and that I will uphold its constitution and laws and will serve it faithfully; that I will obey orders of the commander-in-chief and of such officers as may be placed over me, and the laws, rules and regulations of the reserve militia, so help me God."

The governor, as commander-in-chief, shall make all appointments to commissioned rank in the reserve militia. Commissions evidencing all appointments shall be signed by the governor and shall be attested and issued by the adjutant-general. All noncommissioned and petty officers shall be appointed in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the adjutant-general.

Commissions to officers shall read to a certain grade in a given regiment, battalion, company or other unit of the reserve militia, and assignment of such officers to duty in any unit shall be by the commander-in-chief. The validity of all commissions shall be subject to formal acceptance and the execution of oath prescribed by law or by the rules and regulations promulgated by the adjutant-general.

Each and every enrolled man who shall leave or sever his connection with the reserve militia shall be entitled to and shall receive a discharge in accordance with the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the adjutant-general with the approval of the governor, and such rules and regulations shall provide the conditions and circumstances under which he may leave, retire from or be discharged from the reserve militia.

The organization, equipment and maintenance of the reserve militia shall be without expense to the state:

Provided, That if the governor, as commander-in-chief, shall call the reserve militia, or any part thereof, into the actual service of the state, or to assemble in state or district encampments for the purpose of drill, discipline and increase of efficiency, the state shall pay the cost of travel and maintenance and shall pay the officers at the rate which is now or hereafter may be allowed to the officers in the national guard, while in similar service of the state, and the enlisted men while in the actual service of the state shall receive pay at the rate of \$1 per day.

The uniforms, arms and other equipment of the reserve militia, the minimum number of meetings for instruction, drill and training of the various units thereof, the character of such instruction and training, and all other matters and things necessary or desirable for the complete organization, equipment, discipline and efficiency of the reserve militia, not otherwise provided for and covered in this act, shall be prescribed and carried into effect by and through rules and regulations promulgated by the adjutant-general and approved by the governor. (Approved June 25, 1917.)

ILLINOIS STATE MILITIA.

All able bodied male citizens of this state and all other able bodied males resident in this state who have or shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as are expressly exempted by the laws of the United States and the state of Illinois, shall be subject to military duty and designated as the Illinois state militia.

The Illinois state militia shall be divided into three classes—the national guard, the naval militia and the unorganized militia.

The national guard shall consist of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years, organized, armed and equipped as prescribed by the laws of the United States and the regulations and tables of organization in conformity therewith, published from time to time by the president of the United States or the secretary of war, or by the governor; and of commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 64 years: Provided, That in time of peace the strength of the national guard and naval militia of this state so organized, armed and equipped shall not be less than 6,000 and not more than 25,000 officers and enlisted men. The governor, as commander-in-chief, shall have power, in case of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, to increase the forces beyond the 25,000 and organize same as the exigencies of the service may require.

The naval force of the state shall be designated as Illinois naval militia. The organization, equipment, discipline and government of the Illinois naval militia shall conform to the regulations, customs and usages of the navy of the United States.

The governor as commander-in-chief shall have power to alter, divide, annex, consolidate, disband or reorganize any organization, department or corps and create new organizations, departments or corps whenever in his judgment the efficiency of the state forces, land or naval, will be thereby increased, and he shall have the power to change the organization, department or corps so as to conform to any organization, system of drill or instruction now or hereafter adopted by the army or navy of the United States or prescribed by the laws of the United States for the government of the militia (land or naval) and for that purpose the number of officers or noncommissioned officers or petty officers in any grade or any organization, department or corps may be increased or diminished and the grades of such officers, noncommissioned officers or petty officers may be altered to such an extent to secure such conformity. Officers rendered surplus by the disbandment of their organization shall be placed in the national guard reserve. Officers may, upon their own application, be placed in said reserve. The governor shall

have the power to fix and, from time to time, alter the maximum number of enlisted men which shall form part of any organization, department or corps, irrespective of, but not exceeding, the maximum prescribed in the law.

The governor as commander-in-chief shall have power to make all necessary rules and regulations and to issue such orders from time to time as may be necessary for the thorough organization and discipline of the militia, but such rules, regulations and orders shall conform with the laws of the United States and the rules, regulations and tables based thereon.

The commander-in-chief shall make all appointments in the commissioned rank in the national guard and naval militia of the state. (Approved May 5, 1917.)

SOLICITATION OF WAR FUNDS.

The state council of defense is given full power and authority to issue licenses from time to time, and to revoke the same from time to time, authorizing the solicitation during the duration of the war in which the United States is now engaged by individuals, societies, clubs, associations or corporations, of funds and other property for the following purposes:

(a) Aid and relief in the prosecution of the war or for the use or benefit of any hospital or relief service exclusively connected with the prosecution of said war.

(b) Aid and relief to the soldiers and sailors who are or have been in the service of the United States in the war, for their individual benefit and comfort.

(c) Aid and relief to the families and dependents of soldiers and sailors who are or have been in the service of the United States in the war.

(d) Aid and relief to the families and dependents of soldiers and sailors killed in the service of the United States during the war.

It shall be unlawful for any individual, society, club, association or corporation to engage in any solicitation for any war aid or war charities of the character enumerated above without having first obtained a license issued by the state council of defense.

All applications for licenses to solicit for war aid or war charities shall be in writing, addressed to the state council of defense, and shall state the particular war aid or war charity for which the applicant desires to solicit, together with the amount desired to be raised and the method and channel of disbursing or distributing the same, and whether or not compensation or a commission is to be paid for the subscriptions, funds or other property obtained by such applicant, and the amount of such compensation or commission. If such application shall be on behalf of an individual it shall state the name, age, sex, residence, business and occupation of the applicant. If such application shall be on behalf of a society, club, association or corporation then the application shall state the name, office or place of business, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and if incorporated when and where incorporated, and the objects and purposes of such applicant, and the names and residences of its officers. Every such application, if made on behalf of an individual, shall be signed and sworn to by such applicant, and if made on behalf of any society, club, association or corporation shall be signed in the name of such society, club, association or corporation by the president or secretary thereof, and shall be sworn to by such president or secretary. (Approved June 25, 1917.)

PAY OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The adjutant-general shall receive \$7,000 per year. The adjutant-general who is the chief assistant to the adjutant-general, and the assistant quartermaster-general, shall each receive \$5,000 per year; the captain and assistant quartermaster in charge of the state arsenal shall receive \$1,500 per year. (Approved June 22, 1917.)

PAY OF STATE MILITIA.

Enlisted men of the national guard and naval

reserve shall receive per day for services actually performed when on active service for suppression of riot and for the enforcement of the laws, according to their respective grades, as follows:

a. Sergeants major, quartermaster, commissary and ordnance sergeants, or of attached to the division, brigades, regiments or separate battalions; first class signal and hospital corps sergeants; chief trumpeters and principal musicians, first sergeants and company quartermaster sergeants, drum majors and color sergeants in the national guard, and chief petty officers and petty officers, first class in the seaman branch of the naval reserve, \$2.75.

b. Battalion sergeants major and trumpeter sergeants, chief mechanics of batteries, sergeants of the hospital and signal corps, and of the line in the national guard, petty officers, first-class, except in the seaman branch, and petty officers, second class, in the naval reserve, \$2.60.

c. Corporals cooks, musicians and mechanics in the national guard and petty officers, third class, and buglers, in the naval reserve, \$2.25.

d. Privates and seamen, all grades, \$2; provided that from and after the passage of this act and until the determination of the national emergency as set forth in the act of congress entitled "An act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved by the president May 18, 1917, the pay of enlisted men of the national guard and naval militia while in active service of the state shall be at the rate of \$1 per day. (Approved June 25, 1917.)

MOBILIZATION EXPENSES.

The sum of \$750,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is appropriated for the supply, clothing, equipment, pay, transportation, preparation of camp sites and cantonments, mobilization, subsistence and incidental expenses of the national guard and naval militia, volunteers or other organizations of this state, authorized, organized or furnished by the state on a call, orders, request or requisition made or hereafter made or issued by the president of the United States, or organized, authorized or ordered for duty by the governor.

ORDINARY EXPENSES OF STATE TROOPS.

The sum of \$452,917 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois national guard and Illinois naval battalion as follows:

For salaries and wages, \$85,265.15 per annum for pay of officers, enlisted men, clerks and civilians.

For traveling expenses, \$55,931.37 per annum.

For operating supplies and expenses, other than salaries and wages and traveling expenses, \$311,720.48 per annum.

The further sum of \$50,000 is appropriated as an emergency fund to be used by the governor in case of emergency when the Illinois national guard or Illinois naval battalion are called into active duty by the governor to protect the life and property of the citizens of the state. (Approved May 5, 1917.)

MOBILIZATION DEFICIENCY.

Whereas, the 49th general assembly, house bill No. 633, approved June 28, 1915, appropriated to pay the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois national guard and Illinois naval reserve the sum of \$389,917 per annum for the biennial period ending June 30, 1917.

Whereas, during the month of June, 1916, within the life of said appropriation, the president of the United States called upon the governor of the state of Illinois to furnish a prescribed quota of troops for Mexican service; and

Whereas, the governor of Illinois, in conformity with this legal demand, mobilized the indicated quota in excess of 10,000 soldiers; and

Whereas, the financial burden of such mobilization of troops falls in part both upon the federal and state governments; and

Whereas, by reason of such mobilization there were of necessity and under the law expended

certain sums from the appropriation made by the 49th general assembly for the purpose of paying the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois national guard and Illinois naval reserve for the biennial period ending June 30, 1917; now, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc. That the sum of \$196,945.99 is hereby appropriated to meet the deficiencies to pay the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois national guard and Illinois naval reserve to the end of the biennial period ending June 30, 1917.

PROTECTION OF MUNITION PLANTS, ETC.

Any person who shall by means of dynamite, grant powder or other explosives, or by the ignition of explosives contained in any powder magazine, mill or manufactory, or any munitions plant, fort, armory or arsenal, explode, burn or otherwise injure or damage any powder magazine, mill or manufactory, or any munitions plant, fort, armory or arsenal, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, if any death shall result from such explosion, damage or injury, shall suffer the punishment of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary for his natural life or for a term not less than fourteen years; and if no death shall result, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-five years nor less than ten years. If the accused is found guilty by a jury, they shall fix the punishment by their verdict. Upon a plea of guilty the punishment shall be fixed by the court.

Any person who shall destroy, damage or injure, or render unusable, any gas, electric, telegraph or telephone plants, or interfere with the conveyance or transmission of the product thereof, may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years.

Any person who shall interfere with, damage or injure any source of supply for water, food or provisions for troops in the employment of the state or of the United States shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than twenty years. (Approved June 26, 1917.)

FORTUNE TELLING PROHIBITED.

Whoever shall obtain money or property from another by holding himself out as skilled in fortune telling by means of card reading, palmistry, clairvoyance, astrology, seership, spirit mediumship or any crafty science, or by any other devices or practices whereby money is obtained from the general public on the pretense of the exercise of occult or psychic powers, shall for each offense be fined not exceeding \$500. The act does not include spiritualism.

Whoever knowingly prints, publishes, distributes or circulates, in any newspaper, periodical, magazine or other publication or publications, or by display signs, circulars, handbills or any other means, any advertisement of any person's ability, skill or power in telling fortunes or revealing the future, or offering advice of any kind or nature by means of occult or psychic powers, faculties or forces, shall for each offense be fined not exceeding \$200. (Became a law June 26, 1917, without the governor's signature.)

LOAN BUSINESS REGULATED.

It shall be unlawful to make any loan of money, credit, goods or things in action in the amount or to the value of \$300 or less, whether secured or unsecured, and charge, contract for or receive a greater rate of interest than 7 per centum per annum therefor, without first obtaining a license from the department of trade and commerce. Application for such license shall be in writing and shall contain the full name and address, both of the residence and place of business of the applicant; also the county and municipality with street and number, if any, where the business is to be conducted. Every such applicant, at the time of making such application, shall pay to the department of trade

and commerce the sum of \$50 as an annual license fee and in full payment of all expenses of examination under and administration of this act. The applicant shall, also, at the same time, file with the department of trade and commerce a bond for \$1,000, with one or more sureties to be approved by the department.

Every licensee may loan any sum of money, goods or things in action, not exceeding in amount or value the sum of \$300, and may charge interest at a rate not to exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per month. Interest shall not be payable in advance or compounded and shall be computed on unpaid balances. In addition to the interest no further or other charge or amount whatsoever for any examination, service, brokerage, commission, attorney fee (except for foreclosure or entry of judgment) shall be made. (Approved June 14, 1917.)

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 16.

Whereas, it is essential that the United States of America, as one of the foremost nations of the world, should be prepared at all times to defend itself against attacks by hostile forces, to protect its citizens in the exercise of their just rights and privileges and to prevent unwarranted curtailment or restriction of such rights and privileges; and

Whereas, the organization, in an emergency, of an army of untrained civilians to repel an invasion or to vindicate the nation's just rights or those of its citizens, works a great and severe hardship on such civilians in that they, without sufficient military training, may be called upon to meet a hostile army, highly trained and efficient in the art of making war; and

Whereas, a system of universal military training will not only prepare the citizens of this nation for efficient service in the event of war, but when properly administered will promote the beneficial physical development of those subject to such training and will instill in the citizens of our country a sense of democracy, patriotism, discipline and responsibility to duty; and,

Whereas, the want or lack of such a system of universal military training may result in disaster to our country; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the senate of the state of Illinois, the house of representatives concurring herein, That the general assembly of the state of Illinois is in accord with and favors the principle of universal military training and requests our senators and representatives in congress to employ every effort to secure the enactment by congress of a law establishing in the United States of America a system of universal and compulsory military training, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted to our senators and representatives in congress by the secretary of state under seal of the state.

Adopted by the senate March 27, 1917.

Concurred in by the house of representatives April 5, 1917.

WAR SUPPORT PLEDGED.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3.

Whereas, diplomatic relations with the German empire have been terminated by the action of our government at Washington,

Therefore, be it resolved by the senate of the state of Illinois, the house of representatives concurring herein, That we pledge ourselves as representatives of the people of the state of Illinois to support the government of the United States in maintaining the honor and dignity of our country, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the president of the United States.

Adopted by the senate Feb. 6, 1917.

Concurred in by the house of representatives Feb. 6, 1917.

BLUE SKY LAW.

No dealer in stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any kind or character, not exempt in this act, shall sell or negotiate for sale, invite offers for or inquiries about such securities, by personal solicitation, letters, circulars or otherwise, for the purpose of making

a disposal of any such property for value without first being licensed so to do. Every corporation, copartnership or company, and every association formed for any lawful purpose, now or hereafter organized in this state, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which shall sell, advertise for or negotiate for sale any stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any kind or character, not exempt in this act, to any person or persons in this state, other than those specifically exempt, shall be known, for the purposes of this act, as a domestic investment company; and every corporation, copartnership or company and association organized in or under the laws of any other state, territory or government which shall sell, advertise for or negotiate for sale any stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of any kind or character, not exempt under this act, to any person or persons in this state other than those specifically exempt, shall be known, for the purpose of this act, as a foreign investment company, and these, whether foreign or domestic, including any individual engaged now or at any time hereafter in the sale or disposition of bonds, stocks, debentures and other securities of any kind or character in this state as contemplated by this act, shall also be known and designated as "dealer."

The secretary of state of the Illinois shall possess and have all necessary powers, and shall perform all the duties which may be required to properly and efficiently enforce and administer the requirements and provisions of this act.

No dealer or licensee under this act shall sell or offer for sale, directly or indirectly, any such property for value without first filing in the office of the secretary of state of this state all lawfully required information concerning the same and the issuer thereof, and no dealer shall sell any securities disapproved or declared fraudulent by the secretary of state.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to the disposal of securities;

- (a) To a corporation; or
- (b) To public sinking fund trustees; or
- (c) To a licensee under this act; or
- (d) Being securities listed or dealt in upon an organized stock exchange or organized curb in this state or in any state or territory of the United States approved therefor by the secretary of state or securities senior thereto; or
- (e) Being bonds of a municipality, government or governmental agency or other public securities; or
- (f) Whereof actual current sales at prices quoted shall have been from time to time, for not less than one year next preceding the transaction authorized by this clause, published in the tabulated market reports of a daily newspaper of general circulation published in this state or an adjoining state; or

(g) Being bonds or notes secured by first mortgage lien upon real estate or leaseholds within this state or within any state or territory of the United States; or

(h) Being the stock, notes or other securities of, belonging to or pledged to any national bank, or any bank, trust company or insurance company organized and under the supervision of the department of trade and commerce or other department of the state of Illinois, or building and loan association organized and doing business under the laws of this state; or

(i) Being bonds, stocks or other securities of quasi-public corporations the issue of whose securities is regulated by a public service commission or board of any state or territory of the United States or any foreign government; or

(j) Being securities listed in a standard manual or in manuals approved by the secretary of state of the state of Illinois; or

(k) Being stocks, bonds or other securities sold at judicial, executor's, administrator's or trustee in bankruptcy sale.

A disposal of one's own property, of any kind named above, for the owner's account exclusively shall not, of itself, be held to amount to a dealing therein when such disposal—

(a) Is not made in the course of continuing or repeated transactions of a similar nature by such owner; or,

(b) Is made to an incorporator, antecedent, promoter or one who is already a holder of the fully paid stock of the Illinois corporation issuing the property so disposed of by it; or

(c) Being made by the issuer of the property so disposed of, or his transferee, consists of negotiable promissory notes given for full value and for the sole purpose of evidencing or extending the time of payment of the price of goods, wares or merchandise purchased or dealt in by such issuer in the ordinary course of his business; commercial paper, or other evidence of indebtedness, running not more than twelve months; or,

(d) Is made to a bank, trust company, insurance company, building and loan association or to a licensed dealer in said property.

Upon the payment of a fee of \$10 the license required by this act shall be issued by the secretary of state to any applicant (for himself and his specified agents), who shall file in his office:

(a) Evidence (to be confirmed or verified by the secretary of state's investigation as he may deem necessary) establishing the applicant's good business repute, and showing for what length of time and in what capacities the applicant has been engaged in the kind of business sought to be licensed;

(b) A statement of the name and of the residence and business addresses of all the persons directly interested, as principals, officers, directors and as managing or sales agents, in the business for which license is sought and the nature of the interest of each; a verified statement under oath (where oath is not waived in this act) by the proper person or officer, duly authorized so to do, showing the actual assets and liabilities of the applicant, certified copies of charter, or articles of incorporation, constitution and by-laws, and such other information touching its affairs and purposes as said secretary of state may require;

(c) A statement of the class or classes of property proposed to be dealt in;

(d) All of the evidence, exhibits and papers of every kind, excepting properly certified public documents, shall be verified by the oath of the applicant in manner and form required by the secretary of state.

The applicant shall bring the information required by clauses (b) and (c) of this section up to date by filing in said office supplementary statements whenever requested by the secretary of state.

Any dealer or agent of a dealer violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year, or shall be subject to both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. (Became a law June 29, 1917, without the governor's signature.)

MUNICIPAL RECREATIONS.

The city council of all cities of over 500,000 inhabitants shall have power and authority to order and direct that any city official may provide for or enter into any contract with any person or persons, firms or corporations for the purpose of arranging for the holding or giving of any general public exhibitions, concerts, dances, entertainments or celebrations, or on any pier owned or controlled by said city extending out into any lake or harbor adjacent to said city, and to provide for the payment of any expense necessarily incurred in the contracting for holding or giving of the same out of the miscellaneous receipts of such city not otherwise appropriated for. (Became a law June 26, 1917, without the governor's signature.)

ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

As it appears by the federal census of 1910 that the number of inhabitants of the county of

Cook is over 2,400,000 and that therefore the general assembly is authorized under section 23 of article 6 of the constitution of this state to provide for nine (9) additional judges of the Circuit or Superior courts of the county, therefore the number of judges of the Superior court of the county of Cook is increased from eighteen, its present number, to twenty.

On Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year 1917, and every six years thereafter, the two additional judges of the Superior court herein provided for shall be elected, to hold their offices for a term of six years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The nomination for the additional offices shall be made in the same manner as is now or shall hereafter be provided by law for the nomination of candidates for the existing offices of judges of the Superior court of Cook county. (Approved June 25, 1917.)

PRIVATE BANKS PROHIBITED.

The title of the state banking act of June 16, 1887, is amended so as to make it read: "An act concerning banks and banking." It amends sections 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 of the act and adds to it after section 15 a new section to be known as section 15½, prohibiting all natural persons, firms or partnerships from transacting the business of banking, or receiving money on deposit, and from transacting certain other operations frequently transacted by banking corporations, and from using the term bank or banker. Section 15½ is as follows:

After Jan. 1, 1921, no natural person or natural persons, firm or partnership shall transact the business of banking or the business of receiving money upon deposit, or shall use the word "Bank" or "Banker" in connection with said business or shall transact the business of transmitting money to foreign countries or buying and selling foreign money or receiving money on deposit to be transmitted to foreign countries provided that express, steamship and telegraph companies may continue their business of transmitting money and receiving money to be transmitted, and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit banks incorporated under the laws of this state or of the United States from appointing natural persons as agents to receive deposits of savings in and through the public schools. Any person or persons violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the attorney-general or state's attorney of the county in which any such violation occurs may restrain such violation by a bill in equity to be filed in the Circuit court of such county.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of state for this state to submit these amendments to the bank act to a vote of the people for their ratification, at the next general election, and the question shall be "For the amendments to the general banking law," or "Against the amendments to the general banking law." And if approved by a majority of the votes cast at such election for or against such amendments, the governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation that these amendments are then in force. (Approved June 22, 1917.)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

Whereas, The provisions of the constitution of this state are in many respects inadequate to the present and prospective needs of the people; and

Whereas, By its provisions it is not possible to submit to the people a proposition to amend more than one article of the constitution at the same time; therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring herein, That a convention

is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution of this state, and that the question of the calling of such convention shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the next general election, as provided for in article 14 of the present constitution.

Adopted by the senate Jan. 24, 1917.

Concurred in by the house of representatives March 14, 1917.

REGISTRATION BY ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

Immediately following the first day of registration and up to and until noon of the day before the second day of registration, any voter who shall make affidavit before the board of election commissioners or its clerk authorized to administer oaths, that he was unable to go to his polling place on the first day of registration and that he expects to be, by reason of absence from the city or sickness, unable to go to the polls on the second day of registration, may file with such board an application for registration. The board of election commissioners or its clerk shall administer to him the oath required of applicants for registration and shall require him to answer the questions required and shall receive his answers. The questions, with the answers thereto, shall be upon the same blank and immediately following the oath as above provided for and shall be signed and certified to be correct by the applicant.

All such affidavits, together with the questions and answers certified to as required in the office of the election board, shall be inclosed and sealed in envelopes by precincts and be delivered by them to the judges of the respective precincts, together with the registers, on the day before the second day of registration and the judges during their session on said second day of registration shall enter such names and answers in the registers in the same manner as though such persons were registering in person. The affidavits, with the questions and answers, shall be returned to the office of the election board with the other returns.

In the event that a voter shall, by reason of illness or absence from the city, be unable to appear in person at the office of the board of election commissioners during the interval between the first and second days of registration, he may, upon application made by him or by another for him, to the board of election commissioners, be furnished a blank such as is provided for herein which may be executed by him before any clerk of court of record, and under its seal, and returned to the board of election commissioners, who shall cause such voter to be registered in the same manner as though he had appeared before the board in person.

At every election held in each city, village or incorporated town between the general registrations, the registers of the last general registration with additions of names registered in the office of the board of election commissioners shall be used.

From and after the November election in each even numbered year and until and including the thirtieth day of September in the next following even numbered year, the office of the board of election commissioners shall be open during business hours of each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, and excepting the twenty-eight days immediately preceding any regular election, for the purpose of registering applicants for registration. Such applicants shall be put under oath by the board or its duly authorized clerk and shall answer the same questions as are required to be answered at general registrations, and such names and answers shall be entered in the general registers. All voters so registered and otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote at all elections and primaries as if registered at the general registration.

At least twenty days before the last day of registration in the office of the board of election commissioners the board shall cause to be published in each daily newspaper published

in such city, a notice of the day and date when such registration shall cease.

On the twentieth and twenty-first days preceding any regular election a canvass of all names on such books of registry for each precinct shall be made by the clerks of election.

At any special election occurring in a portion of such city, village or town only, or which is to fill a vacancy occurring in a single office, and at all judicial elections, at which no other than judicial officers are to be elected, there shall not be a previous canvass of the registry. But at special or judicial election any legal voter of a precinct shall be entitled to vote in case he shall have been duly registered at the office of the board of election commissioners at least ten days prior thereto. (Became a law June 29, 1917, without the governor's signature.)

VOTING BY ABSENT ELECTORS.

Any qualified elector of the state of Illinois having duly registered where such registration is required, who expects in the course of his business or duties to be absent from the county in which he is a qualified elector on the day of holding any special, general or primary election at which any presidential preference is indicated or any candidates are chosen or elected, for any congressional, state, district, county, town, city, village, precinct or judicial offices, or at which questions of public policy are submitted, may vote at such election as hereinafter provided.

Any elector expecting to be absent from the county of his residence on the day of such election may not more than fifteen nor less than three days prior to the date of such election make application to the county clerk or, where existing, to the board of election commissioners, or other officer or officers charged with the duty of furnishing ballots for such election in his voting precinct, for an official ballot for the precinct to be voted at such election.

Application for such ballot shall be made on a blank to be furnished by the county clerk or the board of election commissioners or other officer or officers charged with the duty of furnishing ballots.

Immediately upon the receipt of such application and not more than fifteen nor less than three days prior to such election, it shall be the duty of such county clerk or board of election commissioners to mail, postage prepaid, an official ballot or ballots, or such officer or officers shall deliver the ballot or ballots to any qualified elector applying in person at the office of such officer or officers and subscribing to the foregoing application not more than ten nor less than three secular days before said election.

It shall be the duty of the county clerk or board of election commissioners to fold the ballot or ballots in the manner specified by the statute for folding ballots prior to their deposit in the ballot box, and he shall inclose such ballot or ballots in an envelope unsealed to be furnished by him, which envelope shall bear upon the face thereof the name, official title, and postoffice address of such officer or officers, and upon the other side a printed affidavit in substantially the following form:

"I, do solemnly swear that I am a resident of the precinct of the town of or of the ward in the city of residing at in said city or town in the county of and State of Illinois, and entitled to vote in such precinct at the election to be held on; that my business or duties are; and that in the course of my business or duties I expect to be absent from the said county of my residence on the date of said election. I further swear that I marked the inclosed ballot in secret."

Such absent voter shall make and subscribe to the affidavits provided for in the application and on the return envelope for the ballot before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths and such voter shall exhibit the ballot to such officer unmarked, and shall thereupon in the

presence of such officer and of no other person mark such ballot or ballots, but in such manner that such officer cannot know how such ballot is marked, and such ballot or ballots shall then in the presence of such officer be refolded by such voter in the manner required to be folded before depositing the same in the ballot box and be in the presence of such officer deposited in such envelope and the envelope securely sealed. Such officer shall then indorse his certificate upon the back of said envelope and the envelope shall be mailed by such voter, postage prepaid, to the officer issuing the ballot or, if more convenient, it may be delivered in person, but in any event it must be returned into the hands of the officer in sufficient time for said ballot or ballots to be delivered by such officer to the proper polling place before the closing of the polls on the day of the election.

Upon receipt of such absent voter's ballot, the officer or officers described shall forthwith inclose the same unopened, together with the application made by the absent voter in a larger or carrier envelope which shall be securely sealed and indorsed with the name and official title of such officer and the words, "This envelope contains an absent voter's ballot and must be opened only at the polls on election day immediately after said polls are closed," together with the number and description of the precinct in which said ballot is to be voted, and such officer shall thereafter safely keep the same in his office until delivered by him as provided in the next section.

In case an absent voter's ballot is received by the officer prior to the delivery of the official ballots to the judges of election of the precinct in which the elector resides, such ballot envelope and application, sealed in the carrier envelope, shall be inclosed in such package and therewith delivered to the judges of such precinct. In case the official ballots for such precinct have been delivered to the judges of election at the time of the receipt by the county clerk, board of election commissioners, or other officer or officers of such absent voter's ballot, such officer shall immediately inclose the envelope containing the absent voter's ballot, together with his application therefor, in a larger or carrier envelope which shall be securely sealed and addressed on the face to the judges of election, mailing the same, postage prepaid, to such judges of election, or if more convenient, such officer may deliver the ballot to the judges of election in person or by duly deputized agent. All absent voters' ballots returned to the officer supplying the same too late to be delivered to the proper polling place before the closing of the polls on the day of election shall be indorsed by the official receiving the same with the day and hour of receipt and shall be safely kept unopened by such officer for the period of time required for the preservation of ballots used at such election, and shall then, without being opened, be destroyed in like manner as the used ballots of such election.

At the close of the regular balloting and at the closing of the polls the judges of election of each voting precinct shall proceed to cast the absent voters' ballots separately, and as each absent voter's ballot is taken shall open the outer or carrier envelope, announce the absent voter's name, and compare the signature upon the application with the signature upon the affidavit on the ballot envelope. In case the judges find the affidavits properly executed, that the signatures correspond, that the applicant is a duly qualified elector in the precinct, and that the applicant has not voted in person at such election, they shall open the envelope containing the absent voter's ballot in such manner as not to deface or destroy the affidavit thereon, or mark or tear the ballots therein, and take out the ballot or ballots without unfolding or permitting the same to be unfolded or examined, and having indorsed the ballot in like manner as other ballots are

required to be indorsed, shall deposit the same in the proper ballot box or boxes and enter the absent voter's name in the poll book the same as if he had been present and voted in person.

In case such affidavit or the certificate of the officer before whom the same is taken is found to be insufficient or that the signatures do not correspond, or that the applicant is not a duly qualified elector in such precinct or that the ballot envelope is open or has been opened and resealed, or that said voter has already voted in person at such election, such vote shall not be allowed, but without opening the absent voter's envelope the judge of such election shall mark across the face thereof "Rejected," giving the reason therefor. (Approved June 11, 1917.)

NEW REGISTRATION LAW.

A new general registration shall be made by the board of registry in every year in which a presidential election occurs and just prior thereto, the first day of such registration being on the Saturday immediately preceding the Tuesday four weeks before such election, and the second day of registration being on Tuesday, three weeks before such election. The general registration held before and for the presidential election of November, 1916, as revised prior to the taking effect of this act, shall be taken to be, and shall be, the first general registration for the purposes of this act.

At all elections and primary elections held in any such city or incorporated town, between the general registrations herein provided for, the preceding general registration shall be used, but the same shall be revised and added to as hereinafter provided for.

For the purpose of enabling voters to become registered between the general registrations the office of the board of election commissioners of any city or incorporated town shall remain open from the hour of 9 a. m. until 9 p. m. on each day (except Sundays and legal holidays) subsequent to the last preceding primary or election day until and including the thirtieth day prior to the next succeeding primary or election day and on the thirtieth day the offices shall remain open from 9 a. m. until 11 p. m. provided that when a primary or election shall be held within ten days succeeding any other primary or election no registration shall be allowed at the offices of the board of election commissioners after the thirtieth day preceding the prior primary or election, but any qualified elector may register at the places designated for the purposes of registration at the session of the board of revision as hereinafter provided for. The board of revision shall indicate on the affidavits and registers that such person so registering is not a qualified voter for the next succeeding primary election but is a qualified voter for the primary or election falling within ten days after the next succeeding primary or election. Such names so registered by the board of revision shall be deemed to be qualified voters unless erased from the registers by the board of election commissioners or the County court. And in addition thereto the board of election commissioners shall designate convenient and accessible places in each ward and incorporated town at which such voters may apply for registration. The board of election commissioners shall designate which precincts shall be combined for the purposes of registration at a single place, but shall not combine less than five nor more than ten precincts contiguous to each other for registration at the same designated place. The board of election commissioners shall select three judges and two clerks of election from the judges and clerks of the precincts for which the board of registry is to sit to act as a board of registry for each and every two of the designated places of registration. One of such judges and one of such clerks shall be affiliated with the political party represented by the minority of the commissioners on the board of election commissioners and two of such judges and one of such clerks shall be

affiliated with the other political party represented on such board of election commissioners. If there should be three political parties represented on such board of election commissioners then each of such parties shall be entitled to one judge on such board of registry. Such board of registry shall sit one evening at each of two places so designated from 6 p. m. until 10 p. m. on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth days preceding any primary or election for the purpose of registering such voters as may apply for registration.

Any voter of a precinct whose name may be improperly erased from the registers by reason of any defect in notice, insufficiency of address or other reason, may apply personally in writing under oath to the board of election commissioners for restoration to the registers. Such applications may be filed between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m., not later than the fourth day preceding such primary or election and said board shall sit to hear any such applications between the hours of 10 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the fourth, fifth and sixth days preceding such primary or election and if the facts show that such voter actually and in truth resides at the address indicated on the registers his or her name shall be restored to the registers forthwith.

The County court of the county in which such city or incorporated town is located shall on the third and fourth days preceding any election or primary especially sit to hear such applications as may be made to it to be placed upon the registers of any particular precinct.

In order more fully to carry out this act the board of election commissioners shall cause to be constituted from among its employees a bureau of registration which shall have immediate charge of all matters and records pertaining to the registration of voters in the offices of the board, under the supervision and control of the board and its chief clerk. Such bureau shall consist of a superintendent and assistant superintendent and such number of other employees as may be necessary to carry out the work of registration in the offices of such board. The superintendent shall be a member of the leading political party represented by a majority of the commissioners on the board and the assistant superintendent shall be a member of the leading political party represented by the minority member of the board; and the remaining employees constituting such bureau shall be apportioned between the two leading political parties in the proportion of two members of the leading political party represented by a majority of the commissioners on the board to one member of the leading political party represented by the minority member of the board. The superintendent, assistant superintendent, and other employees in the bureau of registration shall be selected by the board of election commissioners from lists of three or more names for each office or position to be filled, such lists to be submitted to the board by the managing committees of the respective two leading political parties in the city within ten days after notice to either of such committees that a vacancy exists which is to be filled by a person who is affiliated with the party represented by such committee. (Became law June 23, 1917, without the governor's signature).

PUBLICATION OF ELECTION LITERATURE.

It shall be unlawful for any person or group of persons, or any firm, organization, association, league or other body to publish, circulate or distribute any pamphlet, circular, handbill or other printed matter relative to the candidacy of any person or persons seeking nomination or election to any public office unless the same shall bear thereon in plain type the name and address of the person or persons; or the names and addresses of the officers of any firm, organization, association, league or other body causing such matter to be published and distributed and in the event that two or more persons join in causing said matter to be published and

distributed then the names and addresses of each of such persons shall be imprinted thereon in plain type: Provided, that if more than ten persons shall join in publishing and distributing such matter, then it shall be sufficient if the names and addresses of ten of such persons shall be imprinted thereon as aforesaid. And provided further, that it shall not be necessary for any domestic corporation, in good standing and organized at least one year prior to publishing such matter, to print as aforesaid more than its full corporate name and address and the name of its chief executive officer.

Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to any matter or thing published in any newspaper, magazine or journal recognized and circulating as such, which matter is published by such newspaper, magazine or journal on its own behalf and upon its own responsibility and for which it shall not charge or receive any compensation whatsoever, nor shall it apply to any publication issued by any legally constituted election officials in the performance of their duties. (Approved June 26, 1917.)

PLEDGES BY CANDIDATES.

It shall be unlawful for any candidate, in any primary or general election, for any elective office in this state, to promise, pledge or to pledge or agree with any person, corporation, association or other organization, directly or indirectly, that, for and in consideration of a vote or votes, or the influence or support or assistance, financial or otherwise, of any such person, corporation, association or other organization, he will, if elected, perform or refrain from performing, as the case may be, any official act to or for the benefit or advantage of such person, corporation, association or other organization, or support or oppose, as the case may be, directly or indirectly, any bill or measure pending before or to be presented to the general assembly of this state, or the nomination, confirmation or election of any candidate for any office necessary to perfect the organization of the general assembly of this state; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any candidate from making orally or in writing, in private or public, a statement as to his view, belief, opinion or position with respect to any public question or issue.

It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, association or other organization to request, solicit, induce or otherwise secure or attempt to secure, directly or indirectly, from any candidate, in any primary or general election, for any elective office in this state, for and in consideration of a vote or votes or influence or support or assistance of any kind or character, any promise, pledge or agreement that such candidate, if elected, will perform or refrain from performing, as the case may be, any official act to or for the benefit or advantage of such person, corporation, association or other organization, or support or oppose, as the case may be, directly or indirectly, any bill or measure pending before or to be presented to the general assembly of this state, or the nomination, confirmation or election of any candidate for any office necessary to perfect the organization of the general assembly of this state: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person, corporation, association or other organization from making any statement, private or public, announcing his, its or their choice of candidates for any such elective office.

Any violation of any provision of this act shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court. Any candidate for any elective office in this state who shall violate any provision of this act, if elected to such office, shall, in addition to any other penalty or penalties imposed for the violation of any provision of this act, forfeit all right and claim to hold such office,

and such office shall be declared vacant by the court. (Became a law June 26, 1917, without the governor's signature.)

PAY OF ELECTION JUDGES AND CLERKS.

All judges and clerks of election in counties of the first and second class shall be allowed the sum of \$3 per day for their services, provided that in all cities in such counties under the jurisdiction of a board of election commissioners the judges and clerks of election shall be allowed \$5 per day, and judges and clerks of election in counties of the third class shall be allowed \$5 per day for their services, provided, that all judges and clerks of election in cities having a population of 500,000 inhabitants or over shall be allowed \$7 for their services for each regular election and for each primary, and \$5 for each registration and revision. (Approved Feb. 27, 1917.)

ABSENT VOTING OF PERSONS IN MILITARY SERVICE.

Qualified electors of this state enlisted in companies or regiments organized in this state and absent from their election precincts on the day prescribed by law for the holding of any general election because engaged in the actual military service of the state or of the United States shall be entitled to vote for all state officers and on all state-wide questions in any such election. The qualified electors of any such company or regiment shall vote as a group or unit. The commanding officer of any such company or regiment shall, in his discretion, fix the number of polling places for any such election.

Thirty days before any such election the adjutant-general shall furnish the secretary of state with a register containing the names and addresses of all qualified electors enlisted in companies or regiments organized in this state and absent from their election precincts because engaged in the actual military service of the state or of the United States.

The secretary of state shall, as soon as possible after the nominations for the various state offices shall have been made, prepare official war ballots in such number as shall be necessary to supply such absent voters. Such ballots shall be sent to the commanding officer of any such absent company or regiment, together with the registry of such absent voters prepared from the report of the adjutant-general to the secretary of state. Such ballots shall contain only the names of the candidates for state offices. If, at any such election, any proposed amendment to the constitution or other proposition or question is to be submitted to the voters of the state, the secretary of state shall furnish in the form prescribed by law an equal number of ballots for the question or questions so submitted.

The secretary of state shall also cause to be prepared and printed at least twice as many official envelopes as there are voters absent from election districts, as shown by such register. Such envelopes shall be gummed, ready for sealing. Upon one side of the envelope shall be printed indorsements in substantially the following form:

"Official War Ballot for General Election.
November....., 19....
Name of voter.....
Residence (street and number, if any).....
County of.....
City or town of.....
.....
"Secretary of State."

Upon the other side of the envelope shall be printed an affidavit that the voter is a duly qualified elector in Illinois.

The secretary of state shall also furnish poll books and necessary poll lists, tally sheets, copies of this law, and any and all other blanks and forms necessary for the conduct of such election.

Elections in the camps shall be held not less than five nor more than twenty days prior to

the general election day. The date of such election shall be fixed by the commanding officer of any command where the poll or polls of such election shall be held, by proclamation. Such polls shall be opened at such hour of the day as shall be most convenient for such voters, and shall remain open not less than three hours, and as much longer as shall, in the opinion of the officers of election serving at such polls, be necessary in order to receive the votes of all voters of this state entitled to vote, but no poll shall be kept open later than sunset of the day on which the election shall be held.

At the hour and place for the opening of the polls, the qualified voters of this state then present shall, by a viva voce vote, select three of their own number to act at such election as judges of election. Such judges shall, so far as possible, be so selected that they shall represent the leading political parties of this state. When so elected, they shall choose one of their number as chairman and another as clerk by drawing lots. Such chairman shall then administer the oath of office to the other judges, and one of the judges shall then administer the same to the chairman.

Before any person shall receive an official ballot or be permitted to vote, he shall make and subscribe the oath printed upon the official envelope, and any one of the judges of election is hereby authorized to administer such oath. If any voter shall refuse to take the oath he shall not be allowed to vote. Upon subscribing to the required oath the voter shall state his name and residence by street and number, if any, county, city or town, which information shall be entered upon the poll books. When such voter has given such information the judge in charge of the polls and envelopes shall write in the proper blank spaces upon the envelope the name and residence, by street and number, if any, of such voter, and the county, city or town in which he claims to reside, and shall deliver such ballot or ballots and such envelope to the voter. Such voter shall then retire to some convenient place and shall prepare his ballot in the usual way. After preparing his ballot the voter shall fold his ballot in such a way that the contents of the ballot shall be concealed, and inclose the same in such envelope, which he shall securely seal. He shall then deliver such envelope to the chairman of the board of judges. Before such envelope shall be deposited in the ballot box the chairman shall state the name of such voter, his residence, whether or not he is entitled to vote and whether or not the envelope is securely sealed. If the voter's name and other information hereby required appear upon the poll books, the judges keeping such poll books shall so announce and record such voter as voting. The chairman shall thereupon deposit such envelope in the ballot box.

As soon as the polls of such election are closed, the judges shall publicly destroy all official envelopes and ballots not voted and shall then publicly open such ballot boxes and count and ascertain the number of voters voting, and shall not adjourn or postpone the count until it shall have been fully completed.

At the completion of the count the judges shall certify the correctness of the same upon the poll books, and shall publicly announce the number of votes cast. They shall, thereupon, inclose all such envelopes containing ballots, without opening the same, in a sealed package, with the poll books, and shall forward them to the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill., as soon as possible after such election.

Upon the receipt by the secretary of state of the packages containing the envelopes and poll books he shall at once forward such envelopes to the county clerk of the respective counties wherein reside such voters absent in military service. Each county clerk shall deliver all envelopes so received from the secretary of state to the county canvassing board at the time of its regular meeting, and such board shall count

all the ballots inclosed in such envelopes and make abstracts of the same, which abstracts shall be sent to the secretary of state, to be canvassed in the manner provided by law for the canvassing of other votes. (Approved June 22, 1917.)

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Each city having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants shall constitute one school district which shall maintain a thorough and efficient system of free schools, which shall be under the charge of a board of education. The board shall consist of eleven members, to be appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city council, three of whom shall be appointed for the term of one year, two for two years, two for three years, two for four years and two for five years. Thereafter, at the expiration of the term of any member, his successor shall be appointed in like manner; and all persons thus appointed and their successors, shall hold office for the term of five years from the first day of May of the year in which they are appointed: Provided, That in such cities wherein at the time this law shall go into effect there are members of a board of education holding office by appointment, such members shall continue in their office until eleven persons have been appointed and qualified as members under this act. No power vested in such board of education, or in any of its officers, agents or employees, shall be exercised by the city council of such city.

To be eligible for appointment to the board, a person shall be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, and shall have been a resident of the city for at least five years immediately preceding his or her appointment. Members of the board shall serve without compensation. They shall not, while serving as such members, hold other public office under the federal, state or any local government other than that of notary public or member of the national guard.

The board of education shall elect annually, from its own number, a president and vice-president, in such manner and at such time as the board determines by its rules. The president shall preside at the meetings of the board and shall have the same power to vote at such meetings as any other member, but shall not have the power of veto. He shall perform such duties as shall be imposed upon him by the rules of the board. The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in case of the president's absence or inability to act, and shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the rules of the board. The board of education shall also elect a secretary, prescribe his duties, term of office and compensation.

The board of education shall, by a vote of a majority of the full membership of the board, appoint, as executive officers, a superintendent of schools, who shall have general charge and control, subject to the approval of the board, of the education department and of the employees therein of the public schools; a business manager, who shall have general charge and control, subject to the approval of the board, of the business department and of the employees therein of the public schools; and an attorney, who shall have general charge and control, subject to the approval of the board, of the law department and the employees therein of the public school system. Each of the executive officers shall hold his office for a term of four years. The board also may appoint, or provide for the appointment of, such other officers and employees as it may deem necessary, pursuant to the provisions of the civil service law, except as otherwise provided.

The appointment and removal of superintendent of schools, the business manager and of the attorney, and all assistant attorneys, shall not be subject to the civil service law. The superintendent of schools, the business manager and the attorney shall be removed during the term of employment only for cause, by a vote of not less

than a majority of all members of the board, upon written charges to be heard by the board, after thirty days' notice, with copy of the charges, is served upon the person against whom they are preferred, who shall have the privilege of being present, together with counsel, offering evidence, and making defense thereto; but pending the hearing of such charges the person charged may by a like majority vote be suspended by the board: Provided, however, that in the event of acquittal such person shall not suffer any loss of salary by reason of the suspension. The action and decision of the board in the matter shall be final.

All appointments of other employees of the board of education shall be made pursuant to the provisions of the civil service law, and no civil service employee shall be removed except for cause. Teachers shall be exempt from the provisions of this section.

The superintendent of schools shall prescribe and control, subject to the approval of the board of education, the courses of study, text books, educational apparatus and equipment, discipline and conduct of the schools, and shall perform such other duties as the board may by rule prescribe pertaining to the education department. Appointments, promotions and transfers of teachers, principals, assistant and district superintendents, and all other employees in the teaching force, shall be made, sites shall be selected, school houses located thereon and plans for the same approved, and text books and educational apparatus and equipment shall be adopted and purchased by the board of education only upon the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, unless it be by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board. Text books shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, except on the recommendation of the superintendent, approved by two-thirds of all the members of the board. The board shall have the power to furnish free text books to pupils whose parents are unable to buy them, and to publish its own text books and manufacture its own apparatus, equipment and supplies.

The business manager shall have general charge and control, subject to the approval of the board of education, of all purchases, the making of contracts and leases, the condemnation of sites, the erection, construction, alteration and repair of school buildings, and all other matters not coming under the control of the education or law departments.

The attorney shall have charge and control, subject to the approval of the board of education, of the law department, and of all litigation, legal questions and such other matters as shall be referred to the department by the board. Appointments, promotions and discharge of assistant attorneys shall be made by the board of education only upon the recommendation of the attorney, unless it be by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the board.

The superintendent of schools, the business manager and the attorney may be present at all meetings of the board of education, and shall have a right to take part in its discussions and deliberations, but shall have no vote.

The board of education shall exercise general supervision and management of the public education and the public school system of the city, and shall have power to make suitable provision for the establishment and maintenance throughout the year, or for such portion of the year as it may direct, not less than nine months in time, of schools of all grades and kinds, including normal schools, high schools, night schools, schools for defectives and delinquents, parental or truant schools, schools for the blind, the deaf and the crippled, schools or classes in manual training, constructural and vocational teaching, domestic arts and physical culture, vacation and extension schools and lecture courses, and all other educational courses and facilities, including playground maintenance. It shall have the power to co-operate with the juvenile courts in making arrangements with the public or quasi-public libraries and museums for the purpose of ex-

tending the privilege of such libraries and museums to teachers and pupils of the public schools. The board may grant the use of assembly halls and classrooms when not otherwise needed, including light, heat and attendants, for free public lectures, concerts and other educational and social interests, free of charge, but under such provisions and control as the board may see fit. The board shall have continuing power to divide the city into subdistricts and apportion the pupils to the several schools, but no pupils shall be excluded from or segregated in any such school on account of his or her color, race or nationality.

Appointments and promotions of teachers, principals and other educational employees shall be made for merit only, and after satisfactory service for a probationary period of three years. No teacher or principal who has been or shall be appointed by the board of education shall, after serving the probationary period of three years, be removed except for cause, and then only by a vote of not less than a majority of all members of the board, upon written charges presented by the superintendent of schools, to be heard by the board, or a duly authorized committee of the same, after thirty days' notice, with copy of the charges, is served upon the person against whom they are preferred, who shall have the privilege of being present, together with counsel, offering evidence and making defense thereto. In the event of acquittal, such person shall not suffer any loss of salary by reason of the suspension. If at any time any member of the teaching force who is willing to continue is dismissed or discharged before the time he or she would under the provisions of this act be entitled to a pension, then such member shall be paid back at once the money he or she may have contributed under this law. Any member of the teaching force who shall retire voluntarily from the service, prior to entering upon the period of service during which he or she might become entitled to a pension or benefit for or on account of disability, as provided by law, shall receive a refund of one-half of the money he or she shall have contributed under this law. (Approved April 20, 1917.)

UNIFORM TEXTBOOK LAW.

No person shall offer any school textbook for adoption, sale or exchange in the state of Illinois until he shall have complied with the following conditions:

1. He shall file, within thirty days after this act goes into effect, copies of all textbooks and annually thereafter by the fifteenth day of July copies of all additional and different textbooks and copies of all supplementary and abridged and special editions of all textbooks sold by the company manufacturing such book, in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction with a sworn statement of the usual list price, the lowest net wholesale price, and the lowest net exchange price at which said book is sold or exchanged for an old book on the same subject of like grade and kind but of a different series taken in part payment thereof.

2. He shall file with the state superintendent of public instruction a bond running to the people of the state of Illinois with a responsible surety company authorized to do business in the state of Illinois as surety thereon, in a penal sum to be determined by the state superintendent of public instruction, not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$10,000, conditioned as follows:

(a) That he will furnish for five years any of the books listed in the statement as outlined in section 1 of this act, and, for a like period, any of the additional and different books and any of the supplementary and abridged and special editions of all books listed in any annual statement subsequently filed by him within five years, to any school district and any school corporation in the state of Illinois at the lowest net prices contained in said statements and that he will maintain said prices uniformly throughout the state:

(b) That he will reduce net prices automatically in Illinois whenever reductions are

made elsewhere in the United States, and that he will file with the office of the state superintendent of public instruction a sworn statement of such reductions made elsewhere, so that at no time shall any book so filed and listed by him be sold in the state of Illinois at higher net prices than are received for such book elsewhere in the United States.

(c) That all textbooks offered for sale, adoption or exchange in the state of Illinois shall be equal in quality to those deposited in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction as regards paper, binding, print, illustrations, subject matter, and all other particulars that may affect the value of such textbooks;

(d) In case he shall prepare any supplementary or abridged or special edition of any of the books so listed by him and shall sell such editions elsewhere at a lower net wholesale price than the net wholesale price scheduled with the state superintendent, he shall file copies of any and all such editions, together with the net prices therefor, at a above stated, with the state superintendent of public instruction;

(e) He shall not enter into any understanding, agreement or combination to control the prices or to restrict competition in the sale of school textbooks.

Such bond shall be approved by the attorney-general and shall continue in force for the period of five years after its filing, at or before the expiration of which period a new bond shall be given, or the right to continue business within the state shall be forfeited.

The state superintendent of public instruction shall, within thirty days after the filing of any list and bond, send a copy of the list to the school authorities in each district in the state, and he shall annually publish and send to each school district in the state a copy of any additional lists then in force in his office.

It shall be the duty of the board of education, or the board of directors, of each district of this state wherein the textbooks listed under the provisions of this act have been adopted to notify the superintendent of public instruction of any violation of any of the conditions contained in the bond. The superintendent of public instruction shall thereupon notify the person guilty of such violation and if the person so notified shall disregard the notification and fail to comply with the requirements of the contract, then the superintendent of public instruction shall institute legal proceedings for the forfeiture of the bond of said person.

No person shall secure or attempt to secure the sale of any school textbook in any school district in this state by rewarding or promising to reward any teacher in any school in the state or by securing for him any position in any other school. No person shall offer or give any emolument, money or other valuable thing, promise of work or any other inducement to any teacher or school officer in any school district for any vote or promise of vote, or for use of his influence, for any school textbook to be used in this state.

Boards of education or boards of school directors are empowered, and it shall be their duty, to adopt such textbooks listed under the provisions of this act, needful for use in the schools, and, thereupon, shall make a record thereof in its proceedings and within thirty days thereafter shall file a copy of such record in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, and textbooks once adopted by any board under the provisions of this act shall not be changed within five years and said books shall be used exclusively in all public high schools and elementary schools of the state for which they have been adopted, except that supplementary or abridged or special editions of such books may be used when necessary.

It shall be unlawful for any retail dealer in textbooks to sell any books listed with the state superintendent of public instruction as hereinbefore provided at a price to exceed 15 per cent advance on the net prices as so listed. Any dealer violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon con-

viction, shall be fined not less than \$25 and not more than \$100.

School districts are hereby authorized to purchase textbooks from the publishers at the prices listed with the state superintendent of public instruction as hereinbefore provided and to sell the books to the pupils at the listed prices or at such prices as will include the cost of transportation and the cost of handling.

School districts are authorized to purchase out of the contingent funds of the district school textbooks from the publishers at the prices listed with the state superintendent of public instruction and to designate a retail dealer or dealers to act as the agent of the district in selling textbooks to pupils. The dealer or dealers shall at stated times make settlement with the district for such books as have been sold up to the stated time. The dealer or dealers shall not sell textbooks at prices which shall exceed a 10 per cent advance on the net prices as listed with the state superintendent of public instruction. Any dealer violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$25 and not more than \$100.

The provisions of this act shall not prohibit or abridge the right of any school district, composed of a city having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants, to print, publish, distribute or sell its own textbooks. (Approved June 27, 1917.)

REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Any number of persons, not less than ten, all of whom shall be citizens of the United States and residents of the county in which the principal office of the company to be incorporated is to be located, may form a corporation to own lands for the purpose of improvement by the company, by the erection of residences thereon, to be sold or leased by said company.

No company organized under this act shall own any property in any county except the one in which its principal office is located and any conveyance to or any contract by such company concerning any real estate in any other county shall be void.

No company organized for the purpose of owning and improving lots therein shall hold any lot unimproved for a greater period than five years or any improved lot for a longer period than fifteen years and no lot shall be considered improved unless there is upon it a building or buildings of double the value of such a lot, nor shall any company organized under the provisions of this act at any time own, possess or hold title to unimproved lots or lands in excess of forty acres. (Became a law June 29, 1917, without the governor's signature.)

HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION.

A special temporary commission is created to be known as the health insurance commission, which shall investigate sickness and accident of employes and their families (not compensated by workmen's compensation in the state of Illinois), with reference to the adequacy of the present methods of preventing and meeting the losses caused by such sickness or injury, either by mutual or stock insurance companies or associations, by fraternal or other mutual benefit associations, by employers and employes jointly, by employers or employes alone, or otherwise; and further, such definite proposals for legislative measures to prevent and meet such losses as may have been proposed in this or other states; all with a view to recommending ways and means for the better protection of employes from sickness and accident and their effects and the improvement of the health of employed persons and their families in the state. The commission shall hold public hearings in different parts of the state. The commission shall submit a full final report including such recommendations for legislation by bill or otherwise as in its judgment may seem proper, to the general assembly of 1919, and unless continued by such general assembly, shall expire at the end of its regular session.

The commission shall consist of two representatives of labor, namely one representative of the male laborers, the other of the female laborers of the state, an employer of labor, a physician, a farmer, a social economist, a social worker and two other persons to be appointed by the governor. The members of such commission shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses. (Approved June 23, 1917.)

STATE TAX LEVY.

There shall be raised, by levying a tax by valuation upon the assessed taxable property of the state, the following sums for the purpose hereinafter set forth: For general state purposes, to be designated "revenue fund," the sum of \$16,000,000, upon the assessed value of the property for the year A. D. 1917; \$16,000,000 upon the assessed value of the property for the year A. D. 1918, and for state school purposes to be designated "state school fund," the sum of \$4,000,000 upon the assessed taxable property for the year A. D. 1917, and the sum of \$4,000,000 upon the assessed taxable property for the year A. D. 1918, in lieu of the two mill tax. (Approved June 27, 1917.)

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Among other bills passed by the 50th general assembly were these:

Act to prevent the introduction into and dissemination within the state of insect pests and diseases injurious to the plants and plant products of the state.

Act revising the law in relation to arbitrations and awards.

Act prohibiting unlicensed persons from receiving compensation for legal services.

Act establishing a state farm for boys more than 16 years of age.

Act granting certain lands on Lake Calumet to the city of Chicago.

Acts revising various municipal pension funds.

Act providing for the stamping of special assessments on tax books of county collector in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Act enlarging the sanitary district of Chicago.

Act extending civil service law of tuberculosis sanitarium.

Act amending state civil service law.

Act amending law relating to Municipal court of Chicago.

Acts amending the criminal code.

Acts providing for Little Wabash, Skillet Fork river and other drainage districts.

Act amending workmen's compensation law.

Act prohibiting the employment of minors under 14 years of age.

Act providing for the licensing of plumbers.

Act making uniform the law relating to limited partnerships.

Act revising medical practice law to prevent quackery.

TOTAL OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The 50th general assembly passed seventy-four appropriation bills carrying a total of \$51,581,344. The governor vetoed bills and appropriations aggregating \$1,070,243. This left the net appropriations for the entire session \$50,511,101.

DEATH OF AUGUSTE RODIN.

Auguste Rodin, the great French sculptor, died in Paris Nov. 17, 1917. Had he lived a week longer he would have been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. Born in Paris in 1840, Rodin spent the first fifty years of his life in poverty and drudgery until he finally won recognition as a sculptor of extraordinary merit. Among his masterpieces may be mentioned "St. John the Baptist," "Victor Hugo," "The Burgesses of Calais," "Balzac" and the "Portal of Hell." At the tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain the people of France presented to the United States a bronze bust, "La France," by Rodin, which is now a part of the Champlain monument at Crown Point, N. Y.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN CHICAGO.

The following is a statement of the valuation of taxable real estate and personal property and the amount of taxes levied each year from 1833 to 1916, inclusive:

Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.	Year.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total valuation.	Tax levy.
1833..	\$235,996		\$235,996	\$8,849.86	1896..	\$195,684,875	\$48,672,411	\$244,357,286	\$120,145.21
1839..	94,803		94,803	4,664.55	1897..	184,632,905	47,393,755	232,026,660	12,939,333.10
1840..	94,437		94,437	4,721.85	1898..	178,801,172	42,165,275	220,966,447	12,207,906.82
1841..	127,024	\$89,720	166,744	10,004.67	1899..	260,265,058	84,931,361	345,196,419	13,359,270.53
1842..	108,757	42,585	151,342	9,181.27	1900..	202,844,012	73,681,868	276,525,880	17,086,409.86
1843..	962,221	479,093	1,441,314	8,647.89	1901..	259,254,598	115,325,842	374,580,440	14,245,294.12
1844..	1,992,085	771,186	2,763,281	17,166.24	1902..	246,509,730	125,985,401	402,495,131	14,089,080.16
1845..	2,273,171	791,851	3,065,022	11,077.58	1903..	236,371,249	122,053,031	411,424,280	14,815,338.11
1846..	3,664,425	867,281	4,531,656	15,825.80	1904..	291,329,703	111,561,487	403,281,190	15,994,410.68
1847..	4,995,466	853,704	5,849,170	18,159.01	1905..	295,514,443	112,477,182	407,991,625	16,845,974.19
1848..	4,998,266	1,302,174	6,300,440	22,051.54	1906..	303,033,228	123,250,068	426,283,296	17,434,168.80
1849..	5,181,637	1,495,407	6,676,684	30,045.09	1907..	346,843,590	131,078,386	477,921,976	22,605,709.45
1850..	5,685,965	1,534,284	7,220,249	25,270.87	1908..	344,499,927	132,690,472	477,190,399	22,666,543.94
1851..	6,804,262	1,758,455	8,562,717	63,385.87	1909..	556,253,655	212,574,401	833,150,897	24,078,060.98
1852..	8,190,769	2,272,645	10,463,414	76,948.96	1910..	603,022,875	245,971,661	848,994,536	23,485,538.22
1853..	13,130,677	3,711,154	16,841,831	135,662.68	1911..	663,376,027	223,578,274	927,747,492	27,311,841.58
1854..	18,990,744	4,011,495	24,392,239	199,081.64	1912..	670,652,219	195,473,058	946,540,171	24,733,839.48
1855..	21,637,500	5,355,933	26,993,433	266,209.03	1913..	688,387,352	214,318,184	981,787,576	31,122,666.16
1856..	25,892,308	5,843,776	31,736,084	396,652.39	1914..	707,366,379	217,979,761	1,000,797,060	32,225,665.35
1857..	29,307,628	7,027,653	36,335,281	572,046.00	1915..	749,905,059	219,879,969	1,041,788,676	37,816,928.94
1858..	30,175,325	5,816,407	35,991,732	490,190.00	1916..	724,470,336	218,433,740	1,032,876,669	39,662,464.00
1859..	30,732,313	5,821,067	36,553,380	513,164.00	1917..	752,820,680	239,797,357	1,032,820,680	39,662,464.00

The valuation since 1875 is the equalized valuation fixed by the state board of equalization. From 1867 to 1875 the valuation was made by the city for the city tax. From 1893 to 1903, inclusive, the assessed value was one-fifth of the actual value. In 1909 the rate was fixed at one-third. The total valuation includes capital stock and railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.

Includes equalized valuation of railroads and capital stock of corporations.

Year.	Valuation.	Year.	Valuation.
1903.....	\$445,028,259	1910.....	\$915,895,947
1904.....	437,850,426	1911.....	997,787,837
1905.....	441,990,246	1912.....	1,012,882,662
1906.....	461,813,707	1913.....	1,056,910,207
1907.....	514,757,122	1914.....	1,078,824,261
1908.....	514,780,532	1915.....	1,121,649,954
1909.....	587,212,850	1916.....	1,115,035,441

The above figures are one-fifth of the actual valuation down to and including 1908. The rate was changed to one-third in 1909.

CHICAGO TAX RATES (1917).

Town.	State	County	City	School	Sanitary	Park	Town	Total
West Chicago..	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.84	...	6.58
South Chicago..	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.41	...	6.15
North Chicago..	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.54	...	6.12
Lake View.....	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.59	...	6.50
Lake.....	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.41	...	6.15
Hyde Park.....	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	.41	...	6.15
Jefferson.....	.90	.62	2.01	1.84	.35	...	...	6.14

Totals include .02 for forest preserve, .03 for lake shore protection (North Chicago), .07 for Lincoln park bonds (N. Chicago and Lake View) and 2.30 for local park districts in Jefferson.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (Illinois Society)—President, J. L. Beck; Decatur; secretary, William G. Hale, Urbana.

Anti-Saloon League—Headquarters, 1200 Security building, 189 West Madison street, Chicago; superintendent, F. Scott McBride.

Bankers' Association—President, W. S. Rearick, Ashland; secretary, M. A. Grattinger, Chicago.

Charities and Correction—President, W. S. Reynolds, Chicago; secretary, A. L. Bowen, Springfield.

City and Telegraph Editors' Association of Illinois—President, John W. Priest, Springfield; secretary-treasurer, Ralph K. Sisson, Decatur Herald.

Civil Service Reform Association—President, A. S. Leckie, Joliet; secretary, E. R. Blackwood, 312 35 North Dearborn street, Chicago.

Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs.

Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret B. Dobyne, Chicago. Federation of Women's Clubs—President, Miss Jessie Spafford, Rockford; general secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Zimmerman, Chicago.

Illinois Congress of Mothers—Corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. B. Bloomke, Chicago.

Illinois Daily Press Association—President, John Sundine, Moline; secretary, George Shaw, Dixon.

Illinois Humane Society—President, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott; office, 1145 South Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Illinois Library Association—President, C. J. Barr, Chicago; secretary, E. J. Reece, Champaign.

Illinois Music Teachers' Association—President, F. L. Stead, Peoria; secretary-treasurer, Herbert O. Merry, Lincoln.

Illinois Policemen's Protective Association—President, Frederick Licht, Forest Park; secretary, Homer Read, Rockford.

Illinois State Bar Association—President Albert D. Early, Rockford; secretary, R. Allan Stephens, Danville.

Illinois State Historical Society—Honorary president, Clark E. Carr, Galesburg; president, Otto C. Schmidt, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.

Illinois State Teachers' Association—President, W. R. Hatfield, Chicago; secretary, R. C. Moore, Carlinville.

Illinois Woman's Press Association—President, Miss Ethel M. Colson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Nolan.

Press Association—President, W. B. Davis, Mount Sterling; secretary, J. M. Sheets, Oblong.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union—President, Miss Helen L. Hood, Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. Etta Root Edwards, Pinckneyville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ephraim Marshall, Chicago.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO IN AREA.

Date.	Added.	Total.
	Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.
Feb. 11, 1835 (original town).....	2.550	
March 4, 1837 (city incorporated)...	8.085	10.635
Feb. 16, 1847.....	3.375	14.010
Feb. 12, 1853.....	3.988	17.998
Feb. 13, 1858.....	6.284	24.282
Feb. 27, 1859.....	11.380	35.662
May 16, 1859.....	1.000	36.662
April 29, 1889.....	7.150	43.812
June 29, 1889.....	126.070	169.882
April 1, 1890.....	1.773	171.655
May 12, 1890.....	2.899	174.554
Nov. 4, 1890.....	4.603	179.157
April 7, 1891.....	.981	180.138
April 4, 1893.....	3.875	184.013
Nov. 7, 1893.....	2.125	186.138
Feb. 25, 1895.....	1.000	187.138
April 4, 1899.....	3.500	190.638
Nov. 8, 1910.....	.627	191.265
April 7, 1914.....	1.135	194.415
Feb. 8, 1915.....	.123	194.538
April 6, 1915.....	1.896	196.434

Date.	Added.	Total.
	Sq. mi.	Sq. mi.
June 7, 1915.....	2.250	198.684
July 1, 1915.....	.312	198.996
Nov. 6, 1917.....	1.000	199.996
Nov. 6, 1917.....	.375	200.371

The original town of Chicago in 1835 extended from Chicago avenue on the north to 12th street on the south and from Halsted street on the west to Lake Michigan on the east. When the city was incorporated in 1837 the city limits were as follows: From Lake Michigan west along Center street to North Clark street, south to North avenue, west to Wood street, south to 22d street and east to the lake. The largest addition to the area of the city was made in 1889, when Lake View, Jefferson, Hyde Park and Lake were annexed. Edison Park was annexed Nov. 8, 1910. Morgan Park was annexed April 7, 1914. Village of Clearing was annexed April 6, 1915 and part of the town of Stickney June 7, 1915. Parts of Norwood and Stickney were annexed Nov. 6, 1917.

WORK OF UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU.

The bureau of the census in the department of commerce in Washington, D. C., is charged with the duty of taking periodical censuses of the population, agriculture, manufactures and mines and quarries of the United States, together with such special statistics as are required by congress from time to time. The next general or decennial census will be taken in 1920. A census of electrical industries is taken every fifth year; the last one was taken in 1913 and consequently the next will be taken in 1918, for the statistics of 1917. Other regular censuses include:

Wealth, debt and taxation; taken every tenth year; latest statistics are for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

Manufacturing industries; taken every fifth year; last report related to calendar year 1914.

Agriculture; taken at ten-year intervals; last census was taken late in fall of 1915 and related to the crops of that year.

Religious bodies; taken every tenth year; last census was taken in 1916.

Water transportation on coast and inland waters of the United States; taken every tenth year; last census covered the year 1916.

The annual reports issued by the bureau include mortality and birth statistics; financial statistics of cities with a population of 30,000 or more; statistics relating to cotton production and consumption and statistics showing the amount of tobacco of various kinds on hand on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year.

Special reports issued include studies of racial classes of population; population of metropolitan districts; Indian population; negro population; supplementary occupation statistics, embracing occupations of adults and children, occupations of women, occupations of children, occupations of the foreign born, and unemployment; fecundity of women; general statistics of cities; statistical atlas; plantation study in the southern states; age of the farmer in relation to tenure and size of farm, stability of farm population; inmates of institutions (prisoners and juvenile delinquents, paupers in almshouses, insane and feeble-minded), the blind and the deaf, and special monographs.

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1850.....	\$5,499,884.86	\$5,212,953.43	
1860.....	8,515,067.40	19,170,609.89	\$10,655,542.49
1870.....	19,772,220.65	29,998,837.63	4,226,616.98
1880.....	33,315,479.34	35,542,803.68	3,227,324.34
1890.....	60,882,097.92	66,259,547.84	5,377,449.92
1900.....	102,354,579.29	107,740,287.99	5,385,688.70
1910.....	224,128,657.62	229,977,224.50	5,848,566.88
1911.....	237,879,823.60	237,648,926.68	219,118.12
1912.....	246,744,015.88	248,525,450.08	1,781,534.20

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1913.....	\$266,619,525.65	\$262,067,540.33	\$4,551,985.32
1914.....	287,934,565.67	283,558,102.62	\$4,376,463.05
1915.....	297,248,165.27	298,546,026.42	\$1,297,861.15
1916.....	312,057,689.00	306,204,033.00	\$5,853,656.00
1917.....	329,726,116.00	319,889,905.00	\$9,836,211.00

*Surplus.
Depositors in postal savings banks June 30, 1917, 674,728.
Deposits in postal savings banks June 30, 1917, \$131,964,696.

W. C. T. U. OF COOK COUNTY.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Cook County is auxiliary to the state, national and world's Woman's Christian Temperance union and has for its motto "For God and Home and the Overthrow of the Liquor Traffic." Executive meetings are held monthly in the parlors of the First National bank of Chicago. President, Mrs. Izora H. Peake; corresponding sec-

retary, Mrs. Iva G. Wooden; treasurer, Mrs. Marjorie C. Clarno.

The state W. C. T. U. motto is "All Illinois for God and Temperance." National W. C. T. U. motto: "For God and Home and Native Land." World W. C. T. U. motto: "For God and Home and Every Land."

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHICAGO.

REVISED FIGURES (SPRING).

FEB. 6 AND MARCH 13, 1917.			
Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.....	11,116	3,258	14,374
2.....	35,016	9,425	44,441
3.....	35,585	12,348	47,933
4.....	8,703	4,359	13,062
5.....	10,620	5,403	16,023
6.....	19,272	14,911	34,183
7.....	21,329	16,545	37,874
8.....	11,796	6,966	18,762
9.....	12,315	7,315	19,630
10.....	6,216	3,193	9,414
11.....	7,641	3,947	11,588
12.....	10,457	5,837	16,274
13.....	17,156	12,187	29,343
14.....	12,336	7,532	19,868
15.....	14,511	7,220	21,731
16.....	7,327	3,600	10,927
17.....	5,465	2,346	7,811
18.....	12,657	6,438	19,095
19.....	6,458	2,690	9,148
20.....	4,949	2,304	7,253
21.....	13,442	7,108	20,550
22.....	7,352	3,168	10,520
23.....	15,429	9,963	25,392
24.....	11,782	5,800	17,582
25.....	25,348	20,772	46,120
26.....	20,152	12,175	32,327
27.....	25,398	13,487	38,885
28.....	12,650	6,925	19,575
29.....	15,418	8,244	23,662
30.....	10,807	6,291	17,098
31.....	15,545	10,949	26,494
32.....	22,473	17,065	40,538
33.....	22,710	14,519	37,229
34.....	18,009	9,232	27,241
35.....	21,053	13,904	34,957
Total	499,604	297,931	797,535

IN PREVIOUS YEARS.			
Ward.	1916.	1915.	1914.
1.....	14,113	17,002	15,445
2.....	21,996	28,381	23,617
3.....	25,703	28,131	24,983
4.....	14,745	14,688	11,573
5.....	16,009	16,967	15,136
6.....	29,408	31,181	28,408
7.....	31,721	32,738	29,560
8.....	13,657	18,517	15,844
9.....	13,783	19,200	16,364
10.....	9,819	10,205	10,691
11.....	12,349	12,682	11,604
12.....	15,871	16,737	15,195
13.....	27,330	29,670	24,481
14.....	19,484	21,203	18,809
15.....	20,430	21,009	18,876
16.....	11,186	11,613	10,826
17.....	8,162	8,359	8,057
18.....	21,040	23,591	18,554
19.....	9,727	10,460	9,367
20.....	7,790	8,072	7,947
21.....	19,881	21,865	18,968
22.....	11,594	12,051	8,607
23.....	25,441	27,209	14,076
24.....	17,525	17,804	15,826
25.....	35,697	38,104	33,388
26.....	27,364	29,124	25,738
27.....	32,378	31,862	27,664
28.....	19,407	20,580	19,663
29.....	22,515	20,612	17,284
30.....	17,529	17,876	15,974
31.....	25,393	26,325	22,767
32.....	36,322	37,478	29,952
33.....	31,711	31,319	27,378
34.....	25,411	26,296	22,136
35.....	30,900	31,962	26,042
Total	751,201	769,106	672,897

*Men, 470,029; women, 261,172.

REVISED FIGURES (FALL).

OCT. 7 AND 17, 1916.			
Ward.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1.....	11,631	3,568	15,199
2.....	16,569	10,181	26,750
3.....	16,755	13,127	29,882
4.....	8,829	5,009	13,838
5.....	10,690	5,361	16,051
6.....	20,350	15,664	36,014
7.....	21,690	16,624	38,314
8.....	12,009	7,050	19,059
9.....	12,828	7,218	20,040
10.....	6,282	2,994	9,276
11.....	7,741	4,908	11,749
12.....	10,552	6,969	16,521
13.....	17,611	12,927	30,538
14.....	12,792	7,958	20,750
15.....	14,755	7,208	21,963
16.....	7,328	3,474	10,802
17.....	5,496	2,308	7,804
18.....	15,616	6,721	22,337
19.....	6,613	2,786	9,399
20.....	4,954	2,252	7,206
21.....	14,919	7,630	22,549
22.....	7,579	3,031	10,610
23.....	16,030	10,538	26,568
24.....	11,917	6,573	18,490
25.....	26,416	21,390	47,806
26.....	20,548	12,594	33,142
27.....	25,564	13,669	39,233
28.....	12,940	6,961	19,901
29.....	15,278	7,501	22,829
30.....	11,010	6,666	17,678
31.....	15,795	11,086	26,881
32.....	23,823	17,417	41,240
33.....	22,640	14,396	37,036
34.....	17,785	9,277	27,062
35.....	21,170	14,042	35,212
Cicero.....	6,004	3,029	9,033
Total	510,425	306,727	817,152

REVISED FIGURES (FALL) IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Ward.	1906.	1908.	1910.	*1912.	1914.
1.....	9,574	9,525	7,355	12,366	11,528
2.....	10,659	11,984	10,176	15,420	18,778
3.....	9,692	11,858	9,917	16,118	19,046
4.....	7,752	8,396	7,236	8,847	11,493
5.....	7,953	9,359	8,423	9,801	13,543
6.....	14,567	18,122	15,342	17,606	22,767
7.....	15,885	20,923	19,259	17,479	24,931
8.....	8,390	9,914	9,201	10,338	13,174
9.....	5,899	5,298	4,320	10,638	13,869
10.....	6,226	5,995	4,873	6,770	8,179
11.....	7,914	8,555	6,695	8,227	10,317
12.....	10,802	13,296	12,474	9,888	13,566
13.....	11,537	13,472	12,872	16,016	19,744
14.....	10,178	11,278	9,893	12,727	15,139
15.....	9,090	10,931	9,889	12,949	15,780
16.....	7,984	8,784	7,028	7,530	8,907
17.....	8,710	8,262	6,248	6,150	8,670
18.....	8,393	8,840	7,952	15,733	15,228
19.....	8,144	7,842	5,894	7,235	7,336
20.....	11,319	13,282	11,117	5,158	6,646

Ward.	1906.	1908.	1910.	*1912.	1914.
21.....	10,615	12,666	10,038	15,239	15,994
22.....	8,018	8,284	6,760	8,652	9,018
23.....	9,822	9,609	8,294	15,520	19,214
24.....	8,323	9,850	8,983	11,426	12,516
25.....	16,542	21,316	22,012	18,995	27,435
26.....	10,871	14,836	15,360	15,946	20,539
27.....	12,515	18,358	19,115	15,541	22,238
28.....	10,516	12,667	11,973	12,178	15,488
29.....	8,057	10,121	9,645	10,610	14,088
30.....	9,668	10,794	9,555	10,908	13,231
31.....	11,462	15,016	14,543	14,374	19,599
32.....	11,384	14,953	14,268	18,069	26,615
33.....	9,562	11,498	11,081	16,775	22,351
34.....	8,887	12,439	13,504	14,140	19,248
35.....	8,554	11,590	11,777	15,705	21,850
Cicero.....	1,090	1,789	1,835	3,147	4,994
Total	345,544	411,120	375,146	448,062	560,967

*Ward boundaries changed Dec. 4, 1911. †Men, 394,407; women, 166,560.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

CITY PRIMARY ELECTION FEB. 27, 1917.

(Returns in cases where the candidates were practically unopposed are omitted.)

FOR CITY TREASURER—DEMOCRATIC.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Clayton F. Smith.....	47,708	19,914	67,622
Florence B. Sullivan.....	11,244	3,715	14,959
William J. Tynan.....	2,390	654	3,044
Daniel J. O'Connell.....	8,769	2,671	11,440
Leo D. Hartford.....	1,737	384	2,121
A. F. Daegling.....	2,158	316	2,474

FOR CITY TREASURER—REPUBLICAN.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
James J. Cullen.....	27,447	11,779	39,226
Sidney J. Sax.....	6,516	2,966	9,482
Charles F. White.....	13,568	5,498	19,066
Cameron Fish.....	2,883	1,006	3,889
Charles F. Zeller.....	11,070	4,162	15,232

FOR CITY CLERK—DEMOCRATIC.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
James T. Igoe.....	43,694	19,522	63,216
John J. McLaughlin.....	24,943	8,227	33,170

FOR ALDERMAN.

(Returns are given only in cases where the contests were close or fairly close.)

Ward.	
2—Democratic.	
Fred E. Wenig.....	1,023
Edward M. Santry.....	922
3—Republican.	
Edward J. Werner.....	2,712

Ward.	
F. W. Patterson.....	3,280
5—Democratic.	
Joseph B. McDonough.....	2,416
Frank A. Mulholland.....	1,683
William J. Gormley.....	1,694

Ward.	
7—Republican.	
Charles E. Merriam....	6,092
(Women, 2,857)	
William R. Fetzner.....	6,097
(Women, 2,659)	

Ward.	
9—Republican.	
Hiram Vanderbilt.....	2,623
Martin E. Nelson.....	1,227
13—Republican.	
John R. Anderson.....	1,568
William F. Kramer.....	1,277
13—Democratic.	
Thomas J. Ahern.....	4,606
Payton J. Tuohy.....	1,305
14—Republican.	
Charles J. Serum.....	1,022
Charles E. Graydon.....	1,743
Edward Todd.....	434
Frederick A. Obenauer.....	814
14—Democratic.	
George F. Maypole.....	2,871
Benj. M. Mitchell.....	1,214
15—Republican.	
Daniel A. Roberts.....	1,680

Ward.	
Michael Feinberg.....	1,334
21—Democratic.	
Ellis Geiger.....	1,914
Bernard J. Conlon.....	2,711
24—Democratic.	
Frank F. Roeder.....	2,914
Jacob Ewald.....	2,539
25—Republican.	
Henry D. Captain.....	5,519
Albert J. Bernard.....	2,609
29—Democratic.	
Felix B. Janovsky.....	1,727
George W. Heck, Sr.....	1,055
Martin R. Gorham.....	1,221
Edward O'Donnell.....	891
Charles Klerker.....	809
Henry Eberling.....	931
John J. Brannigan.....	529

Ward.	
31—Republican.	
James A. Kearns.....	2,793
David R. Roller.....	4,288
31—Democratic.	
James A. Long.....	3,294
Stephen A. Moriarity.....	1,433
32—Republican.	
Albert J. Fisher.....	6,454
Charles A. Bard.....	3,002
33—Republican.	
Robert M. Buck.....	4,756
Irwin R. Hazen.....	7,224
33—Democratic.	
Lester F. Clow.....	1,311
Robert J. Cummings.....	581
34—Republican.	
Joseph C. Blaha.....	1,439
Otto L. Koler.....	1,071

CITY ELECTION APRIL 3, 1917.

VOTE FOR CITY TREASURER.

Nominees: Clayton F. Smith, democrat; James J. Cullen, republican; Robert H. Howe, socialist.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Smith.	Cullen.	Howe.				
1.....	4177	877	1007	143	166	18
2.....	2310	877	4389	1983	214	53
3.....	3645	2045	4182	2598	298	141
4.....	3064	1130	1039	260	227	55
5.....	4304	1622	2286	934	312	73
6.....	2976	1286	4561	2225	327	122
7.....	4314	2181	7679	5076	667	285
8.....	4217	1965	2932	1545	668	144
9.....	2942	1073	2997	1472	2568	918
10.....	1968	700	1155	346	495	129
11.....	2573	658	1164	251	507	67
12.....	4057	1750	1928	610	774	244
13.....	5393	2883	4125	1849	542	159
14.....	4097	1900	3001	1550	514	143
15.....	4648	1896	2703	955	2615	1014
16.....	2739	612	95	583	333	69
17.....	2198	969	1457	454	201	54
18.....	5163	2115	2086	811	783	259
19.....	2583	551	509	121	212	44
20.....	2083	807	1398	601	223	45
21.....	3860	1568	3542	1770	486	115
22.....	2398	799	902	153	1116	264
23.....	3312	1099	4186	1727	734	178
24.....	4206	1684	2673	1314	1053	240
25.....	4201	1471	5814	2336	500	166
26.....	4563	1249	4752	1733	1192	267
27.....	5863	1663	4923	1826	4153	1567
28.....	5111	2318	2479	1056	1013	277
29.....	4560	1551	3626	1470	802	161
30.....	3210	1010	1215	246	207	89
31.....	4738	2751	4679	2915	566	133
32.....	4031	1214	5283	1943	772	189
33.....	6011	2771	6908	3237	1489	350
34.....	5806	1945	3617	1184	1827	481
35.....	7103	3593	1515	2095	1162	262
Total.....	138334	54313	110685	48875	29728	8709
Grand total	192647		159570		33437	

VOTE FOR CITY CLERK.

Nominees: James T. Igoe, democrat; Joseph Siman, republican; Lewis B. Hardy, socialist.

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Igoe.	Siman.	Hardy.				
1.....	4189	873	1013	143	155	14
2.....	2393	897	4352	1940	192	52
3.....	3904	2292	4000	2842	247	91
4.....	3032	1112	1044	241	223	50
5.....	4229	1620	2329	966	312	64
6.....	3361	1592	4270	1967	280	101
7.....	4722	2610	7409	4720	571	240
8.....	4000	1907	3148	1573	608	129
9.....	2697	1028	3141	1534	2524	892
10.....	1206	440	2246	717	404	115
11.....	2302	607	1508	317	339	51
12.....	3106	1476	3198	1011	668	224
13.....	5880	3125	3629	1583	527	135
14.....	4018	1872	3075	1334	481	145
15.....	4189	1564	3209	1065	2557	1013
16.....	2645	595	756	110	364	67
17.....	2078	923	1560	507	185	55
18.....	5121	2051	2104	817	757	251

Ward.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Igoe.	Siman.	Hardy.				
19.....	2573	554	498	104	204	42
20.....	1984	325	1490	576	208	36
21.....	3975	1659	3387	1612	465	110
22.....	2258	763	1008	158	1131	269
23.....	3264	1128	4302	1700	704	166
24.....	3946	1617	2895	1340	1034	231
25.....	4645	1828	5408	2034	466	148
26.....	4312	1316	4924	1696	1174	249
27.....	5110	1622	5675	1997	4085	1571
28.....	4146	1872	3159	1267	1080	283
29.....	4087	1484	4345	1620	717	149
30.....	3367	1061	1105	183	190	32
31.....	4684	2734	4734	2841	451	123
32.....	4153	1308	5276	1890	729	355
33.....	5524	2660	7418	3312	1402	329
34.....	4462	1661	5439	1758	1597	437
35.....	7510	3826	4603	1871	1053	241
Total.....	133077	54512	117662	49281	28144	8260
Grand total	187589		166943		36404	

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

Issuing of \$200,000 in bonds for lake shore protection at bathing beaches at the foot of 51st street and the foot of 79th street.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For.....	113,794	33,613	147,407
Against.....	121,043	37,829	158,872

Issuing of \$250,000 in bonds for the construction of dormitories in connection with the boys' school at the house of correction.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For.....	124,617	36,876	161,493
Against.....	110,263	34,501	144,764

Issuing of \$1,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of sites and the construction and equipment of buildings for the disposal of waste.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For.....	116,372	32,738	149,110
Against.....	111,387	36,208	147,595

Issuing of \$150,000 in bonds for sites for and the construction of public comfort stations.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For.....	119,653	32,008	151,661
Against.....	111,995	37,215	149,210

Issuing of \$750,000 in bonds for additional buildings for the municipal contagious diseases hospital.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
For.....	138,945	41,874	180,819
Against.....	88,668	29,119	117,787

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
1. Michael Kenna, Dem.....	4,577	907	5,484
G. T. Royer, Soc.....	2,227	19	2,246
2. Fred. Wenig, Dem.....	2,931	1,060	3,991
Louis B. Anderson, Rep.....	4,181	2,188	6,369
Frederick W. Hack, Soc.....	181	48	209
3. George F. Iliff, Dem.....	4,558	2,729	7,287
Frederick W. Patterson, Rep.....	3,620	2,435	6,055
Joseph H. Greer, Soc.....	197	65	262
4. David R. Hickey, Dem.....	3,235	1,214	4,449
Michael B. Demith, Rep.....	933	206	1,139

	Men.	Women.	Tot.
Kashmir P. Gugis, Soc.....	266	49	315
5. Joseph B. McDonough, Dem.....	4,175	1,694	5,869
Louis B. Reiman, Rep.....	2,776	1,131	3,907
Frederick G. Wellman, Soc.....	256	56	289
6. Alex. A. McCormick, Rep.....	4,708	2,546	7,254
Reginald M. Kephart, Soc.....	179	73	252
Guy N. Armstrong, Ind.....	3,094	1,434	4,578
7. Leo Flannigan, Dem.....	1,253	514	1,767
William R. Fetzter, Rep.....	6,847	4,651	11,498
John T. Caulfield, Soc.....	285	97	382
Charles E. Merriam, Ind.....	4,484	4,103	8,587
8. Ross A. Woodhull, Dem.....	4,839	2,927	7,766
John E. Tyden, Rep.....	2,857	1,619	4,476
George W. Kohler, Soc.....	476	101	577
9. Henry V. Metten, Dem.....	2,728	1,106	3,834
Hiram Vanderblit, Rep.....	2,744	1,376	4,120
Charles V. Johnson, Soc.....	3,290	1,158	4,448
10. Frank Klaus, Dem.....	2,472	882	3,354
Alva G. Wood, Rep.....	867	294	1,161
Jacob Sonnenschein, Soc.....	540	139	679
11. Edward F. Cullerton, Dem.....	3,213	859	4,072
William Lewin, Soc.....	578	81	659
12. Otto Kerner, Dem.....	4,697	1,988	6,685
Stephen A. Thieda, Rep.....	1,818	646	2,464
Louis A. Cejka, Soc.....	665	211	876
13. Thomas J. Ahern, Dem.....	5,865	3,242	9,107
John R. Anderson, Rep.....	3,861	1,763	5,623
Charles H. Hair, Soc.....	510	146	656
14. George M. Maypole, Dem.....	4,206	2,079	6,285
Charles E. Graydon, Rep.....	3,205	1,722	4,927
H. W. Harris, Soc.....	491	149	640
15. Edward J. Kaindl, Dem.....	4,551	1,729	6,280
Daniel A. Roberts, Rep.....	2,394	1,001	3,395
J. Louis Engdahl, Soc.....	3,431	1,215	4,646
16. Stanley H. Kunz, Dem.....	3,400	869	4,269
Peter Galskis, Soc.....	692	143	835
17. Stanley Adamkewicz, Dem.....	2,082	1,004	3,086
Lewis D. Sitts, Rep.....	2,130	732	2,862
18. Bernard J. Grogan, Dem.....	3,830	1,239	5,069
John R. Lewis, Rep.....	400	151	551
Harry J. Greenwood, Soc.....	697	283	980
John J. Touhy, Ind.....	4,497	2,066	6,563
19. John Powers, Dem.....	2,867	613	3,480
Isadore Gordon, Soc.....	273	57	330
20. Henry A. Fick, Dem.....	1,777	821	2,598
Herman E. Miller, Rep.....	1,819	719	2,538
21. Bernard J. Conlon, Dem.....	3,225	1,251	4,476
Robert H. McCormick, Rep.....	4,508	2,433	6,941
Charles N. Anderson, Soc.....	395	98	493

	Men.	Women.	Tot.
22. William P. Ellison, Dem.....	2,612	772	2,784
Adam J. Frauenholz, Rep.....	652	138	790
Andrew Laffin, Soc.....	1,935	408	2,343
23. Fred N. Maguire, Dem.....	3,181	1,056	4,237
Thomas O. Wallace, Rep.....	4,500	1,984	6,484
William A. Erickson, Soc.....	674	164	838
23. (To fill vacancy)			
Oscar Danner, Dem.....	2,607	868	3,375
Walter P. Steffen, Rep.....	5,133	2,115	7,248
F. Arthur Maki, Soc.....	631	158	789
24. Frank F. Roeder, Dem.....	3,960	1,724	5,684
Herman E. Gandt, Rep.....	3,349	1,553	4,902
John H. Weyer, Soc.....	932	220	1,152
25. Elijah Funkhouser, Dem.....	4,075	1,440	5,515
Henry D. Capitain, Rep.....	6,262	2,629	8,891
Paul Pause, Sr., Soc.....	400	132	532
26. Frederick Dunham, Dem.....	4,631	1,431	6,062
William F. Lipps, Rep.....	4,918	1,954	6,872
Victor C. Koehler, Soc.....	1,187	250	1,437
27. Edward E. Britton, Dem.....	3,435	1,150	4,585
James H. McFarland, Rep.....	3,396	1,559	4,955
John C. Kennedy, Soc.....	8,143	2,355	10,498
David H. Grant, Ind.....	1,162	334	1,546
28. Robert E. Hulst, Dem.....	3,140	1,185	4,325
Henry E. Littler, Rep.....	1,140	1,856	2,996
Carl A. Juberg, Soc.....	1,033	285	1,318
29. Felix B. Janovsky, Dem.....	3,798	1,500	5,298
John Hrubec, Rep.....	5,202	2,146	7,348
Marcus H. Taft, Soc.....	696	153	849
30. William J. Lynch, Dem.....	3,322	1,199	4,521
James Hastings, Rep.....	1,199	229	1,428
Aaron Henry, Soc.....	229	33	262
William H. Van Hook, Ind.....	79	35	114
31. James A. Long, Dem.....	5,251	3,317	8,568
David R. Roller, Rep.....	4,787	3,184	7,971
Jacob Markowitz, Soc.....	345	86	431
32. John Heckman, Dem.....	3,085	891	3,976
Albert J. Fisher, Rep.....	6,269	2,461	8,730
Pierce L. Anderson, Soc.....	875	195	1,070
33. Delta I. Jarrett, Dem.....	6,701	3,502	10,203
Irwin R. Hazen, Rep.....	7,040	3,392	10,432
William E. Dunn, Soc.....	1,206	255	1,461
34. Joseph O. Kostner, Dem.....	6,585	2,415	9,000
Joseph C. Blaha, Rep.....	3,674	1,381	5,055
Morris Siskind, Soc.....	1,749	502	2,251
35. John S. Clark, Dem.....	7,738	3,954	11,692
Conrad H. Janke, Rep.....	4,883	2,166	7,049
Henry E. Murphy, Soc.....	866	185	1,051

COOK COUNTY JUDICIAL ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1917.

VOTE FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

Fusion Nominees—Democratic: Michael L. McKinley, Denis E. Sullivan, Joseph B. David, Joseph H. Fitch, Henry Guerin, Jacob H. Hopkins, Republican: Albert C. Barnes, Charles M. Foell, Oscar Hebel, Marcus A. Kavanagh, William H. McSurely, Hugo Pam.

Socialist Nominees: Seymour Stedman, Otto Christensen, Carl Stroyer, Leopold Sattler, John M. Work, Christian Meier, Samuel Block, Kasimir P. Gugis, Samuel H. Holland, Swan Johnson, Daniel A. Uretz.

Independent Nominees—Abram D. Gash, George R. Walker, Will B. Moak, John D. Farrell, Mark D. Goodman, Thomas E. Swanson, William Reeda, Dillard B. Baker, George McMahon, Edgar C. Blum, William Friedman.

FOR FUSION CANDIDATES—DEMOCRATIC.

(All elected.)

Ward.	McKinley.	Sullivan.	David.	Fitch.	Guerin.	Hopkins.
1.....	5825	5806	5797	5789	5789	5802
2.....	3151	3129	3134	3118	3107	3129
3.....	4902	4846	4908	4887	4856	4808
4.....	2876	2832	2796	2781	2785	2804
5.....	3036	3020	2939	2925	2932	2947
6.....	6541	6475	6589	6513	6431	6495
7.....	6476	6414	6377	6430	6357	6426
8.....	3157	3124	3097	3102	3078	3101
9.....	3083	3037	3049	3042	3014	3036
10.....	2066	2048	2065	2022	2001	2021
11.....	2394	2353	2314	2313	2304	2332
12.....	3475	3427	3440	3406	3377	3405
13.....	5399	5337	5300	5276	5280	5204
14.....	3711	3671	3648	3657	3648	3665
15.....	3069	2999	3173	3033	2959	3038
16.....	1785	1747	1719	1712	1699	1724

Ward.	McKinley.	Sullivan.	David.	Fitch.	Guerin.	Hopkins.
17.....	1731	1705	1691	1693	1689	1696
18.....	4112	4065	4039	4050	4024	4036
19.....	2657	2574	2617	2553	2550	2609
20.....	1984	1960	1966	1948	1941	1952
21.....	4784	4742	4702	4731	4696	4758
22.....	1538	1509	1496	1494	1488	1495
23.....	4288	4241	4242	4270	4209	4250
24.....	2191	2143	2110	2133	2108	2117
25.....	8782	8684	8684	8792	8642	8727
26.....	5025	4981	4952	5028	4933	4966
27.....	6077	6014	6021	6053	5948	6004
28.....	3043	2998	3015	3000	2982	3007
29.....	3314	3279	3233	3226	3207	3230
30.....	2787	2769	2713	2703	2720	2721
31.....	4302	4254	4199	4221	4218	4225
32.....	7142	7050	7041	7097	7014	7070
33.....	6081	6008	6032	6101	5975	6033
34.....	4662	4625	4608	4613	4551	4605
35.....	6412	6361	6284	6311	6276	6326

Total.	141858	140218	140186	140023	138798	139807
Cicero	1330	1308	1300	1297	1292	1309
Ctry tns.	17948	17506	17488	17569	17456	17453

Gd. tot. 161136 159031 158974 158889 157546 158659

FOR FUSION CANDIDATES—REPUBLICAN.

(All elected.)

Ward.	Barnes.	Foell.	Hebel.	Kavanagh.	McSurely.	Pam.
1.....	5744	5721	5714	5735	5715	5722
2.....	3534	3490	3468	3523	3482	3497
3.....	5046	5054	5002	5072	5036	5065
4.....	2618	2597	2587	2644	2594	2584
5.....	2751	2734	2706	2885	2734	2725
6.....	6740	6715	6612	6755	6684	6790

Ward.	Barnes.	Foel.	Hebel.	Kavanaugh-McSurely.	Pam.
7.	6702	6661	6602	6729	6660
8.	3181	3144	3118	3163	3128
9.	3198	3160	3136	3169	3140
10.	1953	1940	1924	1943	1923
11.	2263	2214	2230	2250	2204
12.	3297	3243	3226	3287	3233
13.	5282	5219	5154	5338	5231
14.	3718	3681	3664	3695	3675
15.	3101	3052	3042	3095	3023
16.	1490	1445	1458	1469	1445
17.	1620	1586	1591	1606	1589
18.	3828	3836	3813	3859	3813
19.	2535	2500	2550	2508	2497
20.	1904	1889	1885	1898	1881
21.	4731	4756	4772	4708	4686
22.	1480	1449	1474	1457	1445
23.	4422	4420	4431	4403	4367
24.	2081	2063	2101	2093	2038
25.	9079	9093	9006	9055	9000
26.	5215	5210	5199	5247	5168
27.	6229	6177	6129	6185	6149
28.	3058	3015	3023	3053	3006
29.	3130	3141	3112	3198	3127
30.	2694	2643	2630	2711	2655
31.	4352	4283	4272	4382	4292
32.	7412	7388	7324	7387	7332
33.	6560	6496	6470	6491	6465
34.	4539	4496	4437	4639	4448
35.	6251	6215	6163	6321	6195

Total..	14184	140675	140004	142053	140069
Cicero ...	1393	1364	1363	1396	1368
Ctry tns.	18827	18668	18657	18691	18616

Gd. tot. 162060 160707 160024 162140 160053 160851

Ward.	FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.	Work.	Met
1.	364	343	338
2.	543	489	469
3.	766	657	643
4.	892	852	850
5.	1387	1317	1314
6.	1015	863	837
7.	1680	1524	1488
8.	1630	1545	1523
9.	3422	3263	3238
10.	1927	1877	1826
11.	1426	1355	1348
12.	1569	1494	1464
13.	1996	1550	1532
14.	1181	1130	1116
15.	3979	3826	3771
16.	949	895	887
17.	453	430	424
18.	1119	1028	1022
19.	434	361	368
20.	699	656	656
21.	1288	1204	1188
22.	2131	2054	2059
23.	2920	2801	2770
24.	3663	3568	3555
25.	2444	2263	2199
26.	4702	4554	4502
27.	5006	5904	5879
28.	2891	2828	2772
29.	2410	2287	2296
30.	923	861	857
31.	2110	2000	1955
32.	2918	2742	2719
33.	4564	4432	4357
34.	3573	3315	3277
35.	3580	3237	3198

Gd. tot. 82990 78993 78180 78242 77991 78338

Ward.	FOR SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.—Continued.	Work.	Met
1.	341	329	336
2.	477	443	460
3.	660	621	625
4.	854	848	837
5.	1350	1292	1285
6.	855	780	812
7.	1498	1437	1442
8.	1528	1489	1507

Ward.	Block.	Gugis.	Holland.	Johnson.	Ureia.
9.	3257	3226	3229	3252	3204
10.	931	909	911	911	915
11.	1346	1334	1330	1333	1324
12.	1471	1450	1449	1453	1444
13.	1536	1490	1497	1490	1464
14.	1104	1095	1089	1093	1081
15.	3815	3726	3787	3745	3714
16.	893	883	880	876	878
17.	423	420	419	422	420
18.	1024	1017	1011	1017	1007
19.	367	348	350	347	352
20.	666	665	657	655	653
21.	1179	1154	1162	1154	1145
22.	2059	2040	2042	2043	2027
23.	2743	2694	2715	2725	2676
24.	3554	3521	3524	3531	3526
25.	2185	2111	2156	2152	2098
26.	4522	4444	4468	4471	4480
27.	5839	5777	5809	5814	5757
28.	2756	2724	2737	2752	2727
29.	2278	2267	2256	2267	2244
30.	835	836	843	846	835
31.	1984	1933	1959	1970	1928
32.	2708	2649	2685	2671	2626
33.	4318	4247	4250	4299	4207
34.	3380	3235	3285	3242	3225
35.	3184	3136	3131	3149	3118

Total	67940	66582	66931	66990	66236
Cicero	907	914	909	907	895
Country towns..	9436	9321	9367	9343	9276

Grand total... 78283 76817 77207 77240 76410

Ward.	FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.	Goodman.
1.	27	24
2.	49	52
3.	125	142
4.	26	27
5.	45	43
6.	146	152
7.	166	211
8.	66	78
9.	70	81
10.	18	19
11.	40	36
12.	92	94
13.	145	154
14.	84	96
15.	99	97
16.	26	34
17.	20	22
18.	77	73
19.	20	20
20.	21	24
21.	84	95
22.	36	40
23.	113	142
24.	76	93
25.	382	325
26.	195	217
27.	219	237
28.	71	81
29.	77	98
30.	35	43
31.	105	133
32.	209	248
33.	236	287
34.	138	134
35.	178	196

Total	3486	3826
Cicero	39	48
Country towns..	413	498

Grand total... 3938 4372 3584 3486 3955

Ward.	FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.—Continued.	Bism.Friedman.
1.	22	20
2.	40	35
3.	86	65
4.	23	20
5.	38	29
6.	107	83
7.	186	121
8.	74	47
9.	74	52
10.	19	16

Ward.	Swanson.	Reeda.	Baker.	McMahon.	Biam.	Friedman
11.....	33	31	31	39	27	24
12.....	56	53	53	53	51	58
13.....	110	99	120	163	115	97
14.....	78	66	72	74	59	59
15.....	103	87	83	78	105	151
16.....	37	27	23	22	22	22
17.....	19	18	19	19	19	18
18.....	61	49	56	153	59	64
19.....	16	15	14	23	15	18
20.....	16	22	19	20	17	21
21.....	84	65	65	66	63	66
22.....	32	23	23	23	33	40
23.....	104	96	88	70	73	97
24.....	74	65	58	62	54	64
25.....	261	227	202	204	179	211
26.....	179	154	145	129	116	124
27.....	242	179	204	154	155	170
28.....	98	53	63	66	62	71
29.....	85	65	72	70	77	69
30.....	28	31	28	53	24	26
31.....	102	79	91	107	83	80
32.....	208	168	204	170	153	172
33.....	325	193	210	184	190	202
34.....	95	94	83	96	129	184
35.....	159	121	142	163	108	122
Total.....	3274	2576	2766	2866	2603	2974
Cicero.....	39	44	43	44	41	44
Ctry tns.....	384	342	390	347	333	418
Gd. tot.....	3697	2962	3199	3257	2977	3436

FOR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

(To fill vacancies.)

Nominees to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Honore: Frank Johnston, Jr., Dem.; Louis J. Nelson, Soc.; A. J. Bedard, Ind.

Nominees to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Gibbons: Anton T. Zeman, Rep.; William A. Cunneen, Soc.; Harry W. Staudigle, Ind.

Ward.	Johnston.	Zeman.	Cunneen.	Delson.	Staudigle.	Bedard
1.....	5769	5692	353	311	23	20
2.....	3067	3317	536	459	47	48
3.....	4815	4826	762	649	93	64
4.....	2753	2556	949	817	21	24
5.....	2884	2618	1397	1270	60	55
6.....	6419	6359	1061	828	137	80
7.....	6857	6331	1754	1525	223	194
8.....	3082	3040	1589	1476	50	58
9.....	2922	2959	3180	3107	49	44
10.....	2006	1935	964	890	16	11
11.....	2279	2163	1428	1288	24	25
12.....	3341	3252	1577	1456	48	48
13.....	5191	4940	1814	1541	142	125
14.....	3592	3567	1190	1080	68	57
15.....	2923	2891	3894	3745	81	73
16.....	1669	1376	878	806	20	16
17.....	1619	1514	419	352	18	15
18.....	3956	3640	1229	982	61	49
19.....	2589	2404	528	344	17	9
20.....	1941	1873	697	643	16	13
21.....	4679	4557	1327	1150	67	59
22.....	1470	1394	2101	2027	27	30
23.....	4251	4222	2927	2731	88	73
24.....	2973	1818	3657	3498	53	64
25.....	8600	8442	2468	2103	245	184
26.....	4847	8415	4627	4357	133	134
27.....	5956	5844	6099	5815	180	163
28.....	2938	2873	2916	2763	63	54
29.....	3152	3129	2426	2199	64	66
30.....	2651	2525	984	781	32	28
31.....	4188	4265	2106	1981	85	72
32.....	6953	6931	3029	2711	199	168
33.....	5977	6099	4576	4266	209	182
34.....	4469	4444	3626	3327	32	69
35.....	6179	5955	3432	3165	133	131
Total.....	137540	134667	72504	66443	2879	2505
Cicero.....	1252	1347	967	900	36	59
Ctry tns.....	17179	17791	9662	9238	377	392
Gd. tot.....	155971	153805	83133	76581	3292	2956

VOTE ON PROPOSITIONS.

(Nov. 6, 1917.)

Shall county bonds for roads be issued to the amount of \$1,000,000 and an additional tax levied

of 4 and 484-1000 mills each year or as much thereof as may be necessary on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in Cook county, for a period of twenty years, for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds?

For—Men, 107,271; women, 7,300; total, 114,571.
Against—Men, 95,800; women, 4,574; total, 101,374.

Proposition carried.

Proposed issue of \$1,000,000 gold bonds of the county of Cook, Illinois, for the purpose of erecting and equipping a new branch county hospital in connection with the county poorhouse, at South State and 95th streets, and the assessing of an additional tax of 4 and 484-1000 mills each year or as much thereof as may be necessary on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in Cook county, for a period of twenty years, required to pay the principal and interest of said bonds.

For—Men, 55,310; women, 3,907; total, 59,217.
Against—Men, 110,086; women, 5,254; total, 115,320.

Proposition defeated.

Proposed issue of \$1,000,000 gold bonds of the county of Cook, Illinois, for the purpose of erecting and equipping a pathological and research laboratory and morgue in connection with the Cook county poorhouse, and the assessing of an additional tax of 4 and 484-1000 mills each year or as much thereof as may be necessary on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in Cook county, for a period of twenty years, required to pay the principal and interest of said bonds.

For—Men, 44,427; women, 3,028; total, 47,453.
Against—Men, 114,347; women, 5,481; total, 119,828.

Proposition defeated.

Proposed issue of \$3,000,000 gold bonds of the county of Cook, Illinois, for the purpose of erecting and equipping a new county jail for the county of Cook, and the purchase of any additional site therefor as may be necessary, and the assessing of an additional tax of .013452 part of a dollar each year or as much thereof as may be necessary on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in Cook county, for a period of twenty years, to pay the principal and interest of said bonds.

For—Men, 40,104; women, 2,479; total, 42,583.
Against—Men, 106,387; women, 5,697; total, 112,084.

Proposition defeated.

Proposed annexation to the city of Chicago of a portion of the township of Stickney, Cook county, Ill.

For—Men, 100,633; women, 4,719; total, 105,352.
Against—Men, 71,806; women, 3,612; total, 75,418.

Proposition carried.

Proposed annexation to the city of Chicago of a portion of the township of Norwood Park, Cook county, Ill.

For—Men, 99,085; women, 4,777; total, 103,862.
Against—Men, 68,562; women, 3,565; total, 72,127.

Proposition carried.

Amendment to municipal court act relating to service of summons, etc.

For—Men, 64,175; women, 2,856; total, 67,031.
Against—Men, 52,983; women, 2,448; total, 55,436.

Amendment adopted.

Amendment relating to sections 50, 62 and 63 of Municipal court act of May 18, 1905.

For—Men, 61,964; women, 2,696; total, 64,660.
Against—Men, 5,971; women, 2,432; total, 54,303.

Amendment adopted.

LOCAL ELECTION CALENDAR.

For Chicago, Cook county and Illinois.

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Aldermen in Chicago (one from each ward) annually.

Mayor quadrennially, treasurer and city clerk biennially. Next election of mayor in 1919.

One Superior court judge every sixth year counting from 1913. Next election in 1919.

Town officers, officers in cities containing one or more towns and officers in villages whose boundaries coincide with the boundaries of a town, annually.

THIRD TUESDAY IN APRIL.

Officers of cities organized under the general law (except such as contain within their limits one or more townships) annually.

Officers of villages organized under the general law (except where territorial limits coincide with the territorial limits of a township) annually.

FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE.

Judges of the Circuit court (twenty in Cook county) every sixth year, counting from 1873. Next election in 1921.

One judge of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year, counting from 1915. Next election in 1921; six judges of the Superior court of Cook county every sixth year beginning in 1916.

Judges of the Supreme court of the state; 5th district, every ninth year, counting from 1873 (next election in 1918); from the 4th district every ninth year, counting from 1876 (next election in 1921); from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th districts every ninth year, counting from 1879 (next election in 1924).

FIRST TUESDAY AFTER FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

Presidential electors, governor, Lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, attorney-general, state senators in even-numbered districts, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Superior court and recorder of deeds in Cook county, clerks of the Circuit courts, state's attorneys, county surveyors and county coroners every fourth year, counting from 1872. Next election in 1920.

State treasurer, representatives in congress, representatives in the general assembly and three trustees of the University of Illinois every second year, counting from 1872. Next election in 1918.

Clerk of the state Supreme court every sixth year, counting from 1902. Next election in 1920.

Clerks of the Appellate courts every sixth year, counting from 1878. Next election in 1920.

Superintendent of public instruction, state senators in odd-numbered districts, clerk of the Criminal court in Cook county, county clerks, county judges, county treasurers, county superintendents of schools and sheriffs every fourth year, counting from 1874. Next election in 1918.

President and fifteen members of the Cook county board biennially.

Members of the board of assessors in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire.

Members of the board of review in Cook county every second year as terms (six years) expire.

Ten judges of the Superior court of Cook county

every sixth year, counting from 1911. Next election in 1923.

Sanitary district trustees in Cook county as terms expire. Three are elected every other year.

Judges, one chief justice, one clerk and one bailiff of the Municipal court as terms expire.

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED.

April 2—Aldermen.

Nov. 5—United States senator.

State treasurer.

University trustees.

Superintendent public instruction.

Congressmen.

State senators (odd numbered districts).

Assemblymen.

Clerk of Probate court.

Clerk of Criminal court.

Judge of County court.

Judge of Probate court.

Chief justice Municipal court.

Associate judges Municipal court.

Clerk Municipal court.

Bailiff Municipal court.

Members board of assessors.

Member board of review.

President county board.

Members county board.

Sheriff.

County treasurer.

County clerk.

County school superintendent.

Sanitary district trustees.

PRIMARIES, REGISTRATION, ETC.

Jan. 28—First day to file primary petitions for aldermen.

Jan. 29-30—Registration nights for February primary.

Feb. 6—Last day to file primary petitions for aldermen.

Feb. 9—Revision of registry.

Feb. 26—Aldermanic primary election.

March 5—Registration nights for April election.

March 8—Last day to file independent petitions for aldermen.

March 16—Revision of registry.

April 2—Aldermanic election.

July 13—First day to file primary petitions with secretary of state for state offices and with county clerk for county offices.

Aug. 2—Last day to file primary petitions.

Aug. 12—First day to file primary petitions for city offices.

Aug. 14-15—Registration nights for Sept. 11 primary.

Aug. 24—Revision of the registry.

Sept. 11—State and county primary election.

Oct. 5—Last day to file independent petitions for state and county offices.

Oct. 8-9—Registration nights for Nov. 5 election.

Oct. 11—Last day to file independent petitions for city offices.

Oct. 19—Revision of registry.

Nov. 5—State and county elections.

SALARIES OF PRESIDENTS OF REPUBLICS OF LATIN AMERICA.

[Table furnished by International Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.]

Republic.	Amount per year, national currency.	Approximate gold equivalent.
Argentina.....	72,000 pesos.....	\$31,500
Bolivia.....	18,000 bolivianos.....	7,200
Brazil.....	120,000 milreis (papel).....	40,000
Chile.....	18,000 pesos.....	6,670
Colombia.....	13,600.....	18,000
Ecuador.....	12,000 sures.....	6,000
Paraguay.....	7,000 pesos (oro).....	7,000
Peru.....	36,000.....	15,000
Uruguay.....	36,000.....	36,000
Panama.....	18,000 Moneda de Curso nacional.....	18,000

Republic.	Amount per year, national currency.	Approximate gold equivalent.
Venezuela.....	60,000 bolivars.....	\$12,000
Mexico.....	137 pesos a day.....	25,000
Cuba.....	25,000 pesos.....	15,000
Dominican Rep.....	\$7,200.....	7,200
Haiti.....	\$24,000.....	24,000
Costa Rica.....	18,000 colones.....	8,350
Guatemala.....	30,000 pesos.....	12,000
Honduras.....	24,000 pesos.....	9,600
Nicaragua.....	24,000 pesos.....	9,600
Salvador.....	22,500 pesos.....	9,000

NOTE—Expenses of office not included.

NEW WIRELESS RECORD.

The world's record for long distance communication by wireless was broken Sept. 29, 1917, when messages were exchanged between the United States navy radio stations at Hono-

lulu, H. I., and Sayville, L. I., which are approximately 5,000 miles apart. The Hawaiian station, formally opened on that day, is the most powerful in the world.

CENTENNIAL OF ADMISSION OF ILLINOIS.

The following resolution was adopted by the Illinois state senate Feb. 20 and concurred in by the house April 5, 1913:

"Whereas, Illinois was admitted to the union of states Dec. 3, 1818, the centennial anniversary thereof being rapidly approaching, and it being meet and fit that the state which has given of its sons so liberally to the progress of the nation and the world during the period of its statehood should fittingly observe its hundredth anniversary by a celebration which shall do honor to itself and to the nation;

"Resolved, by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That a commission, consisting of five members of the senate and five members of the house of representatives of the forty-eighth general assembly, shall be appointed to have charge of the preliminary arrangements of such celebration to be held in Springfield, the state capital, on such centennial date, and to determine, as may be, the character and necessities of such celebration, and to report the result of its findings to the forty-ninth general assembly; such joint commission to hold its meetings in the city of Springfield at such time or times as may be necessary to successfully inaugurate such movement."

Subsequently by another joint resolution E. J. James, E. B. Greene and J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of the Illinois Historical society were appointed as additional members of the committee. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission.

At a meeting held in Springfield July 22 Senator Campbell S. Hearn was elected chairman and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber secretary. The following proposals were adopted:

1. Promotion of local celebrations throughout the state.
 2. Holding of a state celebration at the capital, consisting of an exposition and a pageant illustrative of the social, economic and educational development of the state.
 3. Preparation of a series of publications putting into permanent form the record of the state's progress in all lines of development.
 4. Erection of a permanent memorial building for the use of the historical and educational departments of the state, where shall be preserved the historical relics of the state; containing a memorial hall where shall be placed statues of Illinois' illustrious men.
 5. Erecting and unveiling of bronze statues of Lincoln and Douglas on the capitol grounds as provided for in bills enacted at the session of the legislature in 1913.
- A comprehensive and elaborate plan was presented to the state commission by President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. His suggestion, similar to that of the commission's, was to have chief celebrations in Springfield, at the University of Illinois, which completes its fiftieth year of organization in 1918, and in Chicago. Lesser celebrations are suggested for the county seats.

The centennial commission:
President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago.
Secretary—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.
Dr. Edward Bowe, Jacksonville; Rev. Royal W. Ennis, Hillsboro; Prof. Everts B. Greene, Urbana; Judge Thomas F. Scully, Chicago; Rev. Frederick Siedenbach, Chicago; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago; A. J. Poorman, Fairfield; William Butterworth, Moline; John W. Bunn, Springfield; William Nelson Pelouze, Chicago; Frederick H. Smith, Peoria; Leon A. Colp, Marion, and George Passfeld, Springfield.
Director of Celebration—H. S. Magill, Jr.

COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

By an amendment (approved June 25, 1917) to the law creating the centennial commission that body is authorized to compile and publish a commemorative history of the state of Illinois. After the first edition of the his-

tory has been published and distributed as provided by an act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the Illinois centennial commission," approved Jan. 21, 1918, it shall be lawful for the commission to provide for the publication of a special edition of the history, and in so doing the commission may use or loan such plates, type, cuts, illustrations, printed and printing material, editorial and historical data it may now or hereafter own, purchase or which it may now or hereafter have in its possession or control, and the commission may for the purpose of dissemination and general distribution of the commemorative history among the citizens of the United States authorize a reputable publisher or publishers of its election to publish and distribute such special edition: Provided, however, that the commission shall incur no indebtedness on the part of the state of Illinois.

CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The state legislature passed an act, approved June 25, 1917, providing that a centennial memorial building shall be erected in the city of Springfield on the grounds south of the capitol building, purchased by the centennial building commission and to cost when completed approximately \$850,000. The building shall be planned to provide for a memorial hall, a Lincoln memorial room, state library, state historical library, state museum, a repository for state archives, department of public instruction and such other departments as may be determined by those having the work in charge. The centennial memorial building, when completed, shall be in the custody of the secretary of state.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL FLAG.

The Illinois legislature passed an act, approved June 25, 1917, authorizing the state centennial commission to use a state banner or flag commemorating the centennial anniversary of the admission of the state of Illinois into the federal union. The banner or pennant shall consist of three horizontal stripes in proper proportion as to length and width, the upper and the lower stripes being white in color and the middle stripe national blue in color, the stripes being of such dimensions that they will appear of equal width. At the staff end of the flag or emblem there shall be ten stars blue in color in the upper white stripe, and ten stars blue in color in the lower white stripe, each group of the ten stars being arranged in four rows as follows: Four blue stars in the first row near the staff end of the flag or emblem, three blue stars in the second row, two blue stars in the third row, and one blue star in the fourth or last row, in such a manner that four of the blue stars in each white stripe shall face the staff end and four of the blue stars shall also face the middle or blue stripe. In the center blue stripe, near the staff end of the blue stripe, and in a proper relative position between the two star fields on the two white stripes, there shall be one single white star of a larger size than the stars on the white stripes representing Illinois, the twenty-first state admitted to the union.



CENTENNIAL FLAG.

ILLINOIS: 1818-1918.

1818.

Population (1820)—55,211.

Capital—Kaskaskia.

Governor—Shadrach Bond; salary, \$1,000.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Pierre Menard.
 Auditor—Elijah C. Berry; salary, \$700.
 Secretary of State—Elias Kent Kane; salary, \$600.
 State Treasurer—John Thomas; salary, \$500.
 Chief Justice State Supreme Court—Joseph Phillips; salary, \$1,000.
 Attorney-General—Daniel P. Cook.
 U. S. Senators—Ninian Edwards, Jesse B. Thomas.
 Congressman—John McLean (15th congress).
 First General Assembly—Senators, 13; representatives, 27.
 Counties in state—15.
 First constitutional convention held at Kaskaskia, Aug. 3-26, 1818.
 Population—6,250,000.
 Capital—Springfield.
 Governor—Frank O. Lowden; salary, \$12,000.
 Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby.
 Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson; salary, \$7,500.
 Auditor—Andrew Russel; salary, \$7,500.
 Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage; salary, \$10,000.
 State Supreme Court—Seven justices; salary, \$10,000 each.
 United States Senators—J. Hamilton Lewis, Lawrence Y. Sherman.
 Congressmen—Twenty-seven.
 Fiftieth General Assembly—Senators, 51; representatives, 152.
 Counties in state—102.

ILLINOIS AS SEEN IN 1818.

Following are brief extracts from a letter written by Gershom Flagg to his brother, Artemas Flagg. It is dated at Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois territory, Sept. 12, 1818:

"We have all kinds of soil from middling poor to the very best. It produces corn and wheat better than any other country I have ever seen. It also produces hemp, flax, melons, sweet potatoes, turnips and all kinds of vegetables except Irish potatoes as good as any other country.

"The bottom prairies are covered with weed of different kinds and grass about eight feet high. The high prairies are also thickly covered with grass but finer and not so tall. The prairies are continually covered (in the summer season) with wild flowers of all colors which give them a very handsome appearance.

"The situation of this territory is good for trade, having the advantage of water carriage on all sides, the Mississippi on the west, the Ohio and the Wabash on the southeast and the Kaskaskia and Illinois in the interior of the territory. The Illinois, which is about 400 miles in length, heads near Lake Michigan. A branch of the Illinois heads within four miles of the Chicago, a short river which empties into Lake Michigan. In freshets boats pass this portage, the waters being connected. They are made shallow for the purpose. I think there will be a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois and the Chicago at no distant period. This done we have a water communication from almost any part of the territory to the states of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania; also with New York by way of Lake Erie and easy communication with the ocean by New Orleans.

"We have a great plenty of deer, turkeys, wolves, opossums, prairie hens, eagles, turkey buzzards, swans, geese, ducks, brant, sandhill cranes and many other small animals and birds.

"There is more money here in this territory, I suppose, than in any other place in the world. I have heard hunters say that they have found eight or ten swarms a day on the St. Gama (Sangamon) and Illinois rivers where there are no settlements. (Truly this must be a land of milk and honey.) * * * The stock of this country consists principally of horses, horned cattle and hogs. Sheep will do very well if they can

be kept from the wolves, but this cannot well be done in the newly settled parts, as the wolves are so very numerous. * * *

"The people of this territory are from all parts of the United States and do the least work I believe of any people in the world. Their principal business is hunting deer, horses, hogs and cattle and raising corn. They have no pasture but turn everything out to run at large and when they want to use a horse or oxen they will have to travel half a dozen miles to find them through grass and weeds higher than a man can reach when on horseback and the grass and vines are so rough that nothing but their leather hunting shirts and trousers will stand any chance at all. * * *

"The price of corn last harvest was 3¼ cents, in the spring 50 cents and in summer 75 cents. Potatoes are from 50 to 100 cents a bushel; oats, 50 cents; wheat, \$1; beef from \$3.50 to \$5 per hundred; pork from \$4 to \$7 a hundred. Dry goods are getting very cheap. The country is full of them. We have more merchants than anything else. Boots and shoes sell the highest here of any place I have ever been in. Salt is \$3 a bushel; butter from 12½ to 50 cents a pound. Cheese generally brings 25 cents and very little is to be had at that price, for there is none made except by eastern people. The price of improved farms here is from \$5 to \$12 an acre."

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A prominent part in the official celebration of the centennial in 1918 will be taken by the legislative centennial advisory committee, appointed by the 50th general assembly to co-operate with the centennial commission and assist in the centennial celebration. The committee was created in response to a request made by Gov. Lowden in a special message addressed to the general assembly on June 16.

In this message the governor said:

"Gentlemen of the 50th General Assembly: Next year Illinois will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its entrance into the union. The hundred years of our statehood history will be commemorated then. These hundred years are big with achievement. Our population in 1818 was 40,000 of scattered pioneers. Now it is more than 6,000,000. The fifth largest city in the world lies within our borders. Our resources have increased with our population. Many of Illinois' sons have written their names large in the history of the world. Illinois played a conspicuous, if not a decisive, part in the war for the union. The history of that war could not be written with Illinois left out.

"We are now engaged in another great war, in which the liberties of all mankind are challenged. We could be recent to our past of we did not at this time recall to ourselves the achievements of a hundred years of free institutions in Illinois.

"Your honorable body has made fitting provisions for this celebration, which should be marked with simplicity and solemnity, but with great patriotic earnestness. The commission having this work in charge is proceeding ably to this end. They desire that your honorable body appoint a committee to unite with the executive and judicial departments of the state in extending invitations to the president of the United States, the governors of the different states, and to other distinguished guests, and to advise with the commission upon matters pertaining to the celebration.

"I, therefore, recommend the appointment of such a joint committee. Respectfully submitted,
 "FRANK O. LOWDEN, Governor."

The legislative advisory committee is composed of the following members:

From the house—Speaker David E. Shanahan; Thomas A. Boyer, 4458 Emerald avenue, Chicago; Frederic R. DeYoung, 50 155th street, Harvey; Ernest J. Odum, Benton; Randolph Boyd, Galva; Frederick A. Brewer, Tampico; Carl Mueller, 2142 Lincoln Park West, Chicago; Jacob Frisch, Springfield; John B. Burns, 622 Blue Island ave-

nue, Chicago; Thomas N. Gorman, Peoria; John Kassarman, Newton.

From the senate—Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby; John Dailey, Peoria; Frederick B. Roos, Forest Park; Edward C. Curtis, Grant Park; Adam C. Cliffe, Sycamore; Richard J. Barr, Joliet; Willett H. Cornwell, 3825 Alta Vista terrace, Chicago; Simon E. Lantz, Congerville; Morton D. Hull, 4855 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago; Al. F. Gorman, 5436 Morgan street, Chicago; Edward J. Hughes, 260 North California avenue, Chicago.

The committee will join with the governor and other state officers and the justices of the Supreme court in issuing formal invitations to the governors of other states and foreign ministers and other dignitaries to attend the ceremonial to be held at the state capital on Oct. 6, 1918, the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of the first governor of Illinois. They also will be consulted and advised with by the centennial commission in the carrying out of the plans of the centennial.

PLANS FOR CELEBRATION.

From an address delivered at Quincy, Ill., Sept. 19, 1917, before the Illinois State Founders' association by Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the Illinois centennial celebration.

"The plans of the centennial commission include a state-wide celebration and a celebration at the state capital. As a feature of the state-wide celebration the commission is having prepared and will publish a centennial memorial history of Illinois in six volumes. This work is being prepared and edited by a staff of expert historians under the direction of the publication committee of the centennial commission, with the co-operation of the state historical library and the University of Illinois. The first volume, 'Illinois in 1818,' has already been published, and the other five volumes will follow within the next few months. The state will own the copyright on these volumes and also the plates, and it is planned that a large edition shall be published and sold at a nominal cost. The commission has felt from the beginning that there was no more suitable way of celebrating Illinois' 100th anniversary than the publication and general distribution of an authoritative history of the state, telling its wonderful story of development and progress. * * *

'Early in 1918, perhaps on Lincoln's birthday, there will be unveiled on the capitol grounds at Springfield a statue of Abraham Lincoln, designed by Andrew O'Connor. This statue will cost, completed, over \$50,000, and represents Lincoln as he was known in Springfield before his home city and state gave him to the nation and to the world. All the arrangements for the erection of this statue have been made under the directions of the state art commission. The artists who have seen the model pronounce it equal, if not superior, to any statue of Lincoln that has ever been made. It is highly appropriate that the greatest statue of our greatest American should be erected in his home city, hallowed by his memory, and where he lies buried. The statue of Stephen A. Douglas, by Gilbert P. Bismold, likewise prepared under the auspices of the state art commission, will be erected and unveiled early next spring—very likely on Douglas' birthday, the 23d of April. Provision has also been made for the erection of a centennial memorial building, the corner stone of which will be laid next year. This building will be a permanent memorial, which shall through years to come emphasize the fact that Illinois did not forget to commemorate her centennial anniversary.

'The centennial celebration at the state capital will include a great historic pageant, giving the story of Illinois from the days of the Indians down to the present time. It is planned that this pageant shall be written and produced by the very best artists and shall be in keeping with the historic importance of our state. The state fair will be broadened in its scope to include a centennial exposition, exhibiting the material progress of our state through the years. A great ceremonial program will be held at the state capital, probably on the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first governor. The governor and other state officers, the justices of the Supreme court, the lieutenant-governor and speaker of the house of representatives and a special committee from both houses of the legislature will join the centennial commission in extending to the president of the United States and to the governors of the states an invitation to come to Illinois and join in a great ceremonial program. This particular event should be of great historic importance, as it marks the beginning of the second century of our state government."

EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

YEAR	Real estate.	Personal property.	Railroad property.	Total valuation.	Tax rate per \$100.
1840.....				\$58,752,168	\$0.20
1850.....	\$86,532,237	\$63,385,799		\$149,918,036	.58
1860.....	286,253,185	138,348,243		\$424,601,428	.67
1870.....	347,876,680	113,545,227	19,242,141	\$480,664,058	.85
1880.....	573,404,141	165,846,994	47,365,259	\$786,616,394	.96
1890.....	587,046,386	149,158,000	72,689,396	\$808,892,782	.36
1900.....	569,619,469	162,235,264	77,878,672	\$809,733,405	.50
1910.....	1,532,525,070	467,482,556	177,217,518	2,177,224,144	.30
1911.....	1,630,014,032	462,719,174	178,105,461	2,310,838,667	.35
1912.....	1,646,500,546	470,904,245	178,042,000	2,345,879,691	.38
1913.....	1,638,544,334	509,628,714	192,151,227	2,420,324,275	.74
1914.....	1,701,348,931	504,124,339	200,008,164	2,455,744,799	.48
1915.....	1,748,711,296	535,150,533	218,583,630	2,502,445,459	.55
1916.....	1,748,757,058	535,212,888	218,166,237	2,502,136,183	.80
1917.....	1,790,136,589	540,069,303	220,658,412	2,550,864,304	.90

Note—The assessed value is one-third of the actual value. Prior to 1909 it was one-fifth.

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXES.

The state taxing commission, consisting of the governor, state treasurer and state auditor, met in Springfield Dec. 5, 1917, and fixed the state taxing rate at 90 cents on the \$100 valuation. The distribution of the state moneys' was fixed

as follows: General revenue, 68.75 cents; schools, 15.75 cents; University of Illinois, 10 cents and waterways $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. The advance in the tax rate from 80 to 90 cents was made necessary by the extraordinary war expenses.

FATAL FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS.

1902.....15	1905.....24	1908.....11	1911.....11	1914.....12	1916.....19
1903.....14	1906.....14	1909.....30	1912.....13	1915.....16	1917.....12
1904.....14	1907.....15	1910.....22	1913.....14		

MANUFACTURES IN ILLINOIS.

[From reports of the bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Establishments	18,388	18,026	Capital	\$1,948,836,000	\$1,548,171,000
Persons in industry.....	617,920	561,041	Salaries	258,473,000	214,400,000
Firm members	15,847	17,357	Wages	340,310,000	276,180,000
Salaried employees	95,130	77,923	Cost of materials.....	1,340,183,000	1,158,066,000
Wage earners (average) ..	506,943	465,764	Value of products	2,247,323,000	1,919,277,000
Primary horse power....	1,305,930	1,013,071	Value added	907,140,000	761,211,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF ILLINOIS (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.*	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Agricultural implements...	79	21,511	19,241	\$110,605,187	\$11,718,384	\$44,148,098	\$57,268,325
Artificial flowers, etc.....	25	338	284	174,548	85,975	332,502	406,030
Artificial stone.....	366	1,312	785	1,366,408	439,214	1,123,179	1,488,299
Automobiles and parts.....	65	2,804	2,382	4,083,973	1,653,186	6,774,357	7,153,818
Babbitt metal, solder.....	19	291	183	1,409,799	108,517	3,817,757	3,145,789
Bags, other than paper.....	6	213	189	575,574	175,042	895,613	965,442
Bags, paper.....	4	231	194	1,690,925	98,899	1,028,829	1,123,610
Baking powders, yeast.....	24	1,133	657	5,115,498	346,259	6,017,782	7,632,063
Belting, leather.....	13	403	233	3,279,476	164,536	2,082,812	2,255,555
Bicycles, motorcycles.....	14	1,005	910	1,276,356	600,233	1,755,516	1,177,464
Billiard tables, materials..	8	204	167	381,023	87,690	359,957	403,163
Blacking, etc.....	58	407	236	516,653	122,922	997,542	1,229,961
Bluing	10	28	18	15,277	7,862	52,649	66,949
Boots and shoes.....	53	6,392	792	7,569,620	3,142,912	15,485,947	16,754,704
Boxes, cigar.....	18	463	404	358,050	158,099	581,630	664,469
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	61	4,509	4,085	3,813,498	1,501,273	5,650,611	6,349,621
Brass and bronze products..	79	2,052	1,688	4,065,823	1,136,179	6,180,929	6,841,735
Bread and bakery products	2,099	12,566	8,611	24,224,216	5,494,607	30,899,184	36,117,986
Brick and tile.....	340	7,347	6,574	18,495,247	4,386,601	8,285,610	9,765,051
Brooms	87	682	494	722,783	235,069	1,248,515	1,464,896
Brushes	32	392	326	497,181	180,370	874,123	964,850
Butter, cheese, condensed milk	295	3,000	1,732	7,813,996	942,206	16,485,553	17,798,278
Buttons	28	623	543	262,004	246,892	557,542	675,981
Calcium lights.....	3	12	7	29,285	5,292	32,385	26,729
Canning and preserving....	113	2,800	2,383	5,629,637	903,632	6,704,951	7,619,586
Carpets, rag.....	67	366	266	173,701	115,229	249,365	340,799
Carriages and wagons.....	325	6,746	5,852	17,858,786	3,588,016	14,810,098	16,831,283
Cars, by steam roads.....	73	24,406	23,131	18,722,338	15,287,571	32,236,134	32,229,243
Cars, street railroads.....	30	2,364	2,240	3,885,611	1,395,029	3,439,334	3,450,643
Cars, for steam roads.....	28	11,782	10,945	37,934,778	7,832,919	25,685,563	27,001,092
Cement	6	1,536	1,395	6,686,567	854,797	3,197,433	4,087,507
Chemicals	19	972	856	4,639,170	531,315	3,927,458	4,656,274
Clocks and watches.....	19	5,883	5,066	12,411,573	3,217,149	5,819,648	7,045,275
Clothing, etc.....	6	106	81	30,896	61,824	93,972	119,295
Clothing, men's.....	715	41,122	36,152	38,762,929	16,580,002	80,893,785	89,472,755
Clothing, women's.....	221	7,279	6,151	5,567,194	3,151,999	14,992,614	16,635,236
Coffee and spice roast'g, etc.	35	1,792	1,018	8,751,861	524,869	18,352,146	19,751,183
Coffins, etc.....	21	924	732	2,088,863	405,910	2,042,393	2,259,783
Confectionery	140	4,622	3,799	6,094,450	1,428,645	11,214,390	12,798,077
Cooperage, wooden goods....	80	2,617	2,388	4,452,842	1,126,580	6,137,357	6,610,969
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod's	483	8,897	7,473	31,018,411	4,314,684	20,300,274	22,822,810
Cordage	7	1,884	1,799	13,014,494	659,534	6,888,306	8,237,165
Cork, cutting.....	4	112	103	180,918	44,071	207,433	238,468
Corsets	16	1,663	1,502	1,306,114	524,530	2,280,612	2,111,213
Cotton goods.....	5	1,397	1,819	1,979,795	522,073	1,896,652	2,111,208
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s..	80	1,661	1,322	2,455,238	760,385	2,961,064	2,757,762
Dairymen's supplies, etc....	29	427	323	359,129	178,383	978,164	1,180,898
Dentists' materials.....	10	85	48	71,764	36,043	261,740	231,884
Electrical machinery.....	143	11,854	9,641	24,201,582	6,412,671	24,937,852	26,826,177
Electroplating	43	457	375	289,762	245,432	562,107	696,572
Emery wheels, etc.....	4	67	41	84,866	19,784	119,180	155,318
Enameling and japanning..	5	35	29	14,066	14,745	40,230	45,058
Explosives	8	327	220	1,561,612	189,558	1,250,894	1,469,469
Fancy articles, n. e. s.....	44	613	444	659,251	221,757	1,119,375	1,319,861
Files	4	85	76	84,200	49,081	86,973	99,522
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	28	109,771	14,596	142,098	164,437
Fireworks	6	114	96	180,844	68,548	142,989	142,973
Flags, regalia, etc.....	24	376	295	383,331	111,323	576,368	675,445
Flour mill products.....	461	3,634	2,464	13,453,727	1,271,182	48,562,744	51,110,681
Foundry products.....	1,173	61,303	52,266	143,276,987	33,156,824	123,396,892	133,578,932
Fur goods.....	63	473	319	971,515	229,532	1,584,835	1,929,470
Furnishing goods, men's....	61	3,116	2,688	2,881,103	1,014,719	6,726,981	7,213,437
Furniture	267	15,240	13,575	22,383,174	8,099,683	25,169,458	27,900,262
Gas and electric fixtures....	78	2,619	2,090	3,657,369	1,184,283	5,102,485	5,797,373
Gas, illuminating, heating..	78	8,020	6,301	131,789,940	2,967,342	13,938,452	21,052,100
Glass	11	3,686	3,507	7,738,236	2,181,683	4,664,447	5,047,333
Gloves, leather.....	29	1,463	1,309	1,093,490	518,862	2,331,906	2,522,963
Gold and silver, leaf and foll.	7	159	143	65,747	61,183	209,833	225,806
Grease and tallow.....	36	569	778	2,852,246	551,365	5,076,472	5,589,617
Hand stamps, stencils.....	35	284	206	102,930	396,973	576,368	675,445
Hats, caps, other than felt	83	574	462	279,637	266,879	902,607	1,046,485
Hats, fur-felt.....	10	123	92	70,007	70,990	250,893	236,721

Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons.*	Wage earn- ers.†	Capital.	Wages.	Total expenses.	Value products.
Hosiery, knit goods.....	43	3,141	2,913	\$5,115,992	\$1,116,476	\$4,938,859	\$5,946,737
Ice, manufactured.....	83	1,013	804	6,574,739	534,166	1,424,435	1,928,323
Ink, printing.....	7	86	38	254,387	25,508	316,499	415,026
Iron and steel, blast furnaces	6	2,927	2,493	52,389,822	1,792,965	34,196,011	38,299,897
Iron and steel, rolling mills	24	19,437	17,584	69,682,495	12,962,087	75,221,710	86,068,137
Jewelry.....	67	1,280	990	1,822,666	650,233	2,353,271	2,779,962
Kaolin, ground earths.....	7	123	76	687,177	37,198	368,440	431,352
Lapidary work.....	3	13	14	34,067	12,974	70,525	87,833
Leather goods.....	168	3,569	2,949	5,359,975	1,633,407	7,985,071	8,948,324
Leather, tanned, etc.....	29	3,194	3,001	15,974,532	1,582,030	14,736,180	14,911,782
Lime.....	16	572	511	1,258,141	282,967	591,605	687,976
Liquors, distilled.....	9	851	750	7,500,230	478,685	53,219,662	55,199,874
Liquors, malt.....	106	5,361	4,398	56,141,165	3,473,390	23,618,940	28,449,148
Liquors, vinous.....	12	17	3	34,150	1,989	15,846	28,711
Lumber products.....	814	19,025	16,567	29,777,623	9,109,584	41,125,558	44,951,804
Marble and stone work.....	273	2,821	2,226	4,689,083	1,766,107	5,667,371	6,770,996
Mattresses, spring beds.....	56	1,036	831	1,150,945	447,691	2,503,832	2,860,042
Millinery and lace goods.....	103	3,987	3,328	2,183,576	1,383,832	6,444,315	7,281,914
Mirrors.....	10	396	358	447,280	231,681	922,144	1,106,480
Models, patterns, not paper	31	585	426	520,739	308,255	701,416	899,437
Musical instruments, n. e. s.	30	425	336	511,662	200,606	502,478	629,163
Pianos, organs.....	68	9,628	8,777	27,718,851	5,009,042	16,686,065	19,176,328
Paint and varnish.....	74	2,906	1,792	15,725,376	1,114,298	17,926,283	20,494,291
Paper and wood pulp.....	19	1,542	1,397	8,400,333	727,420	4,567,670	4,983,075
Paper goods, n. e. s.....	46	1,659	1,317	2,260,405	546,165	3,435,708	3,779,297
Patent medicines, etc.....	359	3,902	1,869	7,988,944	804,761	10,742,989	13,114,307
Pens, fountain, gold.....	7	65	35	117,164	23,224	141,815	170,467
Photographic apparatus.....	13	356	284	703,269	156,562	642,709	739,357
Photo engraving.....	27	1,561	1,114	1,300,856	2,268,578	2,678,304	2,678,304
Pottery, terra cotta, etc.....	39	3,474	3,167	14,900,981	1,884,379	3,946,183	4,614,738
Printing and publishing.....	2,608	49,074	28,644	60,084,133	18,436,924	78,964,422	87,247,090
Pumps, not steam.....	14	343	282	664,286	179,136	641,106	658,554
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	13	145	104	251,977	62,875	323,529	381,363
Scales and balances.....	13	306	248	615,477	151,166	528,831	574,420
Sewing machines, etc.....	7	2,073	1,713	4,430,468	1,113,885	3,306,683	3,621,554
Ship and boat building.....	23	470	413	2,060,884	251,594	532,277	583,783
Showcases.....	16	442	386	539,256	247,869	691,413	829,472
Signs.....	51	1,335	1,290	2,693,629	750,349	2,915,025	3,271,331
Slaughtering, packing.....	109	32,642	26,705	131,026,247	14,601,961	378,189,429	389,594,906
Smelting, zinc.....	6	2,034	1,922	7,596,273	1,276,162	8,409,661	9,003,624
Smelting, not from ore.....	11	123	93	1,603,679	368,584	3,683,584	3,929,755
Soap.....	14	3,408	2,183	11,693,603	1,053,603	18,335,298	20,180,799
Steam packing.....	15	180	108	156,862	61,942	355,569	407,890
Stereotyping, electrotyping.....	21	747	592	777,366	472,376	1,156,678	1,282,292
Stoves and furnaces.....	71	5,223	4,499	9,862,626	2,957,046	9,025,626	10,287,335
Surgical appliances.....	29	820	536	1,673,702	284,512	1,855,796	2,098,942
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,944	10,707	8,034	12,794,393	4,215,848	18,230,593	21,870,252
Typefoundry, etc.....	19	589	438	1,852,184	302,566	1,188,289	1,247,937
Wall paper.....	5	389	290	1,139,847	173,127	1,168,877	1,366,763
Wall plaster.....	6	92	80	261,035	33,361	177,930	203,312
Woolen goods.....	9	543	499	1,063,075	236,760	1,190,230	1,314,100
All other industries.....	1,397	44,544	35,794	169,900,392	20,944,403	181,930,730	205,467,461
Total.....	18,026	561,044	465,764	1,548,170,701	273,319,005	1,733,327,352	1,919,276,594

*Persons engaged in industry; includes proprietors, firm members, salaried employes and wage earners. †Average number employees.

MANUFACTURES IN CHICAGO.

[From reports of bureau of the census.]

SUMMARY FOR 1914 AND 1909.

	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Establishments.....	10,114	9,656	Capital.....	\$1,189,976,000	\$971,841,000
Persons engaged.....	386,794	356,954	Salaries.....	90,279,000	65,925,000
Firm members.....	8,134	8,156	Wages.....	213,351,000	176,973,000
Salaried employes.....	65,408	54,821	Cost of materials.....	901,658,000	790,609,000
Wage earners (average).....	313,202	293,977	Value of products.....	1,482,814,000	1,281,171,000
Primary horse power.....	680,453	525,236	Value added.....	581,156,000	490,562,000

LEADING INDUSTRIES OF CHICAGO (1909).

Abbreviations "n. e. s." mean "not elsewhere specified."

Industry.	Establish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Artificial stone.....	19	192	150	\$240,000	\$104,000	\$146,000	\$356,000
Automobiles.....	41	1,725	1,460	2,094,000	1,131,000	1,707,000	3,940,000
Bags, other than paper.....	6	213	189	576,000	175,000	685,000	965,000
Baking powders, yeast.....	16	940	522	5,873,000	304,000	2,888,000	7,009,000
Baskets, willow ware.....	10	52	41	23,000	26,000	31,000	81,000
Belted, leather.....	11	403	233	1,279,000	165,000	1,385,000	2,193,000
Boots and shoes.....	31	3,326	3,027	3,831,000	1,920,000	6,045,000	9,855,000
Boxes, cigar.....	9	348	304	292,000	125,000	258,000	541,000
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	48	3,884	3,609	3,118,000	1,311,000	2,232,000	5,044,000
Brass and bronze products.....	56	1,430	1,167	2,492,000	810,000	3,266,000	5,131,000
Bread and bakery products.....	1,177	8,842	6,437	20,600,000	4,146,000	16,280,000	26,908,000
Brick and tile.....	7	657	612	2,210,000	559,000	210,000	1,172,000
Brooms and brushes.....	56	616	497	690,000	281,000	918,000	1,560,000

Industry.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Buttons	13	231	190	\$151,000	\$72,000	\$139,000	\$325,000
Calcium lights.....	3	12	7	29,000	5,000	19,000	27,000
Canning and preserving.....	47	1,107	904	2,058,000	395,000	2,533,000	3,827,000
Carpets, rag.....	25	205	163	87,000	68,000	43,000	206,000
Carriages and wagons.....	126	2,263	1,965	7,616,000	1,253,000	2,992,000	5,203,000
Cars, by steam roads.....	22	11,562	11,069	9,558,000	7,305,000	7,310,000	15,359,000
Cars, by street railways....	7	1,721	1,164	3,061,000	1,069,000	1,620,000	2,758,000
Cars for steam roads.....	10	9,226	8,553	29,730,000	6,387,000	11,620,000	20,892,000
Chemicals.....	10	213	143	587,000	92,000	548,000	1,149,000
Clocks and watches.....	5	145	109	421,000	60,000	252,000	445,000
Cloth, sponging, etc.....	6	108	91	31,000	52,000	1,000	119,000
Clothing, men's, shirts.....	678	38,370	33,615	36,521,000	15,777,000	42,768,000	85,296,000
Clothing, women's.....	204	6,666	5,615	5,193,000	2,997,000	8,658,000	15,677,000
Coffee and spice, roast'g, etc.	32	1,775	1,006	8,696,000	521,000	14,969,000	19,593,000
Coffins, etc.....	13	733	576	1,721,000	339,000	764,000	1,838,000
Confectionery,	37	3,865	3,241	5,275,000	1,250,000	6,703,000	11,222,000
Cooperage goods, n. e. s.....	37	1,269	1,166	1,800,000	601,000	2,188,000	3,368,000
Copper, tin, sheet iron prod'ts	263	4,610	3,859	12,216,000	2,472,000	6,463,000	12,242,000
Corsets	10	1,124	1,005	925,000	340,000	705,800	1,779,000
Cutlery and tools, n. e. s.....	53	1,167	933	1,796,000	554,000	680,000	1,895,000
Dairymen's supplies.....	7	70	49	176,000	37,000	147,000	340,000
Dentists' materials.....	10	85	48	72,000	36,000	115,000	232,000
Electrical machinery.....	123	7,333	6,096	16,624,000	3,860,000	11,405,000	20,669,000
Electroplating.....	34	374	310	181,000	214,000	107,000	484,000
Fancy articles, n. e. s.....	40	603	438	641,000	213,000	568,000	1,289,000
Fire extinguishers, chemical	5	54	23	110,000	15,000	62,000	164,000
Foundry products.....	669	36,863	31,055	90,050,000	20,490,000	40,755,000	89,669,000
Fur goods.....	59	455	308	959,000	225,000	1,060,000	1,903,000
Furnishing goods, men's.....	38	2,273	1,905	2,340,000	820,000	3,877,000	6,122,000
Furniture.....	202	11,097	9,876	16,373,000	6,026,000	9,096,000	20,512,000
Gas and electric fixtures....	63	2,063	1,602	2,706,000	914,000	2,124,000	4,633,000
Gloves, leather.....	25	1,223	1,109	900,000	441,000	1,308,000	2,181,000
Gold and silver leaf and foil	7	353	143	66,000	61,000	123,000	226,000
Grease and tallow.....	10	170	840	2,181,000	452,000	3,751,000	4,948,000
Hand stamps, stencils.....	27	273	172	287,000	101,000	167,000	467,000
Hats and caps, not felt.....	33	574	453	280,000	267,000	479,000	1,046,000
Hosiery, knit goods.....	29	837	743	908,000	289,000	733,000	1,477,000
Ice, manufactured.....	6	229	206	1,136,000	153,000	126,000	569,000
Ink, printing.....	7	86	38	254,000	26,000	164,000	415,000
Iron and steel, mills.....	6	7,689	6,983	32,577,000	5,603,000	29,023,000	45,984,000
Jewelry.....	55	1,169	910	1,574,000	606,000	1,218,000	2,635,000
Lapidary work.....	3	18	14	34,000	13,000	53,000	88,000
Leather goods.....	99	2,581	2,178	2,877,000	1,174,000	3,280,000	5,861,000
Leather, tanned, etc.....	24	2,841	2,474	14,486,000	1,418,000	10,738,000	13,244,000
Liquors, malt.....	45	3,450	2,867	29,385,000	2,378,000	4,850,000	19,512,000
Lumber products.....	135	11,680	10,432	77,639,000	6,149,000	20,483,000	32,206,000
Marble and stone work.....	107	1,640	1,388	2,557,000	1,137,000	1,717,000	3,930,000
Mattresses, spring beds.....	53	835	683	837,000	371,000	1,349,000	2,377,000
Models and patt'ns, not paper	56	435	322	362,000	227,000	161,000	687,000
Musical instruments n. e. s.	27	418	232	502,000	199,000	172,000	614,000
Pianos and organs.....	37	5,792	5,209	17,335,000	3,034,000	4,848,000	11,487,000
Paint and varnish.....	61	2,667	1,606	13,830,000	996,000	11,845,000	18,942,000
Paper goods, n. e. s.....	41	1,255	957	1,367,000	410,000	1,393,000	2,831,000
Patent medicines, etc.....	273	3,011	1,361	5,377,000	632,000	3,216,000	10,360,000
Photographic goods.....	13	356	284	708,000	157,000	318,000	740,000
Photo engraving.....	21	1,186	873	902,000	348,000	422,000	2,156,000
Printing and publishing.....	1,395	33,439	23,326	47,982,000	15,077,000	21,256,000	74,211,000
Pumps, not steam.....	6	74	52	94,000	38,000	72,000	179,000
Rubber goods, n. e. s.....	13	145	104	252,000	53,000	207,000	381,000
Ship and boat building.....	8	306	282	1,858,000	174,000	108,000	359,000
Slaughtering.....	67	27,147	22,064	115,312,000	11,985,000	285,250,000	325,062,000
Smelting, not ore.....	7	127	91	816,000	63,000	2,237,000	2,574,000
Soap.....	27	3,329	2,139	11,474,000	1,035,000	13,787,000	19,939,000
Steam packing.....	15	160	108	157,000	62,000	194,000	408,000
Stereotyping, electrotyping.	21	747	592	777,000	472,000	316,000	1,282,000
Stoves and furnaces.....	28	1,263	1,048	2,546,000	726,000	1,157,000	3,183,000
Surgical appliances.....	24	807	529	1,658,000	279,000	917,000	2,075,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,050	6,758	5,220	10,331,000	2,785,000	6,722,000	16,633,000
Typefoundry, etc.....	19	588	438	1,852,000	309,000	375,000	1,248,000
All other industries.....	1,305	60,504	50,477	326,874,000	28,597,000	142,590,000	234,104,000
Total	9,656	356,954	293,977	971,841,000	174,112,000	793,470,000	1,281,171,000

MANUFACTURES IN OTHER ILLINOIS CITIES (1914).

City.	Establishments.	Persons.	Wage earners.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alton	76	3,061	2,662	\$8,695,000	\$1,758,000	\$8,604,000	\$12,865,000
Aurora	140	5,497	4,773	14,866,000	3,033,000	5,259,000	10,789,000
Belleville.....	130	2,869	2,451	5,018,000	1,411,000	2,915,000	5,739,000
Bloomington.....	100	2,831	2,386	5,483,000	1,540,000	2,084,000	4,960,000
Carle	61	1,769	1,522	3,474,000	853,000	3,046,000	4,584,000
Centerton	34	1,113	927	9,733,000	529,000	1,126,000	2,577,000
Centralia.....	60	309	237	661,000	122,000	445,000	768,000
Champaign.....	59	309	332	971,000	243,000	633,000	1,245,000
Chicago Heights.....	77	5,018	4,238	20,350,000	2,947,000	7,685,000	14,486,000
Danville	100	2,481	2,109	5,020,000	1,345,000	2,928,000	5,291,000

City.	Establish- ments.	Persons.	Wage earn- ers.	Capital.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Decatur	126	4,988	4,003	\$12,550,000	\$2,326,000	\$6,066,000	\$11,957,000
East St. Louis	125	6,795	5,863	28,322,000	4,369,000	17,423,000	26,905,000
Elgin	91	5,974	5,259	17,371,000	3,320,000	4,271,000	10,492,000
Evanston	49	1,153	924	2,617,000	656,000	2,439,000	3,985,000
Freeport	63	3,013	2,566	11,227,000	1,661,000	3,910,000	7,447,000
Galesburg	60	1,709	1,399	2,483,000	941,000	1,515,000	3,192,000
Grainger City	39	5,658	5,050	18,867,000	3,994,000	9,845,000	17,903,000
Jacksonville	63	1,162	932	1,780,000	500,000	1,360,000	2,355,000
Joliet	136	5,922	4,999	25,314,000	3,569,000	20,026,000	30,091,000
Kankakee	53	1,574	1,430	3,988,000	763,000	1,704,000	3,193,000
Kewanee	31	3,261	2,837	8,446,000	1,576,000	2,686,000	5,447,000
LaSalle	30	1,311	1,214	4,758,000	817,000	3,484,000	5,246,000
Lincoln	40	327	239	867,000	134,000	284,000	561,000
Mattoon	47	887	735	1,064,000	471,000	693,000	1,544,000
Moline	108	5,811	5,083	34,179,000	2,510,000	10,387,000	19,925,000
Oak Park	47	366	268	5,155,000	241,000	492,000	1,555,000
Pekin	44	860	634	6,607,000	492,000	3,972,000	9,610,000
Peoria	283	7,981	6,285	32,509,000	4,144,000	21,289,000	64,689,000
Quincy	194	3,983	3,067	11,421,000	1,865,000	4,435,000	9,557,000
Rock Island	106	2,321	1,837	13,851,000	1,377,000	3,411,000	6,485,000
Rockford	265	1,564	10,208	38,853,000	6,629,000	13,414,000	26,371,000
Springfield	183	5,064	4,143	9,078,000	2,527,000	5,874,000	11,753,000
Streator	60	1,918	1,770	6,993,000	1,055,000	1,762,000	3,887,000
Waukegan	48	2,744	2,276	16,010,000	1,777,000	7,630,000	12,439,000

LEADING ILLINOIS INDUSTRIES IN 1914.

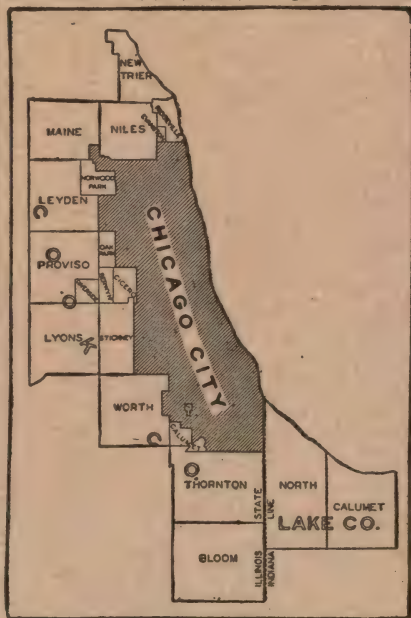
Slaughtering and meat packing	\$410,709,235
Printing and publishing	97,506,966
Foundry and machine shop products	85,359,436
Clothing, men's, including shirts	84,339,611
Cars, steam railroad, not including op- erations of railroad companies	50,930,691
Bread and other bakery products	34,217,248
Liquors, malt	28,933,286
Lumber and timber products	28,711,190
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	27,001,775
Furniture and refrigerators	24,132,848
Paint and varnish	22,810,675
Tobacco manufactures	21,460,007
Soap	21,255,430
Confectionery	20,348,661
Clothing, women's	19,211,137
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	17,568,424
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	16,687,929
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	15,662,742
Copper, tin and sheet-iron products	13,236,073
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials	12,670,705
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations	10,808,693

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT MANUFACTURES.

The Chicago metropolitan district embraces 409,087 acres, of which 120,210 acres represent the area of Chicago, and 288,877 acres the outside territory. The estimated population of Chicago in 1914 was 2,397,600, and that of the outside territory 308,824, the total for the district being 2,706,424. The district comprises, in addition to the city of Chicago, the townships of Berwyn, Bloom, Calumet, Cicero, Evanston, Leyden, Lyons, Maine, New Trier, Niles, Norwood Park, Oak Park, Proviso, Ridgeville, Riverside, Stickney, Thornton and Worth, all in Cook county, Illinois, and Calumet and North townships in Lake county, Indiana. Within these townships, or co-extensive with them, there are seven incorporated places of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

In 1914 the metropolitan district had 10,945 manufacturing establishments, which gave employment to 444,876 persons during the year and paid out \$353,484,061 in salaries and wages. Of

the persons employed 362,355 were wage earners. These establishments manufactured products to the value of \$1,734,736,737, to produce which



CHICAGO METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

materials were used costing \$1,055,945,118. The value added by manufacture was therefore \$678,791,619.

EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Incorporated November, 1898.

President—J. Seymour Curry.
Vice-President—Frank R. Grover.
Treasurer—John F. Hahn.
Secretary—William C. Levere.

The Evanston Historical society has rooms in the Public Library building there. It has a library of 2,000 volumes, 1,000 pamphlets and a large amount of historical data.

FACTS ABOUT ILLINOIS COUNTIES.

Date of organization, area in square miles and origin of names.

- Adams-Jan. 13, 1825-830-John Quincy Adams.
 Alexander-March 4, 1819-220-William M. Alexander.
 Bond-Jan. 4, 1817-380-Gov. Shadrach Bond.
 Boone-March 4, 1837-288-Daniel Boone.
 Brown-Feb. 1, 1839-306-Gen. Jacob Brown.
 Bureau-Feb. 28, 1837-846-Pierre de Buero (Indian trader).
 Calhoun-Jan. 10, 1825-251-John C. Calhoun.
 Carroll-Feb. 22, 1839-450-Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
 Cass-March 3, 1837-460-Gen. Lewis Cass.
 Champaign-Feb. 20, 1833-1,008-County in Ohio.
 Christian-Feb. 15, 1839-702-County in Kentucky.
 Clark-March 22, 1819-513-George Rogers Clark.
 Clay-Dec. 23, 1824-466-Henry Clay.
 Clinton-Dec. 27, 1824-487-DeWitt Clinton.
 Coles-Dec. 25, 1830-520-Gov. Edward Coles.
 Cook-Jan. 15, 1831-993-Daniel P. Cook.*
 Crawford-Dec. 31, 1816-470-William H. Crawford of Georgia.
 Cumberland-March 2, 1843-350-Cumberland road.
 DeKalb-March 4, 1837-650-Baron DeKalb.
 DeWitt-March 1, 1839-440-DeWitt Clinton.
 Douglas-Feb. 8, 1859-410-Stephen A. Douglas.
 DuPage-Feb. 9, 1839-317-DuPage river.
 Edgar-Jan. 3, 1823-640-John Edgar (merchant).
 Edwards-Nov. 28, 1814-220-Gov. Ninian Edwards.
 Effingham-Feb. 15, 1831-486-Gov. Edw. Effingham.
 Fayette-Feb. 14, 1821-720-Marquis de LaFayette.
 Ford-Feb. 17, 1859-580-Gov. Thomas Ford.
 Franklin-Jan. 2, 1813-430-Benjamin Franklin.
 Fulton-Jan. 28, 1823-864-Robert Fulton.
 Gallatin-Sept. 14, 1812-340-Albert Gallatin.
 Greene-Jan. 20, 1811-540-Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
 Grundy-Feb. 17, 1841-432-Felix Grundy of Tennessee.
 Hamilton-Feb. 8, 1821-440-Alexander Hamilton.
 Hancock-Jan. 13, 1825-780-John Hancock.
 Hardin-March 2, 1839-180-County in Kentucky.
 Henderson-Jan. 30, 1841-380-Henderson river.
 Henry-Jan. 13, 1825-825-Patrick Henry.
 Iroquois-Feb. 26, 1833-1,100-Indian name.
 Jackson-Jan. 10, 1816-580-Andrew Jackson.
 Jasper-Feb. 15, 1831-464-Sergt. William Jasper.
 Jefferson-March 26, 1819-466-Thomas Jefferson.
 Jersey-Feb. 28, 1839-360-New Jersey.
 Jo Daviess-Feb. 17, 1827-650-Col. Jo Daviess of Kentucky.
 Johnson-Sept. 14, 1812-340-Col. Richard M. Johnson.
 Kane-Jan. 16, 1836-540-Senator Elias K. Kane.
 Kanakee-Feb. 11, 1853-692-Indian name.
 Kendall-Feb. 19, 1841-321-Amos Kendall (postmaster-general).
 Knox-Jan. 13, 1825-720-Gen. Henry Knox.
 Lake-March 1, 1839-463-Lake Michigan.
 LaSalle-Jan. 15, 1831-1,152-Explorer LaSalle.
 Lawrence-Jan. 16, 1821-362-Com. James Lawrence.
 Lee-Feb. 27, 1839-728-Richard Henry Lee.
 Livingston-Feb. 27, 1837-1,026-Edward Livingston.
- Logan-Feb. 15, 1839-620-Dr. John Logan.†
 Macon-Jan. 19, 1829-680-Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina.
 Macoupin-Jan. 17, 1829-864-Indian name.
 Madison-Sept. 14, 1812-740-James Madison.
 Marion-Jan. 24, 1823-576-Gen. Francis Marion.
 Marshall-Jan. 19, 1839-350-John Marshall.
 Mason-Jan. 20, 1841-513-County in Kentucky.
 Massac-Feb. 8, 1843-240-Fort Massac.
 McDonough-Jan. 25, 1826-576-Gen. Thomas McDonough.
 McHenry-Jan. 16, 1836-609-Gen. William McHenry.
 McLean-Dec. 25, 1830-1,161-John McLean (congressman).
 Menard-Feb. 15, 1839-311-Lieut.-Gov. Pierre Menard.
 Mercer-Jan. 13, 1825-550-Gen. Hugh Mercer.
 Monroe-Jan. 6, 1816-380-James Monroe.
 Montgomery-Feb. 12, 1821-740-Gen. R. Montgomery.
 Morgan-Jan. 31, 1823-563-Gen. Daniel Morgan.
 Moultrie-Feb. 16, 1843-340-Gen. William Moultrie.
 Ogle-Jan. 16, 1836-773-Lieut. Joseph Ogle.
 Peoria-Jan. 13, 1825-630-Indian name.
 Perry-Jan. 29, 1827-432-Com. Oliver H. Perry.
 Piatt-Jan. 27, 1841-440-Benjamin Piatt (attorney-general).
 Pike-Jan. 31, 1821-756-Zebulon M. Pike.
 Pope-Jan. 10, 1816-360-Nathaniel Pope.
 Pulaski-March 3, 1843-190-Count Casimir Pulaski.
 Putnam-Jan. 13, 1825-170-Gen. Israel Putnam.
 Randolph-Oct. 5, 1795-560-Edmund Randolph.
 Richland-Feb. 24, 1841-380-County in Ohio.
 Rock Island-Feb. 9, 1839-420-Island same name.
 Saline-Feb. 25, 1847-396-Saline creek.
 Sangamon-Jan. 30, 1821-875-Indian name.
 Schuyler-Jan. 13, 1825-474-Gen. Philip Schuyler.
 Scott-Feb. 16, 1839-252-County in Kentucky.
 Shelby-Jan. 23, 1827-760-Gov. Isaac Shelby.
 Stark-May 2, 1839-290-Gen. John Stark.
 St. Clair-April 27, 1790-Gen. Arthur St. Clair.
 Stephenson-March 4, 1837-573-Col. Benjamin Stephenson.
 Tazewell-Jan. 31, 1827-650-Gov. L. W. Tazewell.
 Union-Jan. 2, 1818-400-Union of states.
 Vermilion-Jan. 13, 1826-882-Vermilion river.
 Wabash-Dec. 27, 1824-220-Indian name.
 Warren-Jan. 13, 1825-640-Gen. Joseph Warren.
 Washington-Jan. 2, 1818-557-George Washington.
 Wayne-March 26, 1819-720-Gen. Anthony Wayne.
 White-Dec. 9, 1815-600-Capt. Leonard White.
 Whiteside-Jan. 16, 1836-676-Col. Sam Whiteside.
 Will-Jan. 12, 1836-850-Conrad Will.†
 Williamson-Feb. 28, 1839-440-County in Tennessee.
 Winnebago-Jan. 16, 1836-540-Indian name.
 Woodford-Feb. 27, 1841-556-County in Kentucky.
 *Lawyer and first attorney-general of Illinois.
 †Father of Gen. John A. Logan. ‡Member of constitutional convention of 1818.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM ILLINOIS.

Name.	Term.	Name.	Term.	Name.	Term.
Ninian Edwards, Dem....	1813-1819	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem....	1847-1853	Chas. B. Farwell, Rep....	1887-1891
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem....	1818-1823	James Shields, Dem....	1849-1855	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1889-1895
Ninian Edwards, Dem....	1819-1824	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem....	1853-1859	John M. Palmer, Dem....	1891-1897
Jesse B. Thomas, Dem....	1823-1829	Lyman Trumbull,† Dem....	1855-1861	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1895-1901
John McLean, Dem....	1824-1825	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem....	1859-1861	William E. Mason, Rep....	1897-1903
Elias K. Kane, Dem....	1825-1831	Lyman Trumbull, Rep....	1861-1867	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1901-1907
John McLean, Dem....	1829-1830	O. H. Browning, Rep....	1861-1863	Albert J. Hopkins, Rep....	1903-1909
David J. Baker,* Dem....	1830-1839	Wm. A. Richardson, Dem....	1863-1865	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1907-1913
John M. Robinson, Dem....	1830-1835	Richard Yates, Rep....	1865-1871	William Lorimer,† Rep....	1909-1912
Elias K. Kane, Dem....	1831-1835	Lyman Trumbull, Rep....	1867-1873	L. Y. Sherman, Rep....	1913-1921
John M. Robinson, Dem....	1835-1841	R. John A. Logan, Rep....	1871-1877	J. Hamilton Lewis, Dem....	1913-1919
Wm. L. D. Ewing, Dem....	1835-1837	J. J. Oglesby, Rep....	1873-1879	*Appointed to serve unexpired term of McLean-one month.	
Richard M. Young, Dem....	1837-1843	David Davis, Ind. Dem....	1877-1883	†Anti-Nebraska democrat. ‡Election declared void.	
Samuel McRoberts, Dem....	1841-1843	John A. Logan, Rep....	1879-1885		
Sidney Brewster, Dem....	1843-1849	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep....	1883-1889		
James Semple, Dem....	1843-1847	John A. Logan, Rep....	1885-1886		

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Sena- torial.	Congres- sional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DIS.	
					Appel- late.	Su- preme.
Adams.....	Quincy.....	36	15	8	3	4
Alexander.....	Cairo.....	20	25	1	4	1
Bond.....	Greenville.....	47	22	5	4	2
Boone.....	Belvidere.....	8	12	17	2	6
Brown.....	Mount Sterling.....	30	20	8	3	4
Bureau.....	Princeton.....	37	16	13	2	5
Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	86	20	8	3	2
Carroll.....	Mount Carroll.....	12	13	15	2	6
Cass.....	Virginia.....	30	20	6	4	4
Champaign.....	Urbana.....	34	19	6	3	3
Christian.....	Taylorville.....	20	21	4	3	2
Clark.....	Marshall.....	34	18	5	3	2
Clay.....	Louisville.....	42	24	4	4	2
Clinton.....	Carlyle.....	23	23	4	1	1
Coles.....	Charleston.....	34	19	5	3	3
Cook.....	Chicago.....	1,2,3,4,5,6 7,9,11,13,15 17,19,21,23 25,27,29,31		1,2,3,4,5 6,7,8,9,10	Not num- bered	1 7
Crawford.....	Robinson.....	48	23	2	4	2
Cumberland.....	Toledo.....	40	18	5	3	3
DeKalb.....	Sycamore.....	35	12	16	2	6
DeWitt.....	Clinton.....	28	19	6	3	3
Douglas.....	Clinton.....	34	19	6	3	3
DuPage.....	Wheaton.....	41	11	16	3	2
Edgar.....	Paris.....	22	18	5	3	3
Edwards.....	Albion.....	48	24	5	2	4
Effingham.....	Effingham.....	42	23	4	4	2
Fayette.....	Vandalia.....	40	23	4	4	2
Ford.....	Paxton.....	26	17	11	3	3
Franklin.....	Benton.....	50	25	2	4	1
Fulton.....	Lewistown.....	43	15	9	3	4
Gallatin.....	Shawneetown.....	48	24	2	4	2
Greene.....	Carrollton.....	48	20	7	3	2
Grundy.....	Morris.....	20	12	13	2	5
Hamilton.....	McLeansboro.....	51	24	2	4	1
Hancock.....	Carthage.....	32	14	9	3	4
Hardin.....	Elizabethtown.....	48	24	2	4	1
Henderson.....	Ogawka.....	33	14	9	3	4
Henry.....	Cambridge.....	35	14	14	2	3
Iroquois.....	Watseka.....	30	18	12	2	2
Jackson.....	Murphysboro.....	44	25	1	4	1
Jasper.....	Newton.....	46	23	4	4	2
Jefferson.....	Mount Vernon.....	46	23	2	4	1
Jersey.....	Jerseyville.....	38	20	7	3	2
Jo Daviess.....	Galena.....	12	13	15	2	6
Johnson.....	Vienne.....	51	24	1	6	1
Kane.....	Geneva.....	24	11	16	6	2
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	20	18	12	2	7
Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	14	12	16	2	6
Knox.....	Galesburg.....	43	15	9	2	5
Lake.....	Waukegan.....	8	10	17	2	7
LaSalle.....	Ottawa.....	39	12	13	2	2
Lawrence.....	Lawrenceville.....	48	23	2	4	5
Lee.....	Dixon.....	35	13	15	2	6
Livingston.....	Pontiac.....	46	17	11	2	3
Logan.....	Lincoln.....	16	17	11	3	3
Macon.....	Decatur.....	28	19	6	3	3
Macoupin.....	Carlinville.....	38	21	7	3	2
Madison.....	Edwardsville.....	47	22	3	4	2
Marion.....	Salem.....	42	23	4	4	2
Marshall.....	Lacon.....	16	16	10	5	3
Mason.....	Havana.....	33	20	8	3	3
Massac.....	Metropolis.....	51	24	1	4	1
McDonough.....	Macomb.....	32	14	9	3	4
McHenry.....	Woodstock.....	8	11	17	2	6
McLean.....	Bloomington.....	26	17	11	3	3
Menard.....	Petersburg.....	30	20	4	4	4
Mercer.....	Aledo.....	33	14	14	2	2
Monroe.....	Waterloo.....	33	22	4	3	3
Montgomery.....	Hillsboro.....	38	21	4	3	2
Morgan.....	Jacksonville.....	45	20	4	3	4
Moultrie.....	Sullivan.....	24	19	6	3	3
Ogle.....	Oregon.....	10	13	15	2	6
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	18	16	10	2	5
Perry.....	Pinckneyville.....	44	25	8	4	3
Pfaff.....	Monticello.....	19	16	8	3	3
Pike.....	Pittsfield.....	36	20	8	2	1
Pope.....	Golconda.....	51	24	1	4	1
Pulaski.....	Mound City.....	50	25	1	4	1
Putnam.....	Hennepin.....	16	16	10	2	0
Randolph.....	Chester.....	44	25	2	4	1
Richland.....	Olney.....	46	23	4	4	2
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	33	14	14	4	4
Saline.....	Harrisburg.....	24	24	1	2	2
Sangamon.....	Springfield.....	45	21	7	3	3
Schuyler.....	Rushville.....	30	15	8	3	4

ILLINOIS ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	County seat.	Senatorial.	Congressional.	Judicial circuit.	JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. Appellate.	Supreme.
Scott.....	Winchester.....	36	20	7	3	2
Shelby.....	Shelbyville.....	40	19	4	3	2
Stark.....	Toulon.....	37	16	10	3	6
St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	42	22	3	2	1
Stephenson.....	Freeport.....	12	13	15	2	6
Tazewell.....	Pekin.....	30	16	10	3	3
Union.....	Jonesboro.....	50	25	1	4	1
Vermilion.....	Danville.....	22	18	5	3	3
Wabash.....	Mount Carmel.....	48	23	2	4	1
Warren.....	Monmouth.....	22	14	9	2	4
Washington.....	Nashville.....	44	22	4	2	1
Wayne.....	Fairfield.....	46	24	3	2	1
White.....	Carmi.....	43	24	2	1	6
Whiteside.....	Morrison.....	35	13	14	2	2
Will.....	Joliet.....	41	11	12	2	7
Williamson.....	Marion.....	50	25	1	4	1
Winnebago.....	Rockford.....	10	12	11	2	6
Woodford.....	Eureka.....	16	17	11	2	5

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

[From federal census reports.]

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Adams.....		2,186	14,476	26,508	41,323	56,362	59,148	61,188	67,058	64,539
Alexander.....	626	1,390	3,313	2,434	4,707	10,564	14,809	16,563	19,384	22,741
Bond.....	2,931	3,124	5,060	6,144	9,815	13,152	14,873	14,560	16,708	17,075
Boone.....			1,705	7,624	11,678	12,942	11,527	12,203	15,791	15,451
Brown.....			4,183	7,198	9,938	12,205	13,044	11,951	11,557	10,397
Bureau.....			3,067	8,841	26,426	34,415	33,189	35,014	41,112	43,975
Calhoun.....		1,090	1,741	3,231	5,144	6,582	7,471	7,652	8,917	8,610
Carroll.....			1,023	4,536	11,733	16,705	16,965	18,320	18,963	18,035
Cass.....			2,981	7,253	11,325	11,580	14,494	15,963	17,392	17,372
Champaign.....			1,475	2,649	14,629	22,737	40,869	42,159	47,692	51,329
Christian.....			1,878	3,203	10,492	20,363	28,232	30,531	32,790	34,594
Clark.....	931	3,940	7,453	9,522	14,987	18,719	21,900	21,899	24,033	23,517
Clay.....		755	3,228	4,289	9,336	15,875	16,195	16,772	19,553	18,661
Clinton.....		2,330	3,718	5,139	10,941	16,285	18,718	17,411	19,824	22,832
Coles.....			9,616	9,335	14,203	25,535	27,055	30,093	34,146	34,517
Cook.....			10,201	43,385	144,954	349,966	607,719	1,191,922	1,838,735	2,405,233
Crawford.....	2,999	3,117	4,422	7,133	11,551	13,889	16,190	17,283	19,240	26,281
Cumberland.....				3,718	8,311	12,223	13,762	15,443	16,124	14,281
DeKalb.....			1,697	7,540	19,086	23,265	26,774	27,066	31,756	33,457
DeWitt.....			3,247	5,002	10,820	14,768	17,014	17,011	18,927	18,906
Douglas.....					7,140	13,484	15,857	17,669	19,097	19,591
DuPage.....			3,535	9,290	14,701	16,685	19,187	22,551	28,196	33,432
Edgar.....		4,071	8,225	10,692	16,926	21,460	25,504	26,787	28,223	27,336
Edwards.....	3,444	1,649	3,070	3,624	7,454	7,565	8,600	9,444	10,345	10,049
Effingham.....			1,675	7,799	7,816	15,653	18,924	19,358	20,466	20,055
Fayette.....		2,704	6,238	8,075	11,139	19,683	23,243	23,367	28,065	28,075
Ford.....					1,979	9,103	15,105	17,035	18,259	17,096
Franklin.....	1,763	4,083	3,682	5,681	9,398	12,652	16,129	17,138	19,675	25,943
Fulton.....		1,841	13,142	22,508	33,338	38,291	41,249	43,110	46,201	49,549
Gallatin.....	3,155	7,405	10,760	5,418	8,055	11,134	12,862	14,935	15,836	14,628
Greene.....		7,674	11,951	12,429	16,093	20,277	23,014	23,791	23,402	22,363
Grundy.....				3,023	10,379	14,928	16,738	21,024	24,136	24,162
Hamilton.....		2,616	3,945	6,362	9,915	13,014	16,712	17,800	20,197	18,227
Hancock.....		483	9,946	14,652	29,061	35,935	35,352	31,907	32,215	30,633
Hardin.....			1,378	2,887	3,759	5,113	6,024	7,234	7,448	7,015
Henderson.....				4,612	9,501	12,582	10,755	9,876	10,836	9,724
Henry.....		41	1,260	3,809	20,660	35,506	36,609	33,338	40,049	41,736
Iroquois.....			1,695	4,149	12,325	25,782	35,457	35,167	38,014	35,543
Jackson.....	1,542	1,823	3,566	5,862	9,589	19,634	22,508	27,809	33,871	35,143
Jasper.....			1,472	3,220	8,364	11,238	14,515	18,188	20,160	18,157
Jefferson.....	691	2,555	5,762	8,109	12,965	17,864	20,686	22,590	28,133	29,111
Jersey.....			4,535	7,354	12,051	15,054	15,546	14,810	14,612	13,954
Jo Daviess.....		2,111	6,180	18,604	27,325	27,820	27,534	25,101	24,533	22,657
Johnson.....	843	1,596	3,626	4,114	9,342	11,243	13,079	15,013	15,667	14,331
Kane.....			6,501	16,703	30,062	39,091	44,856	65,061	78,792	91,862
Kankakee.....					15,412	24,352	24,961	28,732	37,154	40,762
Kendall.....				7,730	13,074	12,399	13,084	12,106	11,467	10,777
Knox.....		574	7,060	13,773	28,663	39,522	38,360	38,752	43,612	46,159
Lake.....			7,654	14,226	18,257	21,914	21,299	24,235	34,504	55,058
LaSalle.....			9,348	17,815	48,332	69,792	70,420	80,798	87,776	90,132
Lawrence.....		3,668	7,092	6,121	9,214	12,533	13,633	14,693	15,523	22,661
Lee.....			2,035	5,292	17,691	27,171	27,494	26,187	29,894	27,550
Livingston.....			759	1,552	11,637	31,471	38,450	38,455	42,035	40,465
Logan.....			2,333	5,128	14,272	23,053	25,041	25,489	28,680	30,216
Macon.....		1,122	3,039	3,988	13,738	26,481	30,671	30,083	44,003	54,186
Macoupin.....		1,990	7,826	12,355	24,602	32,726	37,705	40,380	42,256	50,685
Madison.....	13,550	6,221	14,433	20,441	31,351	44,131	50,141	51,535	64,694	89,847
Marion.....		2,125	4,752	6,720	12,739	20,622	23,691	24,341	30,446	35,094

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Marshall			1,849	5,180	13,437	16,596	15,036	13,653	16,370	15,679
Mason				5,021	10,931	16,164	16,244	16,067	17,491	17,377
Massac				4,092	6,213	9,581	10,443	11,314	13,110	14,200
McDonough			5,308	7,616	20,069	26,509	27,984	27,467	28,312	26,887
McHenry			2,578	14,918	22,089	23,762	24,914	26,114	29,759	32,509
McLean			6,565	10,163	28,772	53,988	60,115	63,036	67,843	68,008
Menard			4,431	6,349	9,584	11,735	13,028	13,120	14,336	12,796
Mercer		26	2,352	5,246	15,042	18,769	19,501	18,545	20,944	19,723
Monroe	1,516	2,000	4,481	7,679	12,832	12,982	13,682	12,948	13,847	13,508
Montgomery		2,953	4,490	6,277	13,979	25,314	28,086	30,003	30,836	35,311
Morgan		12,714	19,547	16,064	22,112	28,463	31,519	32,636	35,006	34,420
Moultrie				2,234	10,385	10,385	13,705	14,451	15,224	14,630
Ogle			3,479	10,020	22,838	27,492	29,946	29,710	29,129	27,854
Peoria			1,215	17,447	36,601	47,540	55,419	40,378	83,608	100,255
Perry			3,222	5,275	9,552	13,723	16,008	17,529	19,830	22,088
Platt				1,696	6,127	10,953	15,583	17,062	17,706	16,376
Elke		2,396	11,728	18,819	27,249	30,768	33,761	31,000	31,595	28,622
Pope	2,610	3,316	4,094	3,975	6,742	11,487	13,256	14,017	13,585	11,215
Pulaski				2,264	3,943	8,752	9,507	11,355	14,554	15,650
Putnam		1,310	2,131	3,924	5,587	6,280	6,555	4,730	4,746	7,561
Randolph	3,492	4,429	7,944	11,079	17,205	20,859	25,691	25,049	28,001	29,120
Richland				3,012	9,711	12,803	15,546	15,019	16,391	15,970
Rock Island			2,610	6,938	21,005	29,763	38,314	41,917	55,249	70,404
Saline				5,588	9,331	12,714	15,940	19,342	21,686	30,204
Sangamon		12,960	14,716	19,228	32,274	46,352	52,902	61,195	71,593	91,029
Schuyler		2,959	6,872	10,578	14,684	17,419	16,249	19,013	16,129	14,822
Scott			6,215	7,914	9,069	10,530	10,745	10,304	10,455	10,067
Shelby		2,972	6,659	7,807	14,613	25,476	30,282	31,191	32,126	31,693
Stark			1,673	3,710	9,004	10,751	11,209	9,982	10,186	10,098
St. Clair	5,248	7,078	13,631	20,180	37,694	51,068	61,850	66,571	86,685	119,870
Stephenson			2,800	11,667	25,112	30,608	31,970	31,338	34,933	36,821
Tazewell		4,716	7,221	12,052	21,470	27,903	29,679	29,566	33,221	34,027
Union	2,362	3,239	5,524	7,615	11,181	17,513	18,100	21,549	22,610	21,856
Vermilion		5,836	9,303	11,402	19,800	30,388	41,600	49,905	65,635	77,996
Wabash		2,710	4,240	4,690	7,313	8,841	9,945	11,866	12,583	14,913
Warren		308	6,739	8,176	13,336	23,174	22,940	21,281	23,163	23,313
Washington	1,547	1,675	4,810	6,953	13,781	17,599	21,117	19,262	19,626	18,759
Wayne	1,114	2,553	5,123	6,825	12,223	16,758	21,297	23,806	27,626	25,697
White	4,828	6,091	7,619	12,403	18,446	23,089	25,005	25,336	23,052	23,052
Whiteside			2,514	5,351	13,737	27,503	30,888	30,854	24,710	20,507
Will			10,167	16,703	29,389	43,013	53,424	62,007	74,764	84,871
Williamson			2,457	7,216	12,241	17,329	19,326	22,226	27,796	45,098
Winnebago			4,609	11,773	24,491	29,301	30,518	39,938	47,845	63,153
Woodford				4,415	12,282	18,956	21,630	21,429	21,822	20,506

Aggregate ... 55,162 157,445 476,183 851,470 1,711,954 2,539,891 3,077,871 3,826,351 4,821,550 5,638,591

NOTE.—In 1800 and 1810 the territory of Illinois contained but two organized counties, Randolph and St. Clair. In 1800 the population of Randolph county was 1,103 and of St. Clair 1,255. In 1810 Randolph 7,275 and St. Clair 5,007, total 12,282.

COLOR, NATIVITY, PARENT-AGE (1910).

Color.	
White	5,526,962
Negro	109,049
Indian	188
Chinese	2,103
Japanese	285
Filipino	3
Hindu	1
Nativity.	
Total native	4,433,277
Total foreign born	1,205,314
Native white	4,324,402
Foreign born white	1,202,560
Parentage.	
Native	2,600,555
Foreign	1,232,155
Mixed	491,692

SEX (1910).

Class.	Male.	Female.
White	2,852,386	2,674,576
Negro	56,909	52,140
Other	2,379	201
Native white	2,178,791	2,145,611
Native parge	1,324,922	1,275,633
For. parage	611,275	620,880
Mixed parge	242,594	249,098
For. born white	673,595	528,965
Urban	1,779,839	1,697,090
Rural	1,131,835	1,029,827

STATE OR DIVISION OF BIRTH (1910).

Illinois	3,406,633
Other states	1,026,639
Indiana	143,188
Ohio	122,391
New York	92,300
Missouri	85,161
Pennsylvania	78,116
Kentucky	74,543
Wisconsin	67,296
Iowa	57,948
Michigan	46,419
Tennessee	36,393
Kansas	19,008
Virginia	17,360
Massachusetts	16,280
Minnesota	12,753
Nebraska	11,968
New Jersey	10,434
All other	134,535
Division.	
New England	37,533
Middle Atlantic	180,350
East north central	3,785,932
West north central	190,546
South Atlantic	51,057
East south central	125,716
West south central	13,108
Mountain	7,728
Pacific	6,357
Other*	29,450

*Includes persons born in the United States, state not specified; persons born in outlying possessions or at sea under

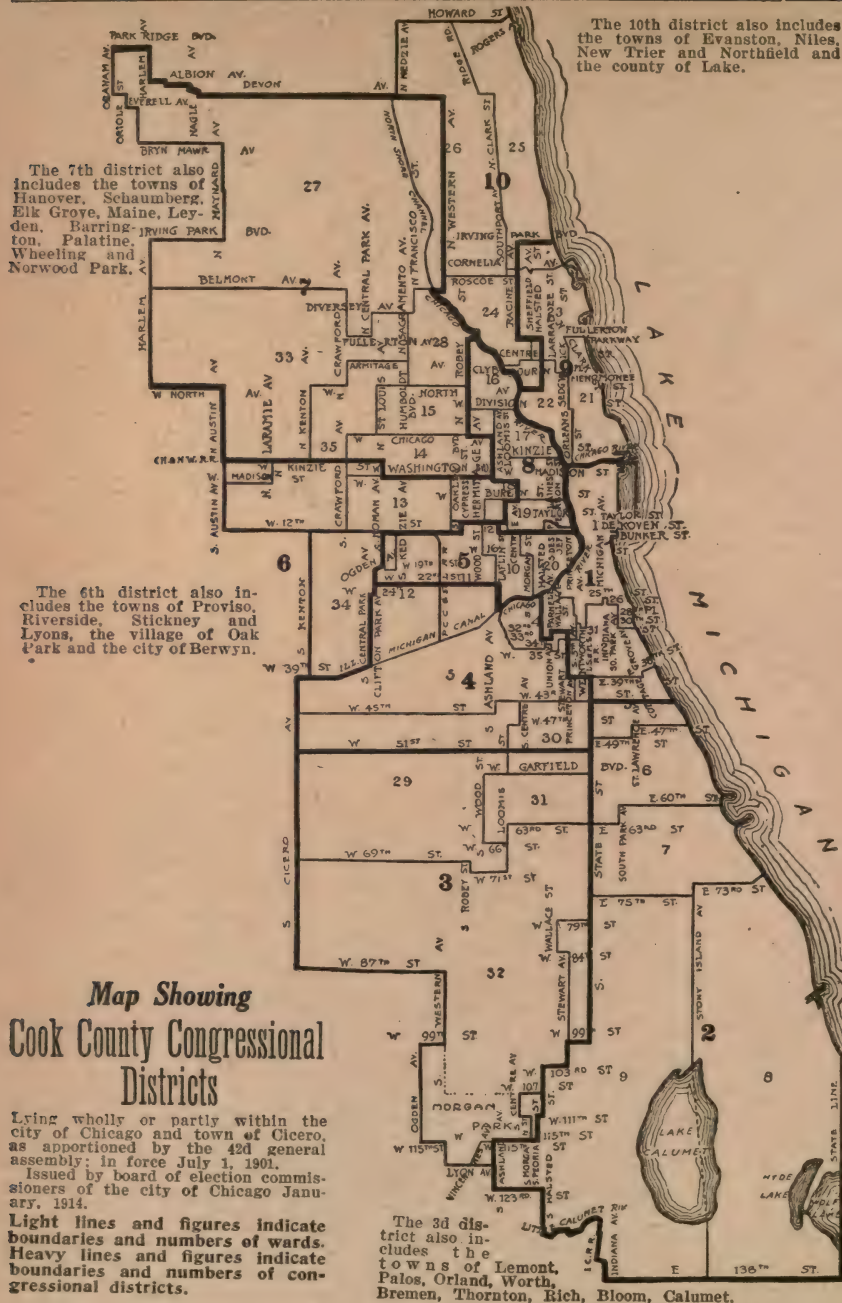
United States flag, and American citizens born abroad.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK BY NATIONALITY (1910).

Includes all white persons in Illinois of foreign birth or having one or both parents foreign born.	
Country.	Number.
Austria	280,844
Belgium	14,858
Canada—French	23,577
Canada—Other	86,992
Denmark	33,519
England	168,336
Finland	3,182
France	21,757
Germany	1,014,408
Greece	11,173
Holland	32,404
Hungary	52,764
Ireland	390,434
Italy	116,685
Norway	68,438
Romania	5,382
Russia	227,960
Scotland	53,609
Sweden	230,131
Switzerland	21,658
Turkey (Asia)	3,382
Turkey (Europe)	2,572
Wales	11,637
All other	111,640
Total	2,926,407



ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
(Two at large.)



The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier within the city of Evanston.

The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.

The 19th district also includes the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.

The 7th district includes the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier outside of the city of Evanston, that part of the town of Niles outside of the city of Chicago and outside of the city of Evanston and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago.

Map Showing Cook County Senatorial Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the city of Chicago and town of Cicero as apportioned by the 42d general assembly and in force July 1, 1901.

Heavy lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Lighter lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards.

The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet outside of Chicago.





ILLINOIS SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Established May 10, 1901.

The establishment of new ward lines by the ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911, having made the terms of the state senatorial apportionment act of 1901 inapplicable or misleading so far as concerns Chicago, the districts lying within or partly within the city are herewith described in accordance with their street boundaries.

- Dist.
1. From Lake Michigan west and south along the Chicago river to 22d street, east to Clark, south to 26th, west to Princeton avenue, south to 32d, east to South Park avenue, south to 33d, east to the lake, northward along lake shore to river. (South side.)
2. From South Racine avenue west on Madison to North Ashland boulevard, north to Washington boulevard, south to Western avenue, south to 12th, west to California avenue, south to 16th, east to Ladin, north to Taylor, east to Loomis, north to Van Buren, east to South Racine avenue, north to Madison. (West side.)
3. From Clark street west on 22d to river, southwest along river to Halsted, south to 34th, east to Union avenue, south to 35th, east to Parnell avenue, south to 39th, east to State, south to 43d, east to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 33d, west to South Park avenue, north to 32d, west to Princeton avenue, north to 26th, east to Clark, north to 22d. (South side.)
4. From State street west on 39th to South Cicero avenue, south to 55th, east to Rock Island tracks, south to 57th place, east to north to 39th. (Southwest side.)
5. From Lake Michigan west on 43d to State, south to 71st, east to Cottage Grove avenue, north to 63d, east to the lake, northwest along lake shore to 43d. (South side.)
6. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark, south to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, along river northwest to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue, west to Kedzie, north to Howard; also all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston. (North side.)
7. Towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield; that part of Niles outside the city of Chicago and outside the city of Evanston; that part of New Trier outside the city of Evanston, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine outside of Chicago, all in Cook county.
8. Lake McHenry and Boone counties.
9. From Halsted street southwest along river to Hoyne avenue, north to 16th, west to California avenue, south and southwest along C. B. & Q. tracks to Clifton Park avenue, west to Central Park avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, southwest to 39th, east to Parnell avenue, north to 35th, west to Union avenue, north to 34th, west to Halsted, north to river. (Southwest side.)
10. Ogles and Winnebago counties.
11. From State street west on 57th place to Rock Island tracks, north to Garfield boulevard (55th street), west to South Cicero avenue, south to 87th, east to Western avenue, south to 107th, east to Halsted, north to 103d, east to Stewart avenue, north to 99th, east to State, north to 57th place. (Southwest side.)
12. Stephenson, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties.
13. From Indiana avenue east on 138th to Illinois and Indiana state line, north to Lake Michigan, northwest along lake shore to 63d, west to Cottage Grove avenue, south to 71st, west to State, south to 99th, west to Stewart avenue, south to 103d, west to Halsted, south to 107th; and all that part of the town of Calumet lying outside the city of Chicago. (South side.)
14. Kane and Kendall counties.
15. From the river west on Maxwell to Johnson, south to 14th, west to Throop, south to 16th, west to Hoyne avenue, south to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal and river to Maxwell. (West side.)
16. Marshall, Putnam, Livingston and Woodford counties.
17. From the river west on Van Buren to Loomis, south to Taylor, west to Ladin, south to 16th, east to Throop, north to 14th, east to Johnson, north to Maxwell, east to river, along river northwest to Van Buren. (West side.)
18. Peoria county.
19. From South Cicero avenue east on 39th to Illinois and Michigan canal, northeast along canal to Central Park avenue, north to 24th, east to Clifton Park avenue, north to C. B. & Q. tracks, northeast along tracks to California avenue, north to 12th, east to Western avenue, north to Washington boulevard, west to Homan avenue, north to Kinzie, west to South Cicero avenue, south to 12th, west to Austin avenue; also the city of Berwyn and the town of Riverside. (West side.)
20. Kankakee, Grundy and Iroquois counties.
21. From Ashland avenue west on Chicago avenue to Park avenue, south to Lake, west to Austin avenue, south to 12th, east to South Kenton avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Homan, south to Washington boulevard, east to Ashland avenue, north to Kinzie, east to Green, north to Milwaukee avenue, northwest to Cornell, west to Holt, north to Augusta, west to Ashland avenue, south to Chicago avenue. (West side.)
22. Vermilion and Edgar counties.
23. From Austin avenue east on Lake to Park avenue, north to Chicago avenue, east to Ashland avenue, north to North avenue, west to Harlem avenue; and village of Oak Park. (West side.)
24. Champaign, Piatt and Moultrie counties.
25. From Western avenue west on Devon avenue, Fulton and Hamilton to city limits, south on Winter to Everill avenue, east to 73d avenue, south to Bryn Mawr avenue, east to North Maynard avenue, south to Irving Park boulevard, west to Harlem avenue, south to North avenue, east to Robey, north to Fullerton avenue, east to river, northwest along river to Belmont avenue, east to Western avenue, north to Devon avenue. (Northwest side.)
26. Ford and McLean counties.
27. From the river west on Fullerton avenue to Robey, south to North avenue, east to Ashland avenue, south to Augusta, east to Holt, south to Cornell, east to Milwaukee avenue, south-east to Green, south to Kinzie, west to Ashland avenue, south to Madison, east to South Racine avenue, south to Van Buren, east to river and northwest along river to Fullerton avenue. (West side.)
28. Logan, DeWitt and Macon counties.
29. From Lake Michigan west on Schiller to State, south to Goethe, west to Sedgwick, north to Sigel, west to Cleveland avenue, south to Clybourn avenue, northwest to Larrabee, south to Division, west to Halsted, south to river, thence along river southeast and east to Lake Michigan, north along lake shore to Schiller. (North side.)
30. Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler counties.
31. From Lake Michigan west on Devon avenue to Clark street, south and southeast to Irving Park boulevard, east to Racine avenue, south to Fullerton avenue, east to Halsted, south to North avenue, west to river, southeast along river to Halsted, north to Division, east to Larrabee, north to Clybourn avenue, southeast to Cleveland avenue, north to Sigel, east to

- Sedgwick, south to Goethe, east to State, north to Schiller, east to Lake Michigan, north and northwest along lake shore to Devon avenue. (North side.)
32. McDonough, Hancock and Warren counties.
 33. Rock Island, Mercer and Henderson counties.
 34. Douglas, Coles and Clark counties.
 35. Whiteside, Lee and DeKalb counties.
 36. Scott, Calhoun, Pike and Adams counties.
 37. Henry, Bureau and Stark counties.
 38. Greene, Montgomery, Jersey and Macoupin counties.
 39. LaSalle county.
 40. Christian, Shelby, Fayette and Cumberland counties.
 41. DuPage and Will counties.

42. Clinton, Marion, Clay and Effingham counties.
 43. Knox and Fulton counties.
 44. Washington, Randolph, Perry, Monroe and Jackson counties.
 45. Morgan and Sangamon counties.
 46. Jefferson, Wayne, Richland and Jasper counties.
 47. Madison and Bond counties.
 48. Hardin, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence and Crawford counties.
 49. St. Clair county.
 50. Franklin, Williamson, Union, Alexander and Pulaski counties.
 51. Hamilton, Saline, Pope, Johnson and Massac counties.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

Land area in acres July 1, 1915; population estimated by United States census bureau for July 1, 1916; only places having a population of 8,000 or more in 1910 included.

	Acres.	Population.
Alton city.....	3,929.6	22,374
Aurora city.....	4,245.0	34,294
Belleville city.....	3,018.1	21,149
Bloomington city.....	2,974.6	27,258
Blue Island village.....	1,341.0	9,254
Calro city.....	1,440.0	15,794
Canton city.....	1,902.8	13,262
Centralia city.....	1,007.0	11,538
Champaign city.....	2,320.0	14,508
Chicago city.....	121,502.6	2,497,722
Chicago Heights city.....	1,480.0	21,693
Cicero town.....	3,677.0	19,974
Danville city.....	6,000.0	32,261
Decatur city.....	4,281.4	39,631
De Kalb city.....	800.0	9,482
East St. Louis city.....	7,828.0	74,708
Elgin city.....	4,381.1	23,203
Evanston city.....	4,464.1	23,012
Freeport city.....	2,543.0	19,568
Galesburg city.....	5,760.0	24,276
Granite city.....	2,540.0	15,142

	Acres.	Population.
Jacksonville city.....	3,500.0	15,481
Joliet city.....	2,430.0	38,010
Kankakee city.....	2,157.0	14,230
Kewanee city.....	1,970.0	13,561
LaSalle city.....	1,250.0	12,221
Lincoln city.....	2,689.1	11,838
Mattoon city.....	2,750.0	12,582
Maywood village.....	1,524.9	10,529
Moline city.....	3,546.0	27,457
Monmouth city.....	1,440.0	10,177
Mount Vernon city.....	1,780.0	9,760
Oak Park village.....	2,880.0	26,554
Ottawa city.....	2,353.0	*9,535
Pekin city.....	4,314.2	10,823
Peoria city.....	6,020.0	71,458
Quincy city.....	3,799.6	36,798
Rock Island city.....	3,904.0	28,926
Rockford city.....	5,967.0	55,185
Springfield city.....	5,629.0	61,120
Streator city.....	2,076.0	14,304
Urbana city.....	1,280.0	9,889
Waukegan city.....	3,360.0	20,244

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900; no estimate made.

POPULATION IN 1910.

Color, nativity, sex and other details as to inhabitants of places having a population of 25,000 or more, excepting Chicago, which is treated separately.

AURORA.	
Population.....	29,807
White.....	29,511
Negro.....	293
Chinese.....	2
Japanese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	12,232
Foreign or mixed par.....	10,577
Foreign-born white.....	6,702
Male population.....	15,113
Female population.....	14,689
Males of voting age.....	9,711
Naturalized.....	1,795
First papers.....	171
Alien.....	1,350
Illiterate.....	494
Attending school.....	4,517
Dwellings.....	6,235
Families.....	6,384
BLOOMINGTON.	
Population.....	25,768
White.....	24,953
Negro.....	809
Indian.....	1
Chinese.....	5
Native white—Native par.....	14,642
Foreign or mixed par.....	6,904
Foreign-born white.....	3,407
Male population.....	12,321
Female population.....	13,447
Males of voting age.....	8,009
Naturalized.....	1,152
First papers.....	53
Alien.....	137
Illiterate.....	260
Attending school.....	4,269
Dwellings.....	6,082
Families.....	6,455

DANVILLE.	
Population.....	27,871
White.....	26,393
Negro.....	1,465
Indian.....	1
Chinese.....	12
Native white—Native par.....	19,951
Foreign or mixed par.....	4,874
Foreign-born white.....	1,998
Male population.....	13,721
Female population.....	14,150
Males of voting age.....	8,534
Naturalized.....	727
First papers.....	46
Alien.....	60
Illiterate.....	544
Attending school.....	4,983
Dwellings.....	6,793
Families.....	7,167
DECATUR.	
Population.....	31,140
White.....	30,354
Negro.....	776
Chinese.....	7
Japanese.....	3
Native white—Native par.....	22,566
Foreign or mixed par.....	5,366
Foreign-born white.....	2,422
Male population.....	15,443
Female population.....	15,697
Males of voting age.....	9,703
Naturalized.....	694
First papers.....	53
Alien.....	270
Illiterate.....	350
Attending school.....	5,199
Dwellings.....	7,131
Families.....	7,583
EAST ST. LOUIS.	
Population.....	58,547
White.....	52,446
Negro.....	5,882
Chinese.....	19

Native white—Native par.....	30,447
Foreign or mixed par.....	12,799
Foreign-born white.....	9,400
Male population.....	32,363
Female population.....	26,184
Males of voting age.....	21,005
Naturalized.....	1,613
First papers.....	374
Alien.....	2,701
Illiterate.....	2,614
Attending school.....	5,519
Dwellings.....	11,628
Families.....	12,388
ELGIN.	
Population.....	25,976
White.....	25,794
Negro.....	171
Chinese.....	10
Japanese.....	1
Native white—Native par.....	10,346
Foreign or mixed par.....	9,787
Foreign-born white.....	5,661
Male population.....	12,290
Female population.....	13,686
Males of voting age.....	7,910
Naturalized.....	1,608
First papers.....	127
Alien.....	280
Illiterate.....	616
Attending school.....	4,274
Dwellings.....	5,333
Families.....	6,024
JOLIET.	
Population.....	34,670
White.....	34,161
Negro.....	497
Chinese.....	12
Native white—Native par.....	9,753
Foreign or mixed par.....	13,967
Foreign-born white.....	10,441
Male population.....	18,415
Female population.....	16,252
Males of voting age.....	11,477
Naturalized.....	2,483

First papers.....	284
Alien	2,671
Illiterate	1,619
Attending school.....	5,363
Dwellings	6,005
Families	7,199
PEORIA.	
Population	66,950
White	65,361
Negro	1,569
Indian	1
Chinese	17
Japanese	1
Native white-Native par.....	36,615
Foreign or mixed par.....	19,936
Foreign-born white.....	8,810
Male population.....	34,362
Female population.....	32,586
Males of voting age.....	23,054
Naturalized	2,598
First papers.....	191
Alien	1,020
Illiterate	724
Attending school.....	10,124
Dwellings	14,111
Families	15,225
QUINCY.	
Population	36,587

White	34,978
Negro	1,596
Chinese	12
Japanese	1
Native white-Native par.....	19,103
Foreign or mixed par.....	12,234
Foreign-born white.....	3,641
Male population.....	17,879
Female population.....	18,708
Males of voting age.....	11,388
Naturalized	1,342
First papers.....	21
Alien	552
Illiterate	573
Attending school.....	5,729
Dwellings	7,685
Families	8,792
ROCKFORD.	
Population	45,401
White	45,196
Negro	197
Chinese	7
Japanese	1
Native white-Native par.....	15,395
Foreign or mixed par.....	13,923
Foreign-born white.....	23,302
Male population.....	22,099

Males of voting age.....	15,014
Naturalized	4,094
First papers.....	625
Alien	1,822
Illiterate	1,761
Attending school.....	7,020
Dwellings	8,802
Families	10,437
SPRINGFIELD.	
Population	51,678
White	48,699
Negro	2,961
Indian	7
Chinese	1
Native white-Native par.....	27,944
Foreign or mixed par.....	13,855
Foreign-born white.....	6,900
Male population.....	25,488
Female population.....	26,190
Males of voting age.....	16,090
Naturalized	1,940
First papers.....	242
Alien	454
Illiterate	1,981
Attending school.....	8,064
Dwellings	11,214
Families	11,905

NOTE—In the above tables those classed as illiterate are persons 10 years of age or over, 16 to 20 years inclusive.

CHICAGO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

[From reports of health department.]

Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths. 1,000 of population.	Year.	Popu- lation.	Deaths. 1,000 of population.
1844.....	10,170	336	1888.....	802,651	15,772
1845.....	12,088	344	1889.....	935,000	16,946
1846.....	14,169	394	1890.....	1,099,850	21,856
1847.....	16,859	572	1891.....	1,148,795	27,754
1848.....	20,023	638	1892.....	1,199,730	26,219
1849.....	23,047	1,701	1893.....	1,253,022	27,083
1850.....	29,963	1,467	1894.....	1,308,682	23,892
1851.....	34,000	927	1895.....	1,366,818	24,219
1852.....	38,734	1,809	1896.....	1,427,527	23,257
1853.....	59,130	1,325	1897.....	1,490,937	21,809
1854.....	65,872	4,217	1898.....	1,557,164	22,793
1855.....	80,023	2,181	1899.....	1,626,333	25,503
1856.....	84,113	2,036	1900.....	1,698,575	24,941
1857.....	87,600	2,414	1901.....	1,751,968	24,406
1858.....	90,000	2,255	1902.....	1,801,255	26,455
1859.....	93,000	2,008	1903.....	1,850,542	28,914
1860.....	109,206	2,264	1904.....	1,899,823	26,311
1861.....	120,000	2,279	1905.....	1,949,116	27,212
1862.....	138,186	2,835	1906.....	1,998,403	29,048
1863.....	150,000	3,875	1907.....	2,047,690	32,198
1864.....	169,393	4,448	1908.....	2,096,977	30,388
1865.....	178,492	4,029	1909.....	2,146,264	31,296
1866.....	200,418	6,524	1910.....	2,195,551	33,241
1867.....	225,000	4,773	1911.....	2,244,835	32,672
1868.....	252,054	5,984	1912.....	2,294,120	32,998
1869.....	280,000	6,488	1913.....	2,344,018	35,298
1870.....	306,605	7,323	1914.....	2,393,325	33,952
1871.....	324,270	6,976	1915.....	2,447,845	34,894
1872.....	367,396	10,156	1916.....	2,497,722	36,304
1873.....	380,000	9,557	Total. The population is for midyear.		
1874.....	395,408	8,025			
1875.....	400,500	7,899			
1876.....	407,661	8,573			
1877.....	430,000	8,026			
1878.....	436,731	7,422			
1879.....	491,516	8,614			
1880.....	503,185	10,462			
1881.....	540,000	14,101			
1882.....	560,693	13,234			
1883.....	580,000	11,555			
1884.....	629,985	12,471			
1885.....	665,000	12,474			
1886.....	703,715	13,699			
1887.....	760,000	15,409			

60 to 70 years.....	4,101
70 to 80 years.....	3,045
Over 80 years.....	1,535

BY IMPORTANT CAUSES.

Typhoid fever.....	128
Malaria.....	131
Scarlet fever.....	168
Whooping cough.....	111
Diphtheria and croup.....	787
Influenza.....	404
Dysentery.....	22
Other epidemic diseases.....	5
Rabies.....	0
Pellagra.....	6
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	3,227
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	507
Cancer.....	2,267
Diabetes.....	481
Meningitis, simple.....	124
Cerebrospinal fever.....	53
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....	49
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1,417
Convulsions (infants).....	10
Heart diseases, organic.....	4,248
Bronchitis, acute.....	198
Bronchitis, chronic.....	127
Pneumonia (all forms).....	3,863
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	3,855
Over 2 years.....	3,429
Over 2 years.....	426
Appendicitis and typhilitis.....	425
Cirrhosis of liver.....	413
Nephritis, acute.....	75
Nephritis, chronic.....	1,994
Puerperal septicemia.....	99
Congenital defects and mal- formations.....	2,270
Suicide.....	533
Accidental violence.....	1,951
Homicide.....	283
Stroke and heat exhaus- tion.....	535
Other violence.....	63
Other causes of death.....	5,443
Unknown causes.....	214

STATISTICS FOR 1916.

DEATHS BY AGES.

Under 1 year.....	6,907
1 to 2 years.....	1,518
2 to 5 years.....	1,363
5 to 10 years.....	853
10 to 20 years.....	1,222
20 to 30 years.....	3,043
30 to 40 years.....	3,737
40 to 50 years.....	4,218
50 to 60 years.....	4,762

GARNISHMENT LAW OF ILLINOIS.

Section 14 of the act of 1872 as amended in 1897 and 1901 declares: "The wages for services of a wage earner who is the head of a family and residing with the same, to the amount of fifteen (\$15) dollars per week, shall be exempt from garnishment. All above the sum of fifteen (\$15)

dollars per week shall be liable to garnishment."

Employers are obliged to pay wages amounting to \$15 or less, notwithstanding the service of a writ of garnishment, providing the person to whom wages are due makes affidavit that he is the head of a family and is living with the same.

POPULAR VOTE OF ILLINOIS (1880-1916).

Year.	Office.	Prog.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Total.
1880	President	318,037	277,321	440	26,338	.....	622,306	
1882	Treasurer	250,722	244,585	11,130	15,511	.....	521,948	
1884	President	337,469	312,351	12,074	10,776	.....	672,670	
1886	Treasurer	276,680	240,664	19,766	34,821	.....	572,986	
1888	President	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,134	.....	747,653	
1890	Treasurer	321,991	331,929	22,236	.....	.....	677,133	
1892	President	359,238	426,281	25,371	22,207	.....	873,647	
1894	Treasurer	455,788	321,551	19,460	60,067	.....	858,551	
1896	President	607,130	464,523	9,796	1,090	1,147	1,090,766	
1898	Treasurer	448,940	405,490	11,753	7,886	4,517	878,777	
1900	President	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	11,060	1,131,897	
1902	Treasurer	450,695	360,925	18,434	1,521	28,399	851,975	
1904	President	632,645	327,606	34,770	6,725	73,923	1,076,499	
1906	Treasurer	417,544	271,984	89,293	.....	45,862	824,583	
1908	President	629,932	450,810	23,364	633	34,711	1,155,254	
1910	Treasurer	436,484	376,046	20,013	.....	49,687	882,230	
1912	President	386,478	253,593	405,043	15,710	85,344	1,146,173	
1914	Treasurer	35,427	413,936	274,545	7,469	48,549	841,335	
1916	President	.....	1,152,549	950,229	26,074	63,882	2,192,734	

NOTE.—In the above table the total vote in back party and in 1888 for the labor party, cludes the scattering vote for minor party. The socialist vote as given includes that of the candidates. The vote in the people's party social labor and social democratic parties. column prior to 1890 is that cast for the green-

VOTE FOR ILLINOIS GOVERNORS, 1880-1916.

1880.	Shelby M. Cullom, Rep.	314,565
1882.	Lyman Trumbull, Dem.	277,532
1884.	A. J. Streeter, Greenback	28,898
1886.	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	334,234
1888.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr., D.	319,635
1890.	Jesse Harper, Peo.	8,605
1892.	James B. Hobbs, Pro.	10,905

1894.	Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	367,860
1896.	John M. Palmer, Dem.	355,313
1898.	David H. Harts, Pro.	18,874
1900.	Willis W. Jones, U. L.	6,394

1902.	John P. Altgeld, Dem.	425,558
1904.	Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	402,686
1906.	Robert R. Link, Pro.	24,808
1908.	Nathan Barnett, Peo.	20,108

1910.	John R. Tanner, Rep.	587,637
1912.	John P. Altgeld, Dem.	474,256
1914.	George W. Gere, Pro.	14,559
1916.	Wm. S. Forman, Gold D.	3,102
1918.	O. A. Baustlin, Soc. Lab.	985
1920.	J. W. Higgs, Nat.	728

1900.	Richard Yates, Rep.	580,199
1902.	Samuel Alschuler, Dem.	618,966
1904.	V. V. Barnes, Pro.	15,643
1906.	Herman C. Perry, Soc. D.	8,611
1908.	L. P. Hoffman, Soc. Lab.	1,313
1910.	A. C. Van Tine, Peo.	1,106
1912.	L. G. Spencer, U. R.	550
1914.	John Cordingly, U. C.	334

1916.	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	634,029
1918.	Lawrence B. Stringer, D.	334,580
1920.	John Collins, Soc.	59,062
1922.	Robert H. Eaton, Pro.	35,440
1924.	Philip Veal, Soc. Lab.	4,379
1926.	James Hogan, Peo.	4,364
1928.	A. G. Specht, Continental	780

1908.	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	550,076
1910.	Adlai E. Stevenson, D.	526,912
1912.	Daniel R. Sheen, Pro.	33,922
1914.	James H. Brower, Soc.	31,293
1916.	Gustav A. Jennings, Soc. L.	1,526
1918.	George W. McCaskrin, Ind.	10,883

1920.	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	442,120
1922.	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	318,469
1924.	Edward R. Worrell, Pro.	15,231

1880.	John C. Kennedy, Soc.	78,679
1882.	John M. Francis, Soc. Lab.	3,980
1884.	Frank H. Funk, Pro.	303,401

1886.	Frank O. Lowden, Rep.	696,535
1888.	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	556,554
1890.	Seymour Stedman, Soc.	52,316
1892.	John F. Francis, Soc. Lab.	1,739
1894.	John R. Golden, Pro.	15,309

VOTE FOR STATE TREASURERS, 1880-1916.

1880.	Minor candidates omitted.	
1882.	Edward Rutz, Rep.	317,872
1884.	Thos. Buttrworth, Dem.	276,670
1886.	J. W. Evans, Greenback	26,658

1888.	John C. Smith, Rep.	250,722
1890.	Alfred Orendorff, Dem.	244,585
1892.	Daniel McLaughlin, Gbk.	15,511
1894.	John G. Irwin, Pro.	11,130

1896.	Jacob Gross, Rep.	338,171
1898.	Alfred Orendorff, Dem.	313,400
1900.	B. W. Goodhue, Peo.	10,451
1902.	Uriah Copp, Pro.	11,119

1886.	John R. Tanner, Rep.	276,680
1888.	Henry F. J. Ricker, Dem.	240,864
1890.	H. W. Austin, Pro.	19,766
1892.	John Budlong, Un. Lab.	34,701

1888.	Charles Becker, Rep.	369,881
1890.	Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., D.	348,834
1892.	John W. Hart, Pro.	21,174
1894.	Nathan Barnett, Un. Lab.	7,491

1890.	Edwin S. Wilson, Dem.	331,837
1892.	Franz Amberg, Rep.	321,990
1894.	R. R. Link, Pro.	22,306

1892.	Rufus N. Ramsay, Dem.	425,855
1894.	Henry L. Hertz, Rep.	396,318
1896.	Thos. S. Marshall, Pro.	26,426
1898.	John W. McElroy, Peo.	21,579

1894.	Henry Wulff, Rep.	455,886
1896.	B. J. Claggett, Dem.	322,459
1898.	John Randolph, Peo.	59,793
1900.	H. J. Puterbaugh, Pro.	19,487

1896.	Henry L. Hertz, Rep.	589,816
1898.	Edw. C. Pace, Dem.-Peo.	473,043
1900.	E. K. Hayes, Pro.	11,844
1902.	Edward Ridgeley, Gold D.	8,411

1898.	Floyd K. Whittemore, Rep.	448,940
1900.	Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.	405,490
1902.	John W. Hoes, Pop.	7,893
1904.	Wm. H. Beiss, Pro.	11,792

1900.	Moses O. Williamson, Rep.	552,002
1902.	Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.	508,720
1904.	Henry C. Tunison, Pro.	16,613
1906.	Jacob Winnen, Soc. Dem.	8,881

1902.	Fred A. Busse, Rep.	450,685
1904.	George Duddleston, Dem.	360,925
1906.	Chas. H. Tiesburg, Pro.	18,434
1908.	A. W. Nelson, Soc.	20,167
1910.	Gottlieb Renner, Soc. Lab.	8,235

1904.	Len Small, Rep.	610,390
1906.	Chas. B. Thomas, Dem.	552,232
1908.	J. Ross Hanna, Pro.	5,664
1910.	E. S. Tebbetts, Soc.	62,848

1906.	John F. Smulski, Rep.	417,544
1908.	Nicholas L. Plotrowski, D.	271,984
1910.	William P. Allin, Pro.	89,292
1912.	Wilson E. McDermut, Soc.	42,005

1908.	Andrew Russel, Rep.	619,699
1910.	John B. Mount, Dem.	449,978
1912.	Albert S. Spalding, Pro.	31,037
1914.	William Bross Lloyd, Soc.	33,707

1910.	Edward E. Mitchell, Rep.	436,484
1912.	Alpheus K. Hartley, Dem.	376,046
1914.	Lorenzo J. Kendall, Pro.	20,013
1916.	O. T. Fraenkel, Soc.	49,687

1912.	William Ryan, Jr., Dem.	402,292
1914.	Philip Decker, Rep.	321,577
1916.	Philip Decker, Pro.	310,285
1918.	L. F. Haemer, Soc.	84,031
1920.	Frank B. Vannum, Pro.	15,385

1914.	Andrew Russel, Rep.	418,336
1916.	W. C. Clifford, Dem.	274,554
1918.	Louis G. Favey, Pro.	95,427
1920.	William Acker, Soc.	43,154
1922.	Gustaf Larson, Soc. Lab.	2,395
1924.	L. A. Chamberlain, Pro.	7,469

1916.	Len Small, Rep.	678,040
1918.	Arthur W. Charles, Dem.	566,919
1920.	Bert W. Newton, Soc.	50,324
1922.	Jonathan Seaman, Pro.	9,386
1924.	Ignatz Friedman, Soc.-Lab.	1,767

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1884 TO 1916 IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

1884.		Chicago.	Cook Co.	1904.		Chicago.	Cook Co.
James G. Blaine, Rep.		51,420	69,251	Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.		208,689	229,878
Grover Cleveland, Dem.		48,530	60,609	Alton O. Parker, Dem.		98,765	103,762
B. F. Butler, Greenback.		540	810	Silas O. Swallow, Pro.		4,652	5,290
John P. St. John, Pro.		484	997	Eugene V. Debs, Soc.		45,928	47,743
1888.				C. H. Corrigan, Soc. Lab.		2,556	2,660
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.		60,102	85,307	Thomas E. Watson, Peo.		3,155	3,223
Grover Cleveland, Dem.		63,706	84,491	Austin Holcomb, Cont.		288	219
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.		1,308	2,577	1908.			
Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor.		255	303	William H. Taft, Rep.		205,830	230,400
R. H. Cowdrey, United Labor.		126	149	William J. Bryan, Dem.		143,544	152,990
1892.				Eugene Chafin, Pro.		4,982	5,965
Grover Cleveland, Dem.		136,474	144,604	Eugene V. Debs, Soc.		17,712	18,842
Benjamin Harrison, Rep.		100,849	111,254	Thomas L. Hisgen, Ind.		5,633	5,994
James B. Weaver, Peo.		1,506	1,614	Daniel B. Turney, U. Chr.		169	178
John Bidwell, Pro.		3,029	3,858	August Gillhaus, Soc. Lab.		616	649
1896.				Thomas E. Watson, Peo.		49	73
William McKinley, Rep.		200,747	221,823	1912.			
William J. Bryan, Dem.		144,736	151,910	Theodore Roosevelt, Prog.		144,292	166,061
Joshua Levering, Pro.		1,849	2,149	Woodrow Wilson, Dem.		120,209	130,702
Charles E. Bentley, Nat.		141	163	William H. Taft, Rep.		67,869	74,851
Charles H. Matchett, Soc. Lab.		712	727	Eugene V. Debs, Soc.		49,959	52,659
John M. Palmer, Gold Dem.		2,300	2,600	Eugene Chafin, Pro.		2,403	2,737
1900.				Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.		2,171	2,300
William McKinley, Rep.		184,786	203,760	1916.			
William J. Bryan, Dem.		177,165	186,193	Charles E. Hughes, Rep.		377,201	435,695
John G. Woolley, Pro.		2,977	3,490	Woodrow Wilson, Dem.		351,175	379,438
Wharton Barker, Peo.		185	211	Allan L. Benson, Soc.		28,727	32,471
Eugene V. Debs, Soc. Dem.		6,653	6,752	J. Frank Hanly, Pro.		1,597	2,809
Joseph P. Malloney, Soc. Lab.		410	434	Arthur E. Reimer, Soc. Lab.		907	1,050
Seth W. Ellis, Union Reform.		145	160				
J. F. R. Leonard, United Chr.		130	134				

COOK COUNTY VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND STATE'S ATTORNEY (1900-1916).

1900—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		Seymour Stedman, Soc....	39,736	O. F. Sorber, Pro.....	5,038
Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	205,709	Henry Sale, Soc. Lab....	2,547	Wm. Van Bodegraven, Soc.	27,538
Julius Goldzier, Dem.	179,698	L. A. Shaw, Peo.....	1,468	1912—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
Walter Hawk, Pro.	5,236	1906—FOR SHERIFF.		Maclay Hoyne, Dem.....	122,419
C. H. Becker, Peo.	153	Christopher Strassheim, R.	131,608	Lewis Rinaker, Rep.	113,181
Thos. J. Morgan, Soc. Dem.	6,227	Harry R. Gibbons, Dem.	93,836	Wm. A. Cunnea, Soc.	107,647
1902—FOR SHERIFF.		S. A. Wilson, Pro.....	3,745	Geo. I. Haight, Prog.	93,495
Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.	141,822	James P. Larson, Soc.	26,055	John H. Hill, Pro.	2,896
Thomas D. Healy, Rep.	135,036	Jas. J. Gray, Ind. League	49,296	1914—FOR SHERIFF.	
Joseph P. Tracy, Pro.	4,849	John Fitzpatrick, Prog. Al.	1,400	Frederick S. Oliver, Prog.	50,117
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab.	5,973	1908—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		John E. Traeger, Dem.	166,335
James P. Larson, Soc.	13,134	John E. W. Wayman, Rep.	197,805	Geo. K. Schmidt, Rep.	112,502
Thos. Donegan, Single Tax.	903	Jacob J. Kern, Dem.	146,133	B. McMahon, Soc.	23,319
1904—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.		William Street, Pro.	45,528	G. W. Hoover, Pro.	1,229
John J. Healy, Rep.	206,487	Seymour Stedman, Soc.	17,471	1916—FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.	
George A. Trade, Dem.	132,811	Charles H. Mitchell, Ind.	9,279	Maclay Hoyne, Dem.	236,384
M. C. Harper, Pro.	5,630	1910—FOR SHERIFF.		Harry B. Miller, Rep.	191,456
		Michael Zimmer, Dem.	165,445	William A. Cunnea, Soc.	102,579
		Frank A. Vogler, Rep.	145,598		

SOCIETIES OF ARTISTS AND ART CLUBS.

Art Students' League—Art institute; president, Bernard Armstrong; secretary, Charles Dawson.	Higgins, 59 East Van Buren street; meets in Art institute.
Artists' Guild—602, 408 South Michigan avenue; president, Frank A. Werner; secretary, Edward M. Ericson.	Municipal Art League of Chicago—President, Everett L. Millard; secretary, Mrs. William F. Young.
Arts Club of Chicago—408 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Robert G. McGann; secretary, Edward M. Ericson.	Palette and Chisel Club—President, Walter Ufer; secretary, Ralph D. Power.
SOCIETIES OF PIONEERS.	
Chicago Public School Art Society—President, Mrs. John H. Buckingham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alfred M. Walter, 2729 Prairie avenue.	Old Time Printers' Association—President, Peter M. Balken; secretary-treasurer, William Mill, 1346 North Hoyne avenue.
Chicago Ceramic Art Association—Art institute; president, Mrs. Anna T. Brown; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. B. Emmons.	Old Time Printing Pressmen's Association—President, Frank Dermody; secretary, Daniel Deegan.
Chicago Society of Artists (organized 1902)—President, Charles F. Browne; secretary, Victor	Western Association of California Pioneers—Secretary, George W. Hotchkiss, 1301, 431 South Dearborn street.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street.

President—Joseph P. Griffin.	Theodore C. Cunningham, Louis C. Brosseau, Wilson H. Perrine. Terms expire in 1920: Winfield S. Day, James J. Fones, William E. Hudson, William H. Martin, Herbert J. Blum.
First Vice-President—John R. Mauff.	A gallery is set apart for the use of visitors, but admission is by card only. The trading hours are 9:30 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., except on Saturday, when the closing hour is 12 o'clock noon.
Secretary—J. C. F. Merrill.	
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.	
Directors—Terms expire in 1918: R. W. McKinnon, Adolph Kempner, Charles G. King, John Tredwell, Harry E. Newell. Terms expire in 1919: Charles P. Randall, George E. Marcy,	

ILLINOIS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Elected April 11, 1916.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters—Chicago.

Chairman—Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.

Secretary—Edward E. Miller, East St. Louis.

Dist.

1. Adolph Marks, 115 S. State-st., Chicago.
2. Abel Davis, 5125 Ellis-av., Chicago.
3. Harry A. Lewis, 6629 Harvard-av., Chicago.
4. Thomas J. Finucane, 2912 Loomis-st., Chicago.
5. Max Levitan, 1103 Ashland-bd., Chicago.
6. Lee S. Rapp, 29 S. Oakley-bd., Chicago.
7. Emil J. Wenzlaff, 711 N. Trumbull-av., Chicago.
8. Lee A. Dunne, 1525 Wicker Park-av., Chicago.
9. Medill McCormick, 909 Lake Shore-dr., Chicago.
10. George W. Paulin, Evanston.
11. James E. Harley, Aurora.
12. Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.
13. James P. Overholser, Sterling.
14. W. A. Rosenfeld, Rock Island.
15. Charles H. Williamson, Quincy.
16. G. DeF. Kinne, Peoria.
17. Frank L. Smith, Dwight.
18. Charles P. Hitch, Paris.
19. Henry P. Harris, Monticello.
20. Ray N. Anderson, Pittsfield.
21. James E. McClure, Carlinville.
22. Thomas Williamson, Edwardsville.
23. George A. Brown, Brownstown.
24. P. T. Chapman, Vienna.
25. Henry H. Kohn, Anna.

DEMOCRATIC.

Headquarters—Sherman house, Chicago.

Chairman—Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.

Secretary—Isaac B. Craig, Mattoon.

Treasurer—Ernest Hoover, Taylorville.

Dist.

1. John J. Coughlin, 2032 Indiana-av., Chicago.
2. Martin J. Moran, 6731 Evans-av., Chicago.
3. Terence F. Moran, 5634 S. Ada-st., Chicago.
4. Michael J. Donkin, 2451 S. California-av., Chicago.
5. Barth P. Collins, 926 W. 19th-st., Chicago.
6. Stephen D. Griffin, 2935 W. Adams-st., Chicago.
7. James Furlong, 3126 Washington-bd., Chicago.
8. Edward B. Lynch, 310 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.
9. Edmund L. Mulcahy, 160 E. Ontario-st., Chicago.
10. Thomas J. Dawson, 945 Argyle-av., Chicago.
11. Thomas F. Donovan, 111 S. Center-st., Joliet.
12. Wm. F. McNamara, LaSalle.
13. Douglas Pattison, 223 West-st., Freeport.
14. John W. Williams, Carthage.
15. Hiram N. Wheeler, 2919 Broadway, Quincy.
16. James M. Daugherty, Chillicothe.
17. Martin A. Brennan, 907 N. Center-st., Bloomington.
18. William Ryan, Jr., Danville.
19. Isaac B. Craig, 1109 S. Charleston-av., Mattoon.
20. James McNabb, Carrollton.
21. W. M. Clark, Palmer.
22. Jerry J. Kane, 616 N. 7th-st., East St. Louis.
23. William Johnston, Carlyle.
24. Arthur W. Charles, Carmi.
25. Ed. M. Spiller, Marion.

PROHIBITION.

Headquarters—Springfield.

Chairman—Robert H. Patton, Springfield.

Secretary—George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.

Dist.

1. Leo F. Jeanmene, 608 S. Dearborn-st., Chicago.
2. Oliver W. Stewart, Indianapolis, Ind.
3. Charles G. Kindred, 6421 Stewart-av., Chicago.
4. William Berg, 2445 S. St. Louis-av., Chicago.
5. Amos H. Legman, 639 W. 18th-st., Chicago.
6. Mrs. O. W. Dean, 727 Oakley-bd., Chicago.
7. Mrs. Maude Mahler, Franklin Park.
8. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 W. Erie-st., Chicago.
9. J. M. Hestenes, 1502 Hudson-av., Chicago.
10. Charles R. Jones, Evanston.
11. Alonzo E. Wilson, 106 N. LaSalle-st., Chicago.
12. F. K. Hook, Grand Ridge.

Dist.

13. F. D. Lahman, Franklin Grove.
14. J. J. Milne, Monmouth.
15. H. O. Munson, Rushville.
16. L. J. Kendall, LaMoille.
17. Marion Gallup, Pontiac.
18. George W. Woolsey, Bloomington.
19. John L. Watson, Sullivan.
20. Irvin C. Woodrum, Tullula.
21. Robert H. Patton, Springfield.
22. Rev. E. G. Burritt, Greenville.
23. John H. Shup, Newton.
24. Van DeSullins, Metropolis.
25. H. A. Dubois, Cobden.

AT LARGE.

Mrs. Blonville Tovey, Galesburg.

Mrs. Mary A. Wittmore, Peoria.

Mrs. Florence S. Hyde, Chicago.

Miss Clara Hamm, El Paso.

SOCIALIST.

Headquarters—803 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

Secretary-Treasurer—John C. Kennedy, room 312, 803 W. Madison-st.

Executive Committee—Robert H. Howe, 820 Oakwood-bd., Chicago; Jos. L. Naylor, 3225 Eastwood-av., Chicago; Clarence C. Brooks, 614 Nachusa-av., Dixon; John F. Demlow, 48 Bismarck-st., Danville; Stephen L. Wood, 903 N. Church-st., Decatur.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEEMEN.

Dist.

1. Robert H. Howe, 820 Oakwood-bd., Chicago.
2. John M. Feigh, 817 E. 43d-st., Chicago.
3. C. M. Maxon, 6637 Normal-av., Chicago.
4. Louis Cejka, 2420 S. Albany-av., Chicago.
5. Charles Toepper, 2637 W. 20th-st., Chicago.
6. A. L. Lelsemer, 424 S. Oakley-av., Chicago.
7. Jos. L. Naylor, 3225 Eastwood-av., Chicago.
8. E. A. Bloss, 827 N. Hermitage-av., Chicago.
9. Charles Kissling, 216 Florimond-st., Chicago.
10. Carl F. Pardeck, 1617 Clybourn-av., Chicago.
11. F. L. Raymond, 9 N. Chestnut-st., Aurora.
12. Frank H. Hall, 1706 6th-st., Rockford.
13. Clarence C. Brooks, 614 Nachusa-av., Dixon.
14. Edgar Owens, R. R. No. 1, Rock Island.
15. R. S. Snider, 107 S. Austin-av., Abingdon.
16. Louis Bierman, Peoria.
17. Charles T. Robinson, 527 2d-st., Lincoln.
18. John F. Demlow, 48 Bismarck-st., Danville.
19. Stephen L. Wood, 903 N. Church-st., Decatur.
20. Gustav Hiller, Staunton.
21. T. H. Whitehead, 292 Jefferson-av., Alton.
22. Jesse Goodwin, 220 S. 21st-st., Herrin.

COOK COUNTY COMMITTEES.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—805 Otis building.

Chairman—Homer K. Galpin.

Vice-Chairman—Martin B. Madden.

Treasurer—LeRoy Miller.

Secretary—William H. Weber.

Assistant Secretary—George Walker.

Ward.

1. Francis P. Brady, 119 E. 20th-st.
2. Martin B. Madden, 701 Tacoma building.
3. Robert R. Levy, 4639 Prairie-av.
4. George J. Feser, 3232 Princeton-av.
5. Edward R. Litzinger, 1119 Conway building.
6. Roy O. West, 1340 First National Bank bldg.
7. Isaac N. Powell, 39 S. LaSalle-st.
8. Walter E. Schmidt, 7315 South Shore-av.
9. Edward E. Ernstman, 11300 Forrestville-av.
10. Thomas Curran, 2023 S. Racine-av.
11. Charles V. Barrett, 140 N. Dearborn-st.
12. A. W. Miller, 3135 Carlisle-pl.
13. David W. Clark, 3125 Warren-av.
14. A. N. Todd, 514 N. Hamlin-av.
15. Niels Juul, 1127 N. Sacramento-av.
16. Joseph P. Kinsella, Humboldt park refectory.
17. Lewis D. Sitts, 1471 Grand-av.
18. Homer K. Galpin, 1248 Otis building.
19. Christopher Mamer, 720 Reaper block.

Ward.

20. Morris Eller, 1301 S. Peoria-st.
21. Oscar Hebel, 1342 N. Dearborn-st.
22. Charles G. Kempf, 913 Concord-pl.
23. Edward J. Brundage, 110 S. Dearborn-st.
24. Leonard A. Brundage, 2210 Clifton-av.
25. George K. Schmidt, 1604 Clybourn-av.
26. John C. Cannon, 4047 N. Hermitage-av.
27. LeRoy Milner, 734 Otis building.
28. Joseph F. Haas, 2712 Fullerton-av.
29. Ernest Withall, 5435 S. Hermitage-av.
30. Thomas J. Healy, 35th-st. and Archer-av.
31. William H. Reid, 608 city hall.
32. Charles A. Williams, 69 W. Washington-st.
33. George Hitzman, 3554 Dickens-av.
34. Charles Varrik, 1823 S. Harding-av.
35. Charles J. Peters, 1429 N. Avers-av.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. John Mackler, 347 W. 16th-st., Chicago Heights.
2. William H. Weber, Blue Island.
3. Peter M. Hoffman, 240 Lee-st., Des Plaines.
4. Joseph Carolan, 277 Park-av., River Forest.
5. William Busse, Mount Prospect.
6. Dr. Frank H. Anderson, 1413 Sherman-st., Evanston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—Parlor A, Hotel Sherman.
 Chairman—James M. Dailey, Karpen building.
 Secretary—William P. Feeney, 337 county bldg.
 Assistant Secretary—John F. Quinlan, Hotel Sherman.
 Financial Secretary—Fred W. Blocki, 11 N. LaSalle-st.

Ward.

1. Michael Kenna, 307 S. Clark-st.
2. William J. Graham, 511 county building.
3. Thomas D. Nash, 111 W. Washington-st.
4. James M. Dailey, Karpen building.
5. Patrick J. Carr, Karpen building.
6. John P. Gibbons, 175 W. Jackson-bd.
7. James M. Whalen, 412 county building.
8. John H. Mack, 238 county building.
9. John J. Leonard, 217 county building.
10. Joseph W. Cermak, 1441 W. 18th-st.
11. A. J. Sabath, 23 S. LaSalle-st.
12. Anton J. Cermak, city hall.
13. Martin J. O'Brien, 217 county building.
14. Patrick A. Nash, 10 S. LaSalle-st.
15. Thomas P. Keane, 337 county building.
16. Stanley H. Kunz, 1349 Noble-st.
17. Joseph Rushkewicz, city hall.
18. Bernard J. Grogan, 229 S. Racine-av.
19. John Powers, 162 W. Washington-st.
20. Dennis J. Egan, 308 city hall.
21. John F. O'Malley, 545 Peoples Gas building.
22. Rudolph L. Schapp, 308 city hall.
23. Joseph L. Gil, 212 county building.
24. Frank F. Roeder, 3021 Southport-av.
25. Harry R. Gibbons, 1220 W. Lake-st.
26. Henry A. Zender, county building.
27. Neil Murley, 3553 Elston-av.
28. Frank Paschen, 111 W. Washington-st.
29. Emmet Whealan, 5629 S. Seeley-av.
30. James F. Heffernan, 929 W. 53d-pl.
31. Michael K. Sheridan, 315 county building.
32. Frank J. Walsh, 54 W. Austin-av.
33. Timothy J. Crowe, 233 county building.
34. Joseph O. Kostner, 1404 Independence-bd.
35. William P. Feeney, 337 county building.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Evanston—Frank H. McCulloch.
 Lemont—Francis L. Keough.
 Chicago Heights—Samuel Clemnitz.
 Melrose Park—Peter Wolf.
 Oak Park—Ross C. Hall.

THE PROHIBITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COOK COUNTY.

Chairman—Leo F. Jeannene, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
 Vice-Chairman—S. J. A. Conner, 9716 Vanderpool-av.
 Secretary—Maude M. Mahler, Franklin Park.
 Treasurer—John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av.
 Executive Committee—Leo F. Jeannene, S. J. A. Conner, Maude M. Mahler, John Harper, Wm. Berg, Edward E. Blake, Charles B. Hull, O. F. Sorber, J. A. Murray.

Ward.

1. Leo F. Jeannene, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
2. Robert L. Mix, 3157 South Park-av.
3. Cora M. Stanton, 928 E. 44th-st.
4. Rev. Ernest Symonds, 2899 Archer-av.
5. John W. Zug, 2252 W. 37th-st.
6. R. A. Doubt, 731 E. 50th-st.
7. C. F. Johnson, 906 E. 62d-st.
8. C. A. Bacon, 9138 Commercial-av.
9. G. A. Selven, 34 W. 109th-st.
10. Rev. H. Schindeman, 1537 Hastings-st.
11. W. J. Horner, 1527 Hastings-st.
12. Wm. Berg, 2443 S. St. Louis-av.
13. Dr. Geo. H. Van Dyke, 3415 W. Van Buren-st.
14. Mrs. Ivy D. Vennard, 1754 Washington-bd.
15. J. A. Downs, 2032 Augusta-st.
16. Edward Horth, 1528 Holt-av.
17. Mrs. O. L. Stangeland, 1208 W. Erie-st.
18. H. C. Powell, 608 S. Hoyne-av.
19. Wm. Marshall, 828 Gilpin-pl.
20. A. H. Leaman, 639 W. 18th-st.
21. A. P. Ford, 606 St. Clair-st.
22. Wm. H. Youngberg, 2021 Howe-st.
23. Chas. F. Blank, 3110 Seminary-av.
24. Mrs. Henry Lighthell, 1612 Diversey-av.
25. Miss Eunice Peter, 6221 Glenwood-av.
26. Ray N. Lloyd, 4409 N. Ashland-av.
27. O. F. Sorber, 4241 Roscoe-st.
28. F. L. Williamson, 2525 Moffatt-st.
29. John W. Cranker, 6923 S. Ashland-av.
30. L. J. Holloway, 4547 Emerald-av.
31. Sven Linderth, 5524 S. Honore-st.
32. S. J. A. Conner, 9716 Vanderpool-av.
33. John Harper, 42 N. Lockwood-av.
34. Mrs. Jennie R. Elsworth, 4018 W. 22d-st.
35. Elfreda Benjamin, 4252 W. Jackson-bd.

COUNTRY TOWNS.

Barrington—J. F. Gieske, Barrington.
 Bloom—Irving W. Kelley, Chicago Heights.
 Berwyn—H. P. Albaugh, Berwyn.
 Cicero—Louise Tempest, 2721 55th-st.
 Orland—A. C. Loebe, Orland.
 Palos—Lloyd Spencer, Palos Park.
 New Trier—Stuart S. Crippen, Winnetka.
 Palatine—Vashti Lambert, Palatine.
 Maine—F. W. Hensch, Des Plaines.
 Riverside—Geo. Brosseau, Riverside.
 Ridgefield—J. A. Murray, Evanston.
 Thornton—John M. Cox, Harvey.
 Leyden—Florence Kelly, Franklin Park.
 Lemont—Gust Ankarberg, Lemont.
 Worth—O. W. King, Blue Island.
 Lyons—J. W. Troeger, LaGrange.
 Proviso—A. N. Boggs, Brookfield.
 Wheeling—Wm. M. Guild, Arlington Heights.
 Calumet—J. S. Bechtel, Blue Island.
 Northfield—Thos. Heslington, Glen View.
 Rich—Van Dyke Fort, Flossmoor.
 Oak Park—Edward E. Blake, 813 S. Lombard-av.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF COOK COUNTY.

Headquarters—803 West Madison street.
 Chairman—William Acker, 676 North LaSalle street.
 Secretary Cook County Socialist Party Central Committee—Ernest A. Hoerich, 950 Willow street.

COMMITTEEMEN.**Ward.**

1. C. Y. Peachey, 232 W. South Water-st.
2. James Barnes, 3216 Indiana-av.
3. E. D. Loewenthal, 4601 Woodlawn-av.
4. James McNulty, 2343 Wallace-st.
5. Jacob Levenberg, 3415 S. Halsted-st.
6. Albert Newberg, 310 E. 53d-st.
7. W. E. McDermut, 1515 E. 65th-st.
8. T. P. Costello, 2705 E. 75th-pl.
9. Joseph A. Gajski, 514 W. 116th-st.
10. Joseph Tesar, 1841 Throop-st.
11. William Lewin, 2121 W. 29th-st.
12. John Bielanski, 2139 S. Albany-av.
13. A. L. Liesmer, 424 S. Oakley-bd.
14. G. G. Ware, 153 N. Hermitage-av.
15. D. M. Madsen, 3220 Cortez-st.
16. M. W. Seery, 1140 Adams-st.
17. Samuel Smith, 1450 Spruce-st.

21. William Acker, 676 N. LaSalle-st.
 22. E. A. Hoerich, 560 Willow-st.
 23. William Ericson, 2348 Lincoln-av.
 24. John Weyer, 1409 Otto-st.
 25. James Meisinger, 1512 Victoria-st.
 26. A. Ruppert, 4711 N. Artesian-av.

27. B. Kortez, 4226 N. Central Park-av.
 28. Carl A. Juberg, 2222 N. Western-av.
 29. C. M. Maxson, 6620 Normal-av.
 30. Henry Kobiske, 3501 Castello-av.
 31. Frank V. Stuchal, 4249 W. 21st-pl.
 32. Herman Schow, 3540 Beach-av.

RATES OF FARE FOR TAXICABS.

Fixed by Chicago city ordinances. Sight-seeing cars and autobuses having a capacity of eight persons or more not included.

I. RATES BY DISTANCE.

- For first half-mile (or fraction thereof) for one person.....40 cents
 For each succeeding quarter-mile (or fraction thereof).....10 cents
 For each additional person for the whole journey.....15 cents
 For each four minutes of waiting (or fraction thereof).....10 cents

Waiting time shall include (a) the time during which the taxicab is not in motion, beginning ten minutes after call time at the place to which it has been called; (b) the time consumed by unavoidable delay at street crossings or bridges, and (c) the time consumed while standing at the direction of the passenger.

No charge shall be made (a) for time lost for inefficiency of the taxicab or its operator, or (b) for time consumed by the premature arrival in response to a call.

II. HOUR RATES.

For trip of two miles or more.

Car seating two persons, \$2.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.

Seating three to five persons, \$3.50; minimum charge for trip, \$1.50.

Seating more than five persons, \$4.50; minimum charge for trip, \$2.

Where the trip is for two miles or more and the passenger at the time of hiring any such vehicle expressly elects, as such passenger may do, to pay therefor by the hour, the operator in charge of such vehicle shall supply the passenger with a card upon which shall appear the name of the owner, the name and license number of the operator and the exact time of the hiring, and the charge for such service, in the absence of such express agreement, shall not exceed the rates prescribed above as the "hour rate."

The rate of fare to be asked or demanded for such vehicles shall be determined in accordance with the time in which the vehicle is in use by the passenger or passengers engaging the same.

In determining the seating capacity of any such vehicle neither the operator's seat nor any portion thereof shall be computed, but the said capacity shall be determined by the number of persons which can be accommodated in the interior or tonneau of such vehicles.

No charge shall be made for the time consumed in responding to a call or in returning to the place from which such vehicle is called.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any public automobile, autocar or other similar vehicle shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle, without extra charge therefor, his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed fifty pounds. A fee of 20 cents may be charged for conveying a trunk.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the operator of such vehicle shall, upon discovery of such package, baggage or goods, forthwith deliver the same to the vehicle bureau, department of police, in the city hall.

CAB AND CARRIAGE FARES.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers, not exceeding one mile.....\$0.50
 2. For each additional passenger, 25 cents for the first mile or part thereof only..... .25
 2. For one or more passengers for the second

mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 25 cents for all for each such mile or part thereof.....\$0.25

4. For children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour..... 1.00

For each additional hour or part thereof at the rate of \$1 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

1. For one or two passengers not exceeding one mile.....\$1.00

2. For each additional passenger, 50 cents each for the first mile or part thereof only. .50

3. For one or more passengers for the second mile and subsequent miles or part thereof, 50 cents for all for each mile or part thereof..... .50

4. For children between 5 and 14 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, not more than half of the above rates shall be charged for like distances. For children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, no charge shall be made.

5. For the use of any vehicle mentioned in this section conveying one or more passengers, when hired by the hour with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, as follows:

For the first hour..... 2.00

For each additional hour or part thereof, at the rate of \$1.50 an hour.

6. In the case of any vehicle described in this section being engaged by the hour and discharged at a distance from the place where it was engaged, the driver shall have the right to charge for the time necessary to return to such place.

Hiring by the Hour—Must be so specified at the time of hiring. In all cases where the hiring of any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article is not at the time of such hiring specified by the person hiring same to be by the hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile, and for any detention exceeding a total period of fifteen minutes during the whole period of such hiring, when so working by the mile, the driver may demand pay for such period of detention at the rate of \$1.50 per hour in addition to the rate per mile.

Baggage—Every passenger upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article shall be allowed to have conveyed with him upon such vehicle without charge therefor his ordinary light traveling baggage in an amount not to exceed in weight seventy-five pounds.

Lost Baggage—Whenever any package, article of baggage or goods of any kind shall be left in or upon any vehicle licensed under the provisions of this article, the driver of such vehicle shall upon the discovery of such package, baggage or goods forthwith deliver the same to the board of inspectors of passenger vehicles.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives, both elected by the people. The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator and three representatives. The general assembly makes laws and appropriates money for the government of the state and in general stands in the same relation to the state as congress does to all the states as a whole. The powers and duties of the chief executive officers are as follows:

Governor—The governor is vested with the chief executive power of the state. He is the commander in chief of the military and naval forces and may call out the militia to maintain the peace. He is required to inform the general assembly, by message, of the condition of affairs of the state and to recommend needed legislation. He may, by proclamation, call a special session of the assembly or adjourn it in case of disagreement between the two houses. He has the power to appoint certain officers and during a recess of the senate may fill vacancies or remove certain officers and may call special elections to fill vacancies in certain offices. He may make requisitions upon the governors of other states for the return of fugitives from justice or offer rewards for the arrest of offenders against the laws of the state. He exercises a general supervision over the penitentiaries and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons and may restore the rights of citizenship to ex-convicts. He may approve acts of the legislature and exercise the veto power.

Lieutenant-Governor—This officer is ex officio president of the senate and has the power to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state or other disability on the part of the governor, the lieutenant-governor succeeds to the office to the close of the term.

Secretary of State—The secretary of state is charged with the safekeeping of the original laws and resolutions of the general assembly; with all books, bills and documents deposited with him by either house, and with all bonds, records and papers filed in his office. He keeps a record of the official acts of the governor; furnishes certified copies of the same to the assembly on request and certified copies of any of the records of his office on the payment of the statutory fees. He countersigns and affixes the seal of the state to all proclamations and

commissions issued by the governor; issues licenses for incorporations and certificates of organization to cities and villages and incorporated towns. He has charge of most of the buildings and grounds belonging to the state in Springfield, furnishes supplies for the general assembly and supervises the printing and distribution of all the public documents of the state. He calls the house of representatives to order at the beginning of each general assembly and presides over the same until the election of a speaker. He is the keeper of the great seal of the state and is the custodian and sealer of weights and measures.

Auditor—The auditor is required to keep all the accounts of the state; to audit the accounts of all officers or other persons authorized to receive moneys from the state treasury; to personally sign all warrants drawn on the treasury; to institute suits wherein the state is a plaintiff, and to make a biennial report of the business of his office to the governor. With the governor and treasurer he determines the state tax rate. He exercises a general supervision over state banks, building, loan and homestead associations.

State Treasurer—The state treasurer is custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the state. He must make monthly settlements with the auditor and a biennial report to the governor.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—The superintendent exercises a general supervision over all the public schools of the state. He is the general and legal adviser of the county superintendents and must report biennially to the governor the general condition of all the schools of the state, the amount raised by taxation for school purposes and the manner of its expenditure and the general condition of all the school funds. He may grant state certificates to teachers or cause them to be withheld and must visit charitable institutions which are educational in character.

Attorney-General—It is the duty of the attorney-general to represent the state in the Supreme court in all cases in which the state is interested; to act as counsel for all state officials; to be the legal adviser of the governor and other state officers in matters relating to their official duties, and, on request, to furnish them, as well as either branch of the general assembly, with written opinions upon constitutional or legal questions.

PAUPERS IN ILLINOIS ALMSHOUSES.

[U. S. census report.]

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Total number.....	5,421
Male	4,021
Female	1,400
White—Native	2,562
Foreign-born	2,699
Nativity unknown	17
Colored	143
ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Total number	5,590
Male	4,607
Female	983
White—Native	2,844
Foreign-born	2,626
Nativity unknown	75
Colored	204

DEFECTIVE PAUPERS.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.

Total number	3,334
Male	2,288
Female	1,066
Insane	324
Feeble-minded	599
Epileptic	121
Deaf mute	37
Blind	137

Crippled	604
Old and infirm	738
Bedridden	189
Paralytic	310
Two or more defects	285
ADMITTED IN 1910.	
Total number	1,616
Male	1,265
Female	351
Insane	97
Feeble-minded	180
Epileptic	38
Deaf mute	24
Blind	55
Crippled	520
Old and infirm	478
Bedridden	184
Two or more defects	50

INSANE IN ILLINOIS HOSPITALS.

[U. S. census report.]

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Anna state hospital.....	1,478
Chester state hospital.....	215
Elkin state hospital.....	1,334
Jacksonville state hospital.....	1,440

Kankakee state hospital....	2,549
Peoria state hospital.....	2,107
Watertown state hospital.....	1,412
Cook county hos. (Dunning) ..	2,174
Madison Co. poor farm.....	4
Bellevue Place sanitarium* ..	31
Maplewood, Jacksonville*..	20
Oak Lawn, Jacksonville*..	16
Ransom sanitar., Rockford* ..	9

Total	12,839
Male	6,846
Female	5,993
Admitted in 1910.....	4,053
Male	2,319
Female	1,734
*Private institution.	

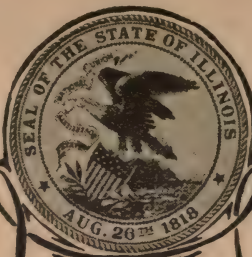
FEEBLE-MINDED IN INSTITUTIONS.

ENUMERATED JAN. 1, 1910.	
Lincoln State school.....	1,221
Beverly farm, Godfrey*.....	44

Total	1,265
Male	718
Female	547
*Private.	



LOUIS L. EMMERSON
SECRETARY OF STATE



JOHN G. OGLESBY
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY GEORGE, SPRINGFIELD.



LEN SMALL
STATE TREASURER
PHOTO BY THE DAILY NEWS



FRANK O. LOWDEN
GOVERNOR
PHOTO BY HOFFETT, CHICAGO



EDWARD J. BRUNDAGE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
PHOTO BY
GIBSON, SYKES & FOWLER, CHICAGO



THE CAPITOL



ANDREW RUSSEL
AUDITOR
PHOTO BY
HE DOUGALL, JACKSONVILLE



EXECUTIVE MANSION

ILLINOIS CIVIL LIST.

Corrected to Dec. 1, 1917.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Salary.

Governor—Frank O. Lowden, R., Oregon.....	\$12,000
Lieutenant-Governor—John G. Oglesby, R., Elkhart.....	2,500
Secretary of State—Louis L. Emmerson, R., Elkhart.....	7,500
Auditor—Andrew Russel, R., Jacksonville.....	7,500
Treasurer—Len Small, R., Kankakee.....	10,000
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair, R., Charleston.....	7,500
Attorney-General—Edward J. Brundage, Chicago.....	10,000
The Adjutant-General—Gen. F. S. Dickson.....	7,000
Secretary to Governor—G. D. Sutton, Oregon.....	5,000

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

JUSTICES.

Dist. Salary \$10,000. Term Expires.	
1. Warren W. Duncan, Marion.....	1924
2. William M. Farmer, C. J., Vandalia.....	1924
3. Frank K. Dunn, Charleston.....	1924
4. George A. Cooke, Alledo.....	1921
5. Charles C. Craig, C. J., Galesburg.....	1918
6. James H. Cartwright, Oregon.....	1924
7. Orrin N. Carter, Chicago.....	1924
Clerk—Charles W. Vail; salary, \$7,500.	
Deputy Clerk—Robert L. Conn.	
Reporter—Samuel P. Irwin.	
Librarian—Ralph H. Wilkin; salary, \$3,000.	

Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by governor; term four years; office in Springfield; salary, \$1,500.

Ralph E. Eaton, chief justice.....	Mount Carroll
W. S. Phillips.....	Ridgeway
Benjamin H. Miller.....	Libertyville

Secretary (ex officio)—Louis L. Emmerson, Springfield.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

Appointed by Supreme court.

Albert Watson, president.....	Mount Vernon
Albert M. Rose.....	Louisville
James W. Watts.....	Dixon
Frederick A. Brown.....	Chicago
Charles L. Bartlett, secretary and treas.....	Quincy

COMMITTEES ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS.

Dist.	
1. Silas H. Strawn, chairman.....	Chicago
Mitchell D. Follansbee.....	Chicago
Charles R. Webster.....	Chicago
Frederick A. Brown.....	Chicago
2. James W. Watts, chairman.....	Dixon
George Sucher.....	Peoria
Henry S. Dixon.....	Dixon
Eugene W. Welch.....	Galesburg
3. Henry A. Neal, chairman.....	Charleston
Clifton J. O'Harra.....	Carthage
Franklin L. Velde.....	Pekin
Charles L. Bartlett.....	Quincy
4. Albert Watson, chairman.....	Mount Vernon
J. G. Burnside.....	Vandalia
Robert M. Farthing.....	Mount Vernon
Samuel W. Baxter.....	East St. Louis
Albert M. Rose.....	Louisville

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Salary, \$1,000.

Elected Nov. 7, 1916. Term of office, four years.	
1. C. J. Ewerts, R. 2514 Wentworth-av., Chicago	
2. C. W. Secord, R., 437 W. 117th-st., Chicago	

3. L. Withall, R., 5148 S. Homan-av., Chicago	
4. D. F. Sullivan, D., 1524 W. 51st-st., Chicago	
5. J. J. Viterna, D., 2157 Hastings-st., Chicago	
6. Thos. M. Ryan, D., 230 S. Euclid-av., Chicago	
7. William M. Malone, R., Park Ridge	
8. B. S. Mindak, D., 1515 N. Ashland-av., Chicago	
9. F. A. West, R., 2121 N. Clark-st., Chicago	
10. H. T. Nightingale, R., Evanston	
11. Herbert S. Williams, R., Harvard	
12. George S. Faxon, R., Plano	
13. W. G. Kent, R., Dixon	
14. Fred W. Young, R., Rock Island	
15. H. G. Henry, R., Camp Point	
16. D. F. Velde, R., Pekin	
17. John E. Shackleton, R., Cornell	
18. William T. Hollenbeck, R., Marshall	
19. Frank A. Wharton, R., Atwood	
20. Louis D. Hirsheimer, D., Pittsfield	
21. Joseph F. Bunn, R., Springfield	
22. Edward W. Hilker, R., Madison	
23. Edgar E. Fyke, D., Centrailla	
24. Ralph Proctor, R., McLeansboro	
25. Thomas B. F. Smith, R., Carbondale	
Secretary—John J. Coffey, 4027 Oakdale avenue, Chicago.	

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Located at Champaign and Urbana.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Ex Officio Members—The governor, the president of the state board of agriculture, the state superintendent of public instruction.

John R. Trevett, Champaign.....	1919
Florence E. Watson, Effingham.....	1919
Robert F. Carr, Highland Park.....	1921
Robert R. Ward, Benton.....	1921
Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.....	1921
William L. Abbott, Chicago.....	1923
Mary E. Busey, Urbana.....	1923
Otis W. Hoyt, Geneseo.....	1923

(Ex officio members as above.)

President of University—Dr. Edmund J. James.	
Secretary—Harrison E. Cunningham, Urbana.	
Comptroller—William B. Castenholz, Urbana.	
Registrar—Charles M. McConnell, Urbana.	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

All the officers in this and the other state administrative departments are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the state senate. Department offices are in Springfield.

Director—Omar H. Wright, Belvidere.....	\$7,000
Assistant Director—Everett H. Tripp, Belvidere.....	4,200
Administrative Auditor—Joseph C. Mason, Chicago.....	4,800
Superintendent of Budget—W. H. McLain, Springfield.....	3,600
Superintendent of Department Reports—A. T. Spivey, East St. Louis.....	3,600

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Director—Charles Adkins, Bement.....	\$6,000
Assistant Director—H. H. Parks, Sycamore.....	3,600
Superintendent of Foods and Dairies—John B. Newman, Elgin.....	4,800
Superintendent of Animal Industry—W. W. Wright, Toulon.....	3,600
Superintendent of Plant Industry.....	3,600
Chief Veterinarian—A. T. Peters, Peoria.....	\$4,200
Chief Game and Fish Warden—Ralph F. Bradford, Pontiac.....	3,600

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

J. E. Taggart, president.....	Freeport
J. F. Prather, treasurer.....	Williamsville
B. M. Davison, secretary.....	Springfield

Board ceases to exist Dec. 31, 1918.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURAL ADVISERS.

Alvin H. Sanders.....	Chicago
Eugene Davenport.....	Urbana
Eugene Fawn.....	Bloomington
J. T. Williams.....	Sterling

W. S. Corsa.....	Whitehall
J. P. Mussen.....	Elgin
W. E. Taylor.....	Moline
C. V. Gregory.....	Chicago
C. R. Doty.....	Charleston
John M. Crebs.....	Carmi
H. J. Seonce.....	Side-l
J. F. Prather.....	Williamsville
J. G. Imboden.....	Decatur
J. C. Sailor.....	Cissna Park

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Director—Barney Cohen, Chicago.....	\$5,000
Assistant Director—Burt C. Bean, Chicago.....	3,000
Chief Factory Inspector—Robert S. Jones, Florida.....	\$3,000
Superintendent Free Employment Agencies—W. C. Lewman, Danville.....	3,000
Chief Inspector Private Employment Agencies—John J. McKenna, Chicago.....	3,000

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Charles S. Andrus, Springfield, chairman.....	\$5,000
Robert Eadie, Springfield.....	5,000
Peter Angsten, Chicago.....	5,000
James A. Culp, Blue Island.....	5,000
Omer N. Custer, Galesburg.....	5,000

FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

Superintendents.

East St. Louis.....	Stewart Campbell
Chicago.....	Charles J. Boyd
Peoria.....	Thomas Metts
Rockford.....	Peter T. Anderson
Springfield.....	Arthur D. Burbank
Rock Island-Moline.....	Cornelius Donovan
ADVISORY BOARD, FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.	
John E. Williams.....	Streator
Dr. A. H. R. Atwood.....	Chicago
Oscar G. Mayer.....	Chicago
John H. Walker.....	Springfield
Mrs. Raymond Robins.....	Chicago

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS.

Director—Evan D. John, Carbondale.....	\$5,000
Assistant Director—Martin Bolt, Springfield.....	3,000

MINE OFFICERS.

William Hutton, DuQuoin.....	\$ 500
James Richards, Belleville.....	500
M. S. Coleman, Harrisburg.....	500
James Needham, Chicago.....	500

MINERS' EXAMINING BOARD.

William Hall, Springfield.....	\$1,800
William H. Turner, Collinsville.....	1,800
Joseph C. Viano, Coal City.....	1,800
John A. Tuttle, Harrisburg, secretary.....	1,800

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Director—Leslie D. Puterbaugh, Peoria.....	\$7,000
Assistant Director—Thomas D. Vennum, Watseka.....	4,000
Supt. of Highways—S. E. Bradt, DeKalb.....	5,000
Chief Highway Engineer—Clifford Older, Springfield.....	5,000
Supervising Engineer—Fred J. Postel, Chicago.....	4,000
Supervising Architect—Edgar D. Martin, Chicago.....	\$4,000
Superintendent of Waterways—William L. Sackett, Morris.....	5,000
Superintendent of Printing—H. L. Williamson, Springfield.....	5,000
Superintendent of Purchases and Supplies—Henry H. Kohn, Anna.....	5,000
Superintendent of Parks—Frank D. Lowman, Sandwich.....	2,500

BOARD OF ART ADVISERS.

Frederick Clay Bartlett.....	Chicago
Ralph Clarkson.....	Chicago
Lorado Taft.....	Chicago
Albin Polasec.....	Chicago
Irving K. Pond.....	Chicago
Martin Roche.....	Chicago
Martin A. Ryerson.....	Chicago
Hugh S. Magill.....	Springfield

BOARD OF HIGHWAY ADVISERS.

A. R. Hall.....	Danville
Robert D. Clarke.....	Peoria

William G. Edens.....	Chicago
Homer J. Tice.....	Greenview
J. M. Page.....	Jerseyville

BOARD OF PARKS AND BUILDINGS ADVISERS.

Charles L. Hutchinson.....	Chicago
N. Max Dunning.....	Chicago
Frank E. Davidson.....	Chicago
Julius W. Hegeler.....	Danville
S. R. Lewis.....	Marseilles

BOARD OF WATER RESOURCE ADVISERS.

E. S. Conway.....	Chicago
John T. Pirie.....	Chicago
Joy Morton.....	Chicago
George T. Page.....	Peoria
Charles B. Fox.....	East St. Louis

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Director—Charles H. Thorne, Chicago.....	\$7,000
Assistant Director—James E. McClure, Carlinville.....	4,000
Allenist—H. Douglas Singer, Kankakee.....	5,000
Criminologist—Herman M. Adler, Chicago.....	5,000
Fiscal Supervisor—Frank D. Whipp, Springfield.....	5,000
Superintendent of Charities—A. L. Bowen, Springfield.....	5,000
Superintendent of Prisons—John L. Whitman, Chicago.....	5,000
Superintendent of Pardons and Paroles—William Colvin, Springfield.....	5,000

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. F. C. Dudley.....	Chicago
Dr. Frank P. Norbury.....	Springfield
Benjamin R. Burrough.....	Edwardsville
Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.....	Chicago
Dr. Edwin C. Hayes.....	Urbana

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Director—C. St. Clair Drake, Springfield.....	\$6,000
Assistant Director—George T. Palmer, Springfield.....	3,000
Superintendent Lodging House Inspection—William W. McCulloch, Chicago.....	3,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Director—William H. Stead, Ottawa.....	\$7,000
Assistant Director—James S. Baldwin, Decatur.....	4,000
Superintendent of Insurance—Fred W. Potter, Albion.....	5,000
Fire Marshal—John G. Gamber, Ottawa.....	3,000
Superintendent of Standards.....	2,500
Chief Grain Inspector—Walter E. Schmidt, Chicago.....	5,000

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

Thomas E. Dempcy, E. St. Louis, chairman.....	\$7,000
Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.....	7,000
Walter A. Shaw, Evanston.....	7,000
Frank H. Funk, Bloomington.....	7,000
Patrick J. Lucey, Chicago.....	7,000
R. V. Prather, secretary, Olney.....	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION.

Director—Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago.....	\$5,000
Assistant Director—Ernest A. Wreidt, Chicago.....	3,600
Superintendent of Registration—Fred C. Dodds, Springfield.....	4,000

BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION.

Prof. William Trelease.....	Urbana
Prof. Thomas C. Chamberlin.....	Chicago
John W. Alvord.....	Chicago
Prof. William A. Noyes.....	Urbana
Prof. John M. Coulter.....	Chicago
Prof. Kendrick C. Babcock.....	Urbana

BOARD OF STATE MUSEUM ADVISERS.

C. F. Millsbaugh.....	Chicago
Charles L. Owen.....	Chicago
Prof. Henry B. Ward.....	Urbana
Edward Payne.....	Springfield
N. H. Carpenter.....	Chicago

NORMAL SCHOOL BOARD.

James Stanley Brown.....	Joliet
LeRoy A. Goddard.....	Chicago
William B. Owen.....	Chicago

Frank E. Richey.....	LaSalle
Henry A. Neal.....	Charleston
Elmer E. Walker.....	Macomb
Roland E. Bridges.....	Carbondale
Charles L. Capen.....	Bloomington
John C. Allen.....	Monmouth

CENTENNIAL BUILDING COMMISSION.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden.
 Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby.
 Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson.
 D. E. Shanahan, speaker house of representatives.
 Thomas Rinaker, Carlinville.
 Edward W. Payne, Springfield.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Office at Springfield.

Created by act of May 11, 1905. Salary of president, \$4,000; of two members, \$3,000 each; of secretary, \$3,500.

Albert D. Early.....	Rockford
Michael F. Walsh.....	Harvard
William B. Schofield.....	Marshall
W. R. Robinson, secretary.....	Springfield

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, JOINT.

Created by act of June 26, 1912. Office in Springfield.

Governor, chairman, ex officio.

Members by virtue of legislative office; no salary:	
Richard J. Barr.....	Joliet
Edward Curtis.....	Grant Park
Frederick R. De Young.....	Harvey
Edward J. Smejkal.....	Chicago
W. F. Dodd, secretary, Springfield; appointed by bureau; salary, \$4,000.	

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD.

Created by act of June 14, 1909. Term, two years.
 Joseph H. Freeman.....Aurora
 Eugenie M. Bacon.....Decatur
 Anna May Price, traveling secretary (\$1,200).
 Secretary of state, ex officio.

TRUSTEES OF STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

Located at Springfield. Salary of librarian, \$2,000.
 Everts B. Greene, president.....Urbana
 Otto L. Schmidt, secretary.....Chicago
 C. H. Rammelkamp.....Jacksonville
 Librarian—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

STATE LIBRARY.

Office—The Capitol, Springfield.
 Commissioners—The governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction. Secretary of state, librarian, ex officio. Mrs. Eva M. Fowler, acting librarian.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Created by act of June 24, 1895. Term, two years. Salary of secretary, \$2,000.
 President—D. M. Marlin.....Norris City
 Vice-President—Frank S. Haynes.....Geneseo
 Secretary—H. E. Young.....Springfield
 Treasurer—Clayton C. Pickett.....Chicago
 Auditor—Frank I. Mann.....Gilman

ILLINOIS COUNTY OFFICERS.

County. County seat. County and Probate judges.
 Adams—Quincy.....Lyman McCarl

Alexander—Cairo.....	Miles F. Glibert
Bond—Greenville.....	Wm. H. Dowdy
Boone—Belvidere.....	Wm. C. DeWolf
Brown—Mount Sterling.....	W. Y. Baker
Bureau—Princeton.....	J. R. Pritchard
Calhoun—Hardin.....	John Day, Jr.
Carroll—Mount Carroll.....	Arthur J. Gray
Cass—Virginia.....	Charles A. E. Martin
Champaign—Urbana.....	Roy C. Freeman
Christian—Taylorville.....	Charles A. Prater
Clark—Marshall.....	A. L. Ruffner
Clay—Louisville.....	J. L. Boyles
Clinton—Carlyle.....	James Allen
Coles—Charleston.....	John P. Harragh

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ex Officio—Superintendent of public instruction, dean of the college of agriculture, president of state board of agriculture, president State Horticultural society, president State Dairymen's association.

Elected by congressional districts:

1. H. E. Young.....	Chicago
2. August Geveke.....	Des Plaines
3. M. K. Sweet.....	Glenwood
4. P. R. Barnes.....	Chicago
5. C. V. Gregory.....	Chicago
6. R. C. Viul.....	LaGrange
7. Charles Gray.....	Chicago
8. James R. Clark.....	Chicago
9. C. C. Pickett.....	Chicago
10. R. B. Swift.....	Libertyville
11. J. P. Mason.....	Elgin
12. George F. Tullock.....	Rockford
13. A. N. Abbott.....	Morrison
14. William H. Ashdown.....	Port Byron
15. Frank S. Haynes.....	Geneseo
16. Ralph Allen.....	Delavan
17. S. B. Mason.....	Bloomington
18. F. I. Mann.....	Gilman
19. J. B. Burrows.....	Decatur
20. G. G. Hopping.....	Havana
21. Edward Grimes.....	Raymond
22. E. W. Burroughs.....	Edwardsville
23. Charles E. Palmel.....	Noble
24. D. M. Marlin.....	Norris City
25. H. M. Aiken.....	Benton

OGLESBY MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Appointed by governor. No salary.

John S. Runnells.....	Chicago
John Barton Payne.....	Chicago
John W. Bunn.....	Springfield
Charles L. McForgee.....	Decatur
Martin B. Bailey.....	Danville

PENTITENTIARY BUILDING COMMISSION.

Created by act of June 5, 1907.

James A. Patten.....	Chicago
Ira C. Copley.....	Aurora
John Lambert.....	Joliet

VICKSBURG MILITARY STATUE COMMISSION.

Charles H. Noble.....	Dixon
F. D. Meacham.....	Chicago
T. B. Orear.....	Jacksonville
Bluford Wilson.....	Springfield
Harvey M. Trimble.....	Springfield

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSION.

Col. Nathan W. MacChesney.....	Chicago
Dr. Ernst Freund.....	Chicago
John H. Wigmore.....	Chicago
James M. Graham.....	Springfield
Joseph J. Thompson, secretary.....	Springfield

STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

Created by act of April 3, 1872.

Governor, secretary of state, auditor, state treasurer, attorney-general.

County. County seat. County and Probate judges.	County clerk. Circuit clerk and recorder.		
Cook—Chicago.....	Thomas F. Scully Henry Horner, P.	R. M. Sweitzer..... J. A. Cervenka, P. C.	Joseph F. Hanes, R. Chas. F. Coulter.....
Crawford—Robinson.....	Duane Gaines	M. McConnell.....	Chas. A. Montgomery
Cumberland—Toledo.....	S. B. Rariden	S. M. Henderson.....	Charles N. Wiley
DeKalb—Sycamore.....	William L. Pond	Charles F. Kemp.....	George A. James
DeWitt—Clinton.....	Frederick C. Hill	Charles A. Hawkins.....	Elmer Metz
Douglas—Tuscola.....	D. H. Wamsley	A. A. Kuhn.....	H. B. Morgan
DuPage—Wheaton.....	Sylvanus L. Rathje	George D. Murphy.....	Lewis Ellsworth
Edgar—Paris.....	D. V. Dayton	Arch C. Smith.....	T. J. Brewer
Edwards—Albion.....	Peter C. Walters	John A. Craver.....	Earl S. Bunting
Effingham—Effingham.....	Barney Overbeck	George A. Brown.....	Henry Alt
Fayette—Vandalia.....	J. G. Willis	J. S. Thompson.....	H. W. Sefton
Ford—Paxton.....	M. L. McQuiston	William D. Seeber.....	R. Watts
Franklin—Benton.....	Nealy I. Glenn	Austin Onion.....	F. D. Whittington
Fulton—Lewistown.....	Hobart S. Boyd	Henry G. Sanks.....	Eugene Whiting
Gallatin—Shawneetown.....	George L. Houston	F. B. Dawson.....	James G. Gregg
Greene—Carrollton.....	Thomas Henshaw	Alfred H. Gleghorn.....	B. F. Ford
Grundy—Morris.....	George Bedford	L. E. Lambert.....	F. S. Johnson
Hamilton—McLeansboro.....	Joshua S. Sneed	W. E. Miller.....	Adam Green
Hancock—Carthage.....	E. W. Dunham	H. C. Fletcher.....	John F. Scott
Hardin—Elizabethtown.....	A. A. Miles	Joseph J. Barnes.....	Charles L. Hess
Henderson—Ogawka.....	Rufus F. Robinson	Elmer E. Fitch.....	Walter P. Martin
Henry—Cambridge.....	Leonard E. Telleen	Clarence South.....	J. A. Harberg
Iroquois—Witaska.....	John H. Gillan	H. Amber Hagler.....	Fred Benjamin
Jackson—Murphysboro.....	Willard F. Ellis	H. K. Powell.....	Joseph Wells
Jasper—Newton.....	H. C. Davidson	John G. Young.....	W. E. Trainer
Jefferson—Mount Vernon.....	Andrew D. Webb	Thomas A. Kraus.....	Marlin Rich
Jersey—Jerseyville.....	Will T. Sumner	E. J. Menzemer.....	Anthony H. Quinn
Jo Daviess—Galena.....	F. J. Campbell	E. F. Throgmorton.....	William Ekler
Johnson—Vienna.....	J. F. Hight	Charles Lowry.....	John W. Carlton
Kane—Geneva.....	S. H. Hoover	B. D. Galbraith, P. C.	J. L. Johnson
	John H. Williams, P.	Louis Breault.....	Charles Doetschman
Kankakee—Kankakee.....	J. H. Merrill	Edward Budd, Jr.....	C. B. Sawyer
Kendall—Yorkville.....	Clarence S. Williams	Frank L. Adams.....	Avery N. Beebe
Knox—Galesburg.....	R. C. Rile	Lew A. Hendee.....	C. H. Westerberg
Lake—Waukegan.....	Perry L. Persons	Andrew E. Bach.....	L. O. Brockway
LaSalle—Ottawa.....	Henry Mayo	Lyle G. Steffy.....	J. L. Witzeman
	Edward G. Zilm, P.	Fred G. Dimick.....	J. F. Buchner, R.
Lawrence—Lawrenceville.....	Otto W. Longenecker	William W. Kenny.....	Odin H. Hedden
Lee—Dixon.....	John B. Crabtree	J. F. Huston.....	Edwin S. Rosecrans
Livingston—Pontiac.....	B. B. Thompson	Charles H. Patterson.....	J. G. Whitson
Logan—Lincoln.....	Charles J. Gehlbach	J. A. Blauner.....	Lynn R. Parker
Macon—Decatur.....	John H. McCoy	Harry J. Mackinaw.....	John Allen
Macoupin—Carlinville.....	Andrew J. Duggan	John P. Coppinger.....	Frank E. Wilson
Madison—Edwardsville.....	H. B. Eaton	W. H. Betts.....	John Mellon
	G. W. Crossman, P.	Lawrence D. Gregory.....	H. M. Sanders, R.
Marion—Salem.....	W. G. Wilson	A. F. Terrell.....	N. W. Salter
Marshall—Lacon.....	Daniel H. Gregg	Fred Risinger.....	Fred Garreis
Mason—Havana.....	James A. McComas	James H. Foster.....	C. E. Walsh
Massac—Metropolis.....	Lames P. Oakes	Guy E. Still.....	Colfax Morris
McDonough—Macon.....	Charles I. Imes	P. A. Guthrie.....	George A. Seeley
McHenry—Woodstock.....	David T. Smiley		Theodore Hamer
McLean—Bloomington.....	James C. Riley		John C. Allen
			N. B. Carson, R.
Menard—Petersburg.....	Jesse M. Ott	A. W. Hartley.....	Richard B. Ruh
Mercer—Aledo.....	Friend L. Church	Frank A. Gibson.....	S. A. Nelson
Monroe—Waterloo.....	Henry Schneider	Henry Eisenbart.....	Louis A. Wiehl
Montgomery—Hillsboro.....	T. J. McDavid	A. H. Bartlett.....	A. E. Neal
Morgan—Jacksonville.....	William E. Thompson	C. A. Boruff.....	C. W. Boston
Moultrie—Sullivan.....	John T. Grider	Cash W. Green.....	Fred O. Gaddis
Ogle—Oregon.....	Frank E. Reed	R. F. Adams.....	John D. Mead
Peoria—Peoria.....	Chester F. Barnett	Oscar Heinrich.....	George F. Thode
	Walter L. Clinch, P.	W. F. Thode, C. C.	August C. Grebe, R.
Perry—Pinckneyville.....	Louis R. Kelly	A. W. Bommerschein.....	John D. Rice
Platt—Monticello.....	William A. Doss	Harvey Fay.....	John C. Duncan
Pike—Pittsfield.....	Paul F. Grote	W. S. Binnis.....	John C. Dinsmore
Pope—Golconda.....	B. F. Anderson	J. D. Reid.....	J. W. Mitchell
Pulaski—Mound City.....	Fred Hood	Charles E. Wehrenborg.....	E. P. Easterday
Putnam—Hennepin.....	Irving E. Broadbads	Charles C. Greiner.....	H. B. Ramage
Randolph—Chester.....	W. M. Schuwert	William R. Karsteter.....	Charles J. Krebs
Richland—Olney.....	R. B. Witcheer	John F. Hanes.....	Charles Goudy
Rock Island—Rock Island.....	Nels A. Larson	Henry B. Hubbard.....	G. W. Gamble
	Benjamin S. Bell, P.	Leo J. Delsenroth, P. C.	Sam Eyerson, R.
Saline—Harrishburg.....	C. D. Stilwell	H. E. Wills.....	R. E. Holmes
Sangamon—Springfield.....	J. B. Weaver	Charles W. Byres.....	Charles F. Koehn
	G. H. Jenkins, P.	O. G. Addleman, P.	Wm. T. Fossett, R.
Schuyler—Rushville.....	John C. Work	James A. Long.....	E. Ross Chittwood
Scott—Winchester.....	F. C. Funk	Bluford McClure.....	J. W. Kellum
Shelby—Shelbyville.....	A. J. Steidley	Ed R. Allen.....	Samuel B. Jackson
Stark—Toulon.....	Frank Thomas	William E. Nixon.....	Walter F. Young
St. Clair—Belleville.....	J. B. Messick	E. F. Winkler.....	John F. O'Flaherty
	Frank Perrin, P.		C. A. Summers, R.
Stephenson—Freeport.....	Roscoe J. Carnahan	A. H. Volkers.....	J. O. Templeton
Tazewell—Pekin.....	James M. Rahm	George Behrens.....	E. L. Meyers
Union—Jonesboro.....	Monroe C. Crawford	Charles L. Kimmel.....	Fred Beck
Vermilion—Danville.....	Lawrence T. Allen	John R. Moore.....	C. E. Wellman
	Walter J. Bookwalter, P.	Charles F. Quast, P.	W. H. Carter, R.
Wabash—Mount Carmel.....	W. S. Willhite	James H. McClain.....	Elmer Stoltz

County. County seat. County and Probate judges.
 Warren—Monmouth.....Loren E. Murphy
 Washington—Nashville.....William F. Green
 Wayne—Falsfield.....W. M. Debus
 White—Carroll.....James M. Endicott
 Whiteside—Morrison.....W. A. Blodgett
 Will—Joliet.....G. J. Cowing
 J. B. Fithian, P.
 Williamson—Marion.....Wiley F. Slater
 Winnebago—Rockford.....Louis M. Reckhow
 Woodford—Eureka.....Arthur C. Fort

P.—Probate. P. C.—Probate clerk. R.—Recorder.

County. Treasurer. Sheriff.
 Adams—Edward W. Peter.....John Coens
 Alexander—Fred D. Nellis.....Edward A. Burke
 Bond—Seymour Van Deusen.....Louis D. Royer
 Boone—Cassius M. Church.....Louis Shattuck
 Brown—A. H. Fore.....J. V. Logan
 Bureau—Peter Peterson.....O. H. Skoglund
 Calhoun—Peter A. Gotway.....William Fulkerson
 Carroll—John A. Coleman.....Frank Schroepel
 Cass—J. C. Meade.....James R. Sligh
 Champain—Edward Rogers.....Augustus M. Evans
 Christian—Joel J. Davis.....Elijah N. Barnes
 Clark—John W. Freudenberger.....J. W. Wallace
 Clay—J. W. Ackinson.....Ed Cogswell
 Clinton—Theodore Zieren.....G. N. B. Welch
 Coles—A. J. Dailey.....Harry B. Sinsabaugh
 Cook—Henry Stuckart.....John E. Traeger
 Crawford—Orlan G. Holmes.....Irvin L. Henderson
 Cumberland—L. B. Ross.....Charles H. Wade
 DeKalb—Charles C. Pond.....James Scott
 DeWitt—Frank Stoutenborough.....L. E. Forbes
 Douglas—James E. Payne.....Clifford W. Jones
 DuPage—Newton E. Matter.....John E. Hesterman
 Edgar—Archie N. Vance.....W. R. McCallister
 Edwards—William Shaw, Jr.....Charles Naylor
 Effingham—S. L. James.....Martin Jokle
 Fayette—H. M. Casey.....Harry Mabry
 Ford—H. P. Shaw.....F. A. Flora
 Franklin—O. E. Burgess.....Robert S. Watkins
 Fulton—Emmett J. Hughes.....C. H. Draper
 Gallatin—T. H. Boyd.....V. A. Mills
 Greene—John B. Morrow.....Jesse R. Edwards
 Grundy—John L. Bonar.....H. L. Jenkins
 Hamilton—Clinton S. Little.....John M. Sneed
 Hancock—John H. McCallister.....Marion E. Mosley
 Hardin—George W. Shearer.....L. H. B. McGinnis
 Henderson—F. F. Rehling.....Charles F. Knox
 Henry—Walter A. Olson.....George H. Brown
 Iroquois—Edwin S. Herron.....Homer M. Brown
 Jackson—J. Hillis Boos.....James W. Gibson
 Jasper—Josiah Jourdan.....K. Jones
 Jefferson—A. L. Smith.....Thomas E. Pasley
 Jersey—James Catt.....Edwin E. Chappell
 Jo Daviess—John H. Foster.....Milton Vincent
 Johnson—Charles Peterson.....James F. Whitehead
 Kane—Ernest F. Goodell.....B. E. Richardson
 Kanakee—Chas. E. Robinson.....Albert C. Bothfuhr
 Kendall—John R. Henderson.....Samuel Normandin
 Knox—Henry F. Hawkinson.....Frank H. Hooker
 Lake—Robert L. McDonough.....Elvin J. Griffin
 LaSalle—William Flick.....E. M. Davis
 Lawrence—Rolla J. Gray.....Hayes Bale
 Lee—John E. Moyer.....Robert E. Phillips
 Livingston—W. A. Patterson.....J. R. Ives
 Logan—James Ryan.....Robert W. Sheets
 Macon—John E. Schroll.....Charles Dandry
 Macoupin—Elmer E. Day.....H. W. Knepper
 Madison—George F. Little.....J. Jenkins
 Marion—W. T. Wilson.....J. E. McMackin
 Marshall—Bernard Haugens.....Worth Dixon
 Mason—Warren Breeding.....William F. Close
 Massac—Loren Smith.....Osro Shirk
 McDonough—Thomas Atveo.....James L. Barclay
 McHenry—Lynn Richards.....Charles Wandrock
 McLean—Joseph F. Rice.....George E. Fleisher
 Menard—B. H. Hutchinson.....George P. Clary
 Mercer—William N. Duffield.....C. C. Luttrell
 Monroe—August Landmann.....J. M. Burkhardt
 Montgomery—M. T. Higgins.....Charles W. Johnson
 Morgan—William A. Masters.....Grant Graff
 Moultrie—S. D. Burton.....W. O. Funston
 Ogle—William P. Delaney.....William D. Mackey
 Peoria—Louis J. Gauss.....Lucas I. Butts
 Perry—Samuel T. Duncan.....J. Q. Charlton
 Platt—W. P. Smith.....George A. Lindsley
 Pike—James A. Allen.....Robert A. Shive
 Pope—George G. Crawford.....Thomas F. Phelps

County clerk. Circuit clerk and recorder.
 J. J. McNamara.....John Lugg
 Henry F. Heckert.....Oscar H. Rinne
 W. M. Debus.....Elmer Hargrave
 Matthew Martin.....Otis Dwyen
 M. W. Chapin.....C. W. McCall
 Edward G. Young.....L. H. Piepenbrink
 Henry F. Schmidt P. C. Wm. W. Smith, R.
 B. H. Seobey.....Leslie O. Caplinger
 Samuel Norton.....Lewis F. Lake
 C. S. Holman.....D. C. Belsley

State's attorney. Sup't schools.
 J. Leroy Adams.....John H. Sawyer
 Leslie L. Wilburn.....Laura I. Milford
 H. A. Meyer.....William E. White
 Frank A. Oakley.....Elizabeth B. Harvey
 R. E. Vanderveer.....C. W. Sellers
 Joseph Skinner.....George O. Smith
 Thomas J. Selby.....George S. J. Sibley
 F. J. Stransky.....John Hay
 Lloyd McClure.....Walter E. Buck
 Louis A. Busch.....C. H. Watts
 Harry B. Hershey.....Henry L. Fowkes
 O. R. Clements.....Harold Bright
 Harvey W. Shrimm.....G. O. Lewis
 Hugh V. Murray.....William Johnston
 Emery Andrews.....O. L. Minter
 Maclay Hoyne.....E. J. Tobin
 Charles E. Jones.....James T. Athey
 Glenn Ratcliff.....L. C. Markwell
 Lowell B. Smith.....W. W. Coultas
 Grover C. Hoff.....John L. Costley
 S. S. Duhamel.....E. E. Gere
 Charles W. Hadley.....R. T. Moogan
 Wilbur H. Hickman.....O. Rice Jones
 Allen E. Walker.....Grant Balding
 Byron Piper.....J. W. Davis
 Will P. Walker.....Frank E. Crawford
 F. M. Thompson.....H. M. Rudolph
 Roy O. Martin.....H. Clay Ing
 Reed F. Cutler.....M. M. Cook
 Marsh Wiseheart.....John L. Greenlee
 John C. Bowman.....Rollins Scott
 Frank H. Hayes.....C. H. Hays
 Harry Anderson.....W. W. Daily
 Earl W. Wood.....Stephen D. Faris
 C. E. Soward.....Hattie M. Rittenhouse
 Albert F. Fawley.....Allen L. Beall
 Carl A. Melin.....A. L. Odenweller
 J. W. Kern.....F. A. Gilbreath
 Otis F. Guenn.....Otto F. Aken
 W. E. Isley.....E. B. Brooks
 Joel F. Watson.....Charles F. Lee
 Paul M. Hamilton.....Joseph W. Becker
 Harry C. Teat.....Benjamin L. Birckbe
 O. R. Morgan.....Emma Rebmam
 Charles L. Abbott.....Edw. A. Ellis
 Wayne H. Dyer.....S. D. Saltzgierv
 Oliver A. Burkhardt.....George Elliott
 A. J. Boutele.....W. F. Boyes
 James G. Welch.....T. A. Simpson
 George S. Wiley.....W. R. Foster
 Blaine Huffman.....Edwin Ashbaugh
 Harry Edwards.....L. W. Miller
 J. H. McCadden.....W. E. Herbert
 Everett Smith.....E. H. Lukenbilt
 Jesse L. Deck.....Mary Moore Eymam
 Victor Hemphill.....George W. Solomon
 Joseph P. Streuber.....H. T. McCrea
 Samuel N. Finn.....M. A. Thrasher
 Wallace J. Black.....E. Nichols
 E. P. Nischwitz.....John A. Mehlhop
 Walter Roberts.....W. A. Spence
 Andrew L. Hainline.....B. E. Decker
 Vincent S. Lumley.....A. M. Shelton
 Miles K. Young.....B. C. Moore
 H. E. Pond.....Mrs. Eva B. Batterson
 Oscar E. Castro.....Charlton L. Gregory
 Roy E. Gauen.....William C. Heyl
 J. Earl Major.....E. A. Lewey
 Carl E. Robinson.....H. H. Vascovellos
 C. R. Patterson.....Van D. Roughton
 W. J. Emerson.....John E. Cross
 C. E. McNemar.....John A. Hayes
 Nelson B. Layman.....Elmo W. Lee
 Charles W. Kirke.....C. C. McIntosh
 Edwin Johnston.....John N. Clark
 John W. Brownling.....R. E. Randolph

County. Treasurer.	Sheriff.	State's attorney.	Sup't schools.
Pulaski—R. L. Britton.....	Mannon Bankson	C. S. Miller.....	Miss May S. Hawkins
Putnam—O. C. Cofoid.....	Henry Sickinger	James E. Taylor.....	W. A. Paxton
Randolph—Fred Allmeyer.....	W. G. Beever	Alfred D. Riess.....	Louis W. von Behren
Richland—J. B. Van Matre.....	Charles West	S. C. Lewis.....	E. Van Arsdal
Rock Island—F. J. Clendenin.....	Geo. K. Richmond	F. E. Thompson.....	Miss Lou M. Harris
Saline—E. L. Doris.....	Geo. W. Russell	J. E. Lewis.....	B. D. Gates
Sangamon—Geo. W. Schwaner.....	John A. Wheeler	Charles F. Mortimer.....	E. C. Pruitt
Schuyler—Peter A. Schultz.....	M. E. Campbell	George B. Steele.....	Calvin L. Cain
Scott—Fritz Haskell.....	I. F. Coultras	Thomas J. Priest.....	John P. Ward
Shelby—Samuel L. Tilley.....	Sidney R. Biggs	A. L. Yantis.....	Lee W. Frazer
Stark—Henry D. D. Martin.....	James K. Fuller	John W. Fling, Jr.....	George C. Baker
St. Clair—Fred Warning.....	Logan P. Mellon	A. E. Schaumlfeffel.....	W. A. Hough
Stephenson—Simon Hoefler.....	John Omsgerd	Charles H. Green.....	Cyrus S. Grove
Tazewell—G. M. Lowry.....	J. L. Wilson	Edward E. Black.....	B. L. Smith
Union—Oscar O. Karraker.....	Walter E. Kimbro	James Lingle.....	Charles O. Otrick
Vermilion—Thomas J. Dale.....	D. G. Williams	J. H. Lewman.....	O. P. Haworth
Wabash—J. N. Loudin.....	L. A. Kemp	Harry M. Phipps.....	W. H. Wetzel
Warren—C. E. Brett.....	A. D. Irey	C. E. Lauder.....	J. D. Regan
Washington—H. F. Vogelpohl.....	Jacob K. May	H. H. House.....	Leo A. Friend
Wayne—E. D. Freshwater.....	L. H. Weaver	Roscoe Forth.....	J. B. Galbraith
White—Fred C. Puntny.....	George W. Morgan	Joe A. Pearce.....	Charles H. Mossberger
Whiteside—Charles A. Davis.....	H. T. Berry	J. J. Ludens.....	Harry B. Price
Will—A. C. Jeffrey.....	George M. Schöll	Robert W. Martin.....	Fred M. Muhlig
Williamson—A. Parks.....	W. T. Harris	E. J. Henderson.....	J. W. McKinney
Winnebago—Chas. A. Kjellquist.....	G. W. Ginder	William Johnson.....	Abbie J. Craig
Woodford—E. W. Knoblauch.....	D. G. Puterbaugh	Thomas Kennedy.....	Roy L. Moore

MEMBERS OF THE 50TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS (1917-1918).

Senators and representatives are paid \$3,500 for term of two years. Senators are elected for four years and representatives for two.

SENATE.

- Dist. Republicans, 33; democrats, 18.
1. G. F. Harding, Jr., R., 2536 Indiana-av., Chicago.
 2. J. M. Powell, D., 1729 W. Madison-st., Chicago.
 3. S. A. Ettelson, R., 3315 Calumet-av., Chicago.
 4. Al E. Gorman, D., 5436 Morgan-st., Chicago.
 5. M. D. Hull, R., 4855 Woodlawn-av., Chicago.
 6. J. J. Bourbour, R., 7622 Sheridan-rd., Chicago.
 7. E. B. Roos, R., 512 Marengo-av., Forest Park.
 8. Rodney B. Swift, R., Libertyville.
 9. J. Carroll L.D., 3533 S. Homewood-av., Chicago.
 10. John A. Atwood, R., Stillman Valley.
 11. P. G. Baldwin, R., 1954 W. 60th-st., Chicago
 12. John G. Turnbaugh, R., Mount Carroll.
 13. A. C. Clark, R., 7137 Euclid-av., Chicago.
 14. Harold C. Kessinger, R., Aurora.
 15. J. J. Boehm, D., 1901 S. Halsted-st., Chicago.
 16. Simon E. Lantz, R., Congerville.
 17. E. J. Glackin, D., 745 Lytle-st., Chicago.
 18. John Dailey, R., Peoria.
 19. J. T. Denvir, D., 1847 S. Crawford-av., Chicago.
 20. Edward C. Curtis, R., Grant Park.
 21. E. J. Hughes, D., 3838 Fulton-st., Chicago.
 22. Martin B. Bailey, R., Danville.
 23. Henry W. Austin, R., Oak Park.
 24. Henry M. Dunlap, R., Savoy.
 25. D. Herlihy, D., 2743 N. Albany-av., Chicago.
 26. William H. Wright, R., McLean.
 27. J. Broderick, D., 122 Aberdeen-st., Chicago.
 28. William G. McCullough, D., Decatur.
 29. P. J. Sullivan, D., 301 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
 30. Walter I. Manny, D., Mount Sterling.
 31. W. H. Cornwell, R., 3825 Alta Vista-rd., Chicago.
 32. Clarence F. Buck, R., Monmouth.
 33. Frank A. Landee*, R., Moline.
 34. John R. Hamilton, R., Mattoon.
 35. Adam C. Cliffe, R., Sycamore.
 36. Charles R. McNay, D., Ursa.
 37. Clayton C. Fervier, R., Sheffield.
 38. Stephen D. Canaday, D., Hillsboro.
 39. Peter E. Colson, D., LaSalle.
 40. Frank B. Wendling, D., Shelbyville.
 41. Richard J. Barr, R., Joliet.
 42. F. C. Campbell, D., Xenia.
 43. W. S. Jewell, R., Lewistown.
 44. Frank M. Hewitt, R., Carbondale.
 45. Elbert S. Smith, R., Springfield.
 46. Charles L. Wood, R., Keens.
 47. J. G. Bardill, R., Highland.
 48. Raleigh M. Shaw, D., Lawrenceville.
 49. Paul W. Abt, R., East St. Louis.
 50. Sidney B. Miller, R., Cairo.
 51. Sam W. Latham, R., Eldorado.

*Deceased. †Resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Republicans, 55; democrats, 67; independent, 1.
- Dist.
1. John Griffin, D., 2020 Indiana-av., Chicago.
 - W. M. Brinkman, R., 3119 Indiana-av., Chicago.
 - Benj. H. Lucas, R., 2336 S. Dearborn, Chicago.
 2. Frank Ryan, D., 2139 W. 13th-st., Chicago.
 - R. E. Marshall, D., 1647 W. Monroe, Chicago.
 - R. J. Marcy, R., 1953 W. Congress-st., Chicago.
 3. John P. Walsh, D., 701 W. 31st-st., Chicago.
 - Robt. E. Jackson, R., 435 E. 37th-st., Chicago.
 - H. E. Schultz, R., 3008 S. Canal-st., Chicago.
 4. T. D. Murphy, D., 352 W. 50th-pl., Chicago.
 - H. A. Kilens, D., 5026 S. Ashland-av., Chicago.
 - Thos. A. Boyer, R., 4458 Emerald-av., Chicago.
 5. M. L. Igoe, D., 5481 Greenwood-av., Chicago.
 - Gay Guernsey, R., 6044 Vernon-av., Chicago.
 - Sidney Lyon, R., 5250 S. Michigan-av., Chicago.
 6. Jos. A. Weber, D., 3134 N. Robey-st., Chicago.
 - A. J. Carter, R., 620 Emerson-st., Evanston.
 - R. E. Church, R., 1580 Sherman-av., Evanston.
 7. John W. McCarthy, D., Lemont.
 - Frederic R. De Young, R., Harvey.
 - Albert F. Volz, R., Arlington Heights.
 8. Thomas E. Graham, D., Ingleside.
 - James H. Vickers, R., Harvard.
 - Edward D. Shurtieff, R., Marengo.
 9. R. J. Mulcahy, D., 3243 Archer-av., Chicago.
 - Jos. Plack, D., 2333 S. Kedzie-av., Chicago.
 - D. E. Shanahan, R., 3315 S. Western-bd., Chicago.
 10. Charles W. Baker, R., Monroe Center.
 - Emil A. Festerling, R., Rockford.
 - H. S. Hicks, Ind., Rockford.
 11. H. F. Schuberth, D., 7332 Lowe-av., Chicago.
 - John H. Lyle, R., 6303 Harvard-av., Chicago.
 - A. Van Duser, R., 441 W. 60th-st., Chicago.
 12. Charles F. Franz, D., Freeport.
 - Robert Irwin, R., Pleasant Valley.
 - Joseph L. Meyers, R., Scioto Mills.
 13. James W. Ryan, D., 9035 Burley-av., Chicago.
 - G. A. Dahlberg, R., 147 E. 11th-st., Chicago.
 - C. A. Young, R., 2809 E. 76th-st., Chicago.
 14. R. A. Milroy, D., Batavia.
 - William J. Tyers, R., Aurora.
 - De Goy B. Ellis, R., Elgin.
 15. P. F. Smith, D., 1608 S. Union-st., Chicago.
 - J. O. Hruby, D., 1806 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
 - Thos. Curran, R., 2023 S. Racine-av., Chicago.
 16. Michael Fahy, D., Toluca.
 - Charles H. Carmon, R., Forrest.
 - Charles M. Turner, R., Wenoona.
 17. J. W. Epstein, D., 1133 Newberry-av., Chicago.
 - J. S. Burns, D., 622 Blue Island-av., Chicago.
 - E. J. Smejkal, R., 560 Bunker-st., Chicago.

Dist.

18. Thomas N. Gorman, D., Peoria.
John F. Lynch, R., Chillicothe.
Shelton F. McGrath, R., Peoria.
19. J. T. Prendergast, D., 1383 S. Lawndale-av., Chi.
J. C. McGlohn, D., 3627 Colorado-av., Chicago.
S. P. Roderick, R., 1328 S. Spaulding-av., Chicago.
20. Daniel O'Connell, D., Kinsman.
Israel Dudgeon, R., Morris.
Richard R. Meents, R., Ashkum.
21. M. F. Maher, D., 2333 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
T. P. Devereux, R., 1357 W. Ohio-st., Chicago.
F. J. Bippus, R., 4733 W. Chicago-av., Chicago.
22. P. B. Breen, D., Metcalf.
Abraham L. Stanford, R., Paris.
William P. Holaday, R., Georgetown.
23. G. R. Bruce, D., 1419 N. Ridgeway, Chicago.
Wm. G. Thon, R., 2210 Cortez-st., Chicago.
E. M. Overland, R., 2619 Rice-st., Chicago.
24. Fred H. Cole, D., Bement.
William H. H. Miller, R., Champaign.
Charles A. Gregory, R., Lovington.
25. F. G. Jacobson, D., 1625 N. Claremont, Chicago.
J. P. Caviezel, R., 2514 N. Sawyer-av., Chicago.
O. L. Feldstack, R., 4016 N. Harding-av., Chicago.
26. Daniel D. Donahue, D., Bloomington.
William Rowe, R., Saybrook.
W. A. Cameron, R., Elliott.
27. J. A. G. Trandel, D., 1334 Julian-st., Chicago.
Joseph Petlak, D., 1340 W. North-av., Chicago.
Edward Walz, R., 543 W. Lake-st., Chicago.
28. Horace W. McDavid, D., Decatur.
Peter Murphy, D., Lincoln.
Edwin C. Perkins, R., Lincoln.
29. Bernard J. Conlon, D., 444 Pine-st., Chicago.
L. C. O'Brien, D., 110 N. Franklin-st., Chicago.
B. F. Clettenberg, R., 1133 Orleans-st., Chicago.
30. William H. Dieterich, D., Beardstown.
James H. Kirby, D., Petersburg.
Elmer O. Neef, R., Pekin.
31. F. J. Seif, Jr., D., 1529 Orchard-st., Chicago.
C. Mueller, R., 2142 Lincoln Park W., Chicago.
Harry F. Hamlin, R., 4730 Malden-st., Chicago.
32. Ernest O. Reaugh, D., Carthage.
James M. Pace, R., Macomb.
Rollo R. Robbins, R., Augusta.
33. William C. Maucker, D., Rock Island.
Frank E. Abbey, R., Bigsbyville.
James A. Wells, R., Aledo.
34. Robert Howard, D., Mattoon.
E. Walter Green, R., Hindsboro.
Harry W. Drake, R., West Union.
35. John P. Devine, D., Dixon.
Frederick A. Brewer, R., Tampico.
George L. Carpenter, R., Amboy.

Dist.

36. E. T. Strubinger, D., El Dara.
Rolland M. Wagner, D., Quincy.
Samuel H. Thompson, R., Paloma.
37. Frank W. Morrasy, D., Sheffield.
Randolph Boyd, R., Galva.
John W. Walters, R., Wyoming.
38. H. A. Shephard, D., Jerseyville.
Truman A. Snell, D., Carlinville.
Otto C. Sonneman, R., Carlinville.
39. Lee O'Neil Browne, D., Ottawa.
O. E. Benson, R., Ottawa.
William N. Scanlan, R., Ottawa.
40. Arthur Roe, D., Vandalla.
John J. Bullington, D., Taylorville.
Lincoln Bancroft, R., Greenup.
41. Michael F. Hennebray, D., Wilmington.
James R. Bentley, R., New Lenox.
William R. McCabe, R., Lockport.
42. John W. Thomason, D., Louisville.
Alois B. Lager, D., Breese.
Charles L. McMackin, R., Salem.
43. Patrick W. Gallagher, D., Canton.
Owen E. West, R., Yates City.
James E. Davis, R., Galesburg.
44. James M. Etherton, D., Carbondale.
William C. Fridrichs, R., Waterloo.
Harry Wilson, R., Pinckneyville.
45. Clarence A. Jones, D., Springfield.
Jacob Frisch, R., Springfield.
Thomas E. Lyon, R., Springfield.
46. John Kasserman, D., Newton.
John L. Cooper, D., Fairfield.
Frank Vice, Jr., R., Olney.
47. Ferdinand A. Garesche, D., Madison.
Norman G. Flagg, R., Moro.
Chris Bethmeier, R., Edwardsville.
48. Carl Green, D., Robinson.
Rene Havill, D., Mount Carmel.
James A. Watson, R., Elizabethtown.
49. John T. Desmond, D., East St. Louis.
Frank Holden, D., East St. Louis.
James W. Rentschler, R., Belleville.
50. James H. Felts, D., Marion.
Charles Curren, R., Mount City.
Ernest J. Odum, R., Benton.
51. Austin Hill, D., McLeansboro.
Oral P. Tuttle, R., Harrisburg.
Claude F. Lacy, R., Boaz.

SUMMARY. Senate. House. J. B.

Republicans	33	85	119
Democrats	18	67	85
Independent		1	1

LEARNED SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

American Institute of Architects (Illinois chapter)—President, C. H. Hammond; secretary, Henry K. Holzman.

American Library Association—Public library building; secretary, George B. Utley.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, The—Lincoln park; president, Dr. John M. Coulter; secretary, Wallace W. Atwood.

Chicago Architectural Club—Boylston building, 332 Plymouth court; president, Fritz Wagner, Jr.; secretary, Robert L. Franklin.

Chicago Astronomical Society—President, Elias Colbert; secretary, Prof. Philip Fox, Evanston.

Chicago Bar Association—Library rooms, 105 Monroe street; president, Joseph W. Moses; secretary, Burt Brown Barker.

Chicago Historical Society—Dearborn avenue and Ontario street; president, Clarence A. Burley; secretary, Seymour Morris; librarian, Caroline McIlvaine.

Chicago Law Institute—President, William S. Johnston; secretary, Alfred E. Barr.

Chicago Library club—President, John H. Lyons; secretary, Miss Janet M. Green, Public library.

Chicago Literary Club—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Clement W. Andrews; secretary and treasurer, Frederick W. Gookin, 410 South Michigan avenue.

Chicago Medical Society—President, Dr. William A. Pusey; secretary, Dr. J. V. Fowler, M. D., 1225 North Ashland avenue.

Council for Library and Museum Extension—President, Newton H. Carpenter, Art Institute; secretary, Miss Caroline McIlvaine, Chicago Historical Society.

Geographic Society of Chicago—President, Henry J. Patten; domestic corresponding secretary, Miss Clara Walker, 6314 Normal avenue; treasurer, Orpheus M. Schantz, 1649 Otis building.

Institute of Medicine of Chicago—President, Dr. John J. Long; chairman board of governors, Dr. Frank Billings; secretary, Dr. J. G. Wilson, 104 South Michigan avenue.

Physicians' Club of Chicago—President, David W. Graham, M. D.; secretary, J. Allen Hornsby, M. D.

State Microscopical Society of Illinois—President, N. S. Amstutz, Valparaiso, Ind.; secretary, Charles A. Ruhl, 223 West Jackson boulevard; corresponding secretary, V. A. Latham, M. D., 1644 Morse avenue.

Western Economic Society—President, Shaller Mathews; secretary, H. G. Moulton.

Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Henry J. Burt; secretary, Edgar S. Nethercut.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.



Scheuer Photo.
PETER REINBERG,
President County Board.



Rembrandt Photo.
HENRY STUCKART,
Treasurer.



Wallinger Photo.
R. M. SWEITZER,
County Clerk.



Daily News Photo.
JOHN E. TRAEGER,
Sheriff.



Root Studios
MACLAY HOYNE,
State's Attorney.



Barrett Photo.
JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder.



Hirsch Photo.
THOMAS F. SCULLY,
County Judge.



Morrison Photo.
E. J. TOBIN,
County Supt. Schools.



Wallinger Photo.
FRANK J. WALSH,
Clerk Criminal Court.



Seinecek Photo.
J. A. CERVENKA,
Clerk Probate Court.



Martens Photo.
CHARLES H. SERGEL,
Pres. Sanitary District.



Quaker Photo.
F. M. HOFFMAN,
Coroner.



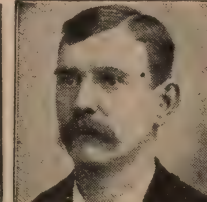
Steffens Photo.
EDW. R. LITZINGER,
Board of Review.



Moffett Photo.
FRANK S. RYAN,
Board of Review.



Sterens & Son Photo.
F. W. BLOCKI,
Board of Review.



WM. H. WEBER,
Board of Assessors.



M. K. SHERIDAN,
Board of Assessors.



GEORGE K. SCHMIDT,
Board of Assessors.



Quaker Photo.
ADAM WOLF,
Board of Assessors.



Wallinger Photo.
CHARLES RINGER,
Board of Assessors.

COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Room 537 county building.

President—Peter Reinberg, D., 523 courthouse.
 Clerk of County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer, D., 600 courthouse.

Commissioners, City Districts—Peter Reinberg, D.; Frank Ragen, D.; Joseph M. Fitzgerald, D.; Bartley Burg, D.; Daniel Moriarty, D.; Albert Nowak, D.; Daniel Ryan, D.; Thomas Kasperski, D.; Owen O'Malley, D.; William D. Scott, D. Country districts—William Busse, R.; Joseph Carolan, R.; Dudley D. Pierson, R.; George A. Miller, R.; William H. McLean, R. Room 537 courthouse.

Committee Clerk—Peter Ellert, 527 courthouse.
 Meetings—The regular meetings of the board of commissioners are held on the first Monday of December, January, February, March, June and September of each year.

Duties—The commissioners are charged with the management of the county affairs of Cook county, as provided by law, having the same powers as the boards of supervisors in other counties. They make all appropriations and contracts, and authorize all expenditures. The president appoints, with the approval of the board, the superintendent of public service and other officers and employees whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for by law.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

County building, 2d floor, south end.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
 Chief Deputy—John H. Mack.
 Chief Clerk—Timothy J. Crowe.
 Chief Tax Extensions—Martin J. O'Brien.
 Chief Election Department—Daniel Herlihy.

Duties—The county clerk is also clerk of the County court, clerk of the county board and ex officio comptroller of county financial affairs. As county clerk he issues all marriage licenses, hunting, tavern and other licenses, keeps records of births and deaths, assists at tax sales and makes redemptions from same; receives all tax levies and computes county, state and all city, village, district and other municipal taxes. As clerk of County court he keeps a record of insane, pauper, support, feeble minded, inheritance tax and other cases. Nearly all special assessment cases are recorded in this office. As comptroller he disburses all salaries and all other county funds and has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, bonds, notes and similar papers belonging to the county, settles all accounts, keeps books showing appropriations and expenditures, makes out report for fiscal year and submits estimates for the expenses of all the departments of the county organization.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 511 county building.

Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
 Deputy Comptroller—William J. Graham.
 Chief Clerk—Michael J. O'Connor.
 Duties—See county clerk.

CLERK OF COUNTY COURT.

Room 600 county building.

Clerk—Robert M. Sweitzer, D.
 Chief Clerk—George L. McConnell.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st and 2d floors, north end.

County Treasurer—Henry Stuckart, D.
 Assistant Treasurer—Jacob Lindheimer.
 Duties—The county treasurer receives and disburses, pursuant to law, all the revenues and other public moneys belonging to the county. He or his assistant countersigns county orders and renders accounts to the board of commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 726 county building.

Superintendent—Henry A. Zender.
 Duties—Purchases all supplies for the county in-

stitutions, advertising for bids at specified times and entering into yearly or quarterly contracts and making tests from time to time of the articles furnished to determine if they are up to contract requirements. Has supervision of all maintenance and rehabilitation of county buildings. Represents owners on all new construction work; advertises for bids and handles all plans and specifications.

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal court building, 2d floor.

State's Attorney—MacLay Hoyne, D.
 Chief Assistant—Michael F. Sullivan.
 Secretary—Edward J. Fleming.

Assistants—Marvin E. Barnhart, Harry A. Berger, Hayden N. Bell, George C. Bliss, Charles C. Case, Jr., James C. Dooley, William H. Duval, Thomas J. Finn, John F. Higgins, Dwight McKay, John P. Moran, John K. Murphy, James C. O'Brien, James R. Quinn, John Prystalski, Edwin J. Raber, Morris Schaefer, Joseph A. Smejkal, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Irwin N. Walker, Robert E. Hogan, Edward E. Wilson, Daniel G. Ramsay, Augustus Kelly, Ernest H. Buchler, Henry Eckhart, John E. Herron, Hart E. Baker, Joseph A. Conery, W. W. De Armond, Eugene P. Quirk, Nicholas Michels, Edward A. Prindiville, Ota P. Lightfoot, George Emmiche, Justin F. McCarthy, John F. Cashen, Jr., Walter W. L. Meyer, Michael L. Rosina, John P. Byrne, George C. McCarthy, John W. Beckwith, Grover C. Niemyer, Walter T. Stanton, Orville R. Seiter, John F. O'Connell, John M. Lowery, J. J. Vitera, Joseph P. Ryan, Carl W. Larson, Max Biederman, John Owen, A. Paul Holleb.

Duties—The state's attorney begins and prosecutes all actions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in the county in which the people of the state or county may be interested, prosecutes forfeited bonds and actions for the recovery of debts due the state or county and acts as adviser to county officers.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

County building, 1st floor, south end.

Recorder of Deeds—Joseph F. Haas, R.
 Chief Deputy—John F. Devine.
 Chief Clerk—T. R. Steinert.

Duties—The recorder is the keeper of the records, and upon the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded he must spread the same on the record books provided for that purpose, in the order of the time of filing. He is also the official abstract maker for Cook county.

REGISTRAR OF TITLES.

County building, 1st floor, south end.

Registrar—Joseph F. Haas, R.
 Chief Clerk—Harry E. Hoff.
 Examiners—Edgar H. Farnell, John B. Skinner, J. Scott Matthews, Blake C. Smith.
 Advisory Examiners—Nathaniel C. Sears, Charles T. Farson, Charles Werno, Enoch J. Price.

Duties—The registrar of titles under the Torrens system of land registration directs the procedure by which title is confirmed by decree of court, which does away with the need of an abstract, and the certificate of title which is issued is guaranteed by the county.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Room 547 county building.

Commissioners—Melville G. Holding, president; Ralph L. Peck, secretary; James M. Whelan. Assistant Secretary—William E. Fohringer.
 Duties—The commissioners examine applicants for positions in the county service. Before an examination is held fourteen days' notice is given by advertisement. The rules are practically the same as those governing other bodies of the kind.

JURY COMMISSION.

Room 824 county building.

Commissioners—Charles W. Seinwerth, president; Joseph M. Barnett, secretary; Bernard J. Mul-laney.

Clerk—Martin Peterson.

Duties—The commissioners are required to prepare a list of electors qualified to act as jurors, to select names from such list and place them in a jury box and a grand jury box, and to be present when the names of jurors needed at each term of court are drawn.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

County building, 3d floor, north end.

Members of the Board—Michael K. Sheridan, D.; William H. Weber, R.; Adam Wolf, R.; George K. Schmidt, R.; Charles Ringer, R.

Chief Clerk—Charles Krutchoff.

Duties—Fix the amount of assessment on all real and personal property according to the rate required by law.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

County building, 3d floor, south end.

Members of Board—Frank S. Ryan, D.; Edward R. Litzinger, R.; Fred W. Blocki, D.

Chief Clerk—Stephen D. Griffin.

Duties—The board of review takes the place of the old town board in revising and correcting the findings of the assessors and in hearing and adjusting complaints of property owners. The decisions of the board of review are final.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

In Oak Forest.

Superintendent—Henry L. Bailey, D.

Duties—Has general management of infirmary or poorhouse, poor farm and tuberculosis hospital.

COUNTY ARCHITECT.

11 South LaSalle street.

County Architect—Eric E. Hall.

Duties—The county architect makes designs for new buildings, alterations in old ones, etc., as required by the county board. (Paid in fees.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Room 506 county building.

Superintendent—Edward J. Tobin, D.

Duties—He is required to visit each school in his district at least once a year, to see that the teachers are qualified for the performance of their duties and to do all in his power to increase the efficiency and elevate the standards of the school.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL SERVICE OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1130 County building.

Superintendent—Gertrude Howe Britton.

Duties—Obtain support for dependents from relatives legally liable for their care and maintenance; investigate all cases of boys between ages of 17 and 21 years held in Criminal court pending trial and present report to trial judge; investigate insane cases heard in County court; investigate all health cases in Cook county outside of city of Chicago, especially emphasizing tuberculosis.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Harrison and Honore streets.

Warden—Michael Zimmer, D.

Duties—Exercises general supervision over the county hospital.

COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

Main office, 213-215 South Peoria street; branch offices, 1736 West North avenue, 837 West 47th street, 8390 Houston avenue, 229 West North avenue, 3466 Archer avenue, 1655 Blue Island avenue, 2701 West 12th street, 221 East 115th street.

County Agent—William H. Ehemann, D.

Duties—The county agent is responsible to the president and board of county commissioners in the carrying out of the plans for the relief of the poor in the city of Chicago. He issues monthly rations to poor families found eligible under the law, and provides shoes to needy school children. He furnishes monthly rations to poor families of veteran soldiers, sailors or marines who have served in the rebellion and Spanish-American wars. He undertakes the return of nonresidents and alien paupers to their legal place of residence and the extradition of

fathers who have deserted their families when found and warrant is issued for their arrest. He keeps a record of and passes on all medical and institutional cases admitted to the county hospital, the Oak Forest infirmary and the Oak Forest tuberculosis hospital. He furnishes medical services to the needy poor in their homes, through the medium of county physicians. He is the medium whereby blind, deaf and dumb children are sent to the state school at Jacksonville. He investigates all cases recommended for mothers' pensions and supervises the payments of same. He investigates all applications for pensions for the blind and reports on eligibility of applicants to the county board and supervises payment of the pensions. He authorizes the payment of burial expenses of deceased indigent or friendless soldiers, sailors or marines and all contagious cases of the poor. He interests himself in any wrong existing or being perpetrated on families of poor to which his attention is called. He discovers and reports cases of nonsupport by husband or relatives, desertion, contribution to delinquency or dependency of children to the various courts having jurisdiction.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Room 726 county building.

County Surveyor—Harry Emerson, R.

Duties—The surveyor is required to make all official surveys in the county. (Paid in fees.)

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Office in detention hospital.

County Physician—Dr. Adam Szwajkarc.

Duties—The county physician resides at the detention hospital and gives medical attention to the patients in that institution. Reports cases to the County Court for the insane for trial.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Room 500 county building.

Coroner—Peter M. Hoffman, R.

Chief Clerk—John J. Dedrick.

Chief Deputy—David B. Jones.

General Clerk—Otto Rexess.

Deputy Coroners—S. L. Davis, Charles Fitzner, C. F. Kennedy, Henry Spears, M. G. Walsh, J. J. Dedrick, Adolph Herrmann, William Ostrom, John Thumm, George Williston, George A. Webster.

Physicians—William H. Burmeister, H. G. W. Reinhardt, E. R. LeCount, Joseph Springer, Edward Hutton.

Chemist—Dr. William D. McNally.

Assistant Chemist—W. L. Bergman.

Reporters—A. J. Flynn, L. H. Morse, E. E. Wenger, W. C. Yunker, C. E. Gilman, David T. Richie, Claude Van Fleet, W. P. Scanlon.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

County building, 4th floor, center.

Sheriff—John E. Traeger, D.

Assistant Sheriff—Otto Spankuch.

Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.

Jailer—William T. Davies, R.

Duties—The sheriff serves and returns all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees legally directed to him. He is the conservator of peace in his county and may arrest offenders on view. He is the keeper of the jail and has the custody of prisoners. It is also his duty to attend the courts of record of the county and obey their orders.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Appointed by governor.

Administrator—Gordon A. Ramsay.

Attorney—Francis H. McKeever.

Duties—The public administrator is appointed by the governor to administer the estates of deceased persons under certain contingencies regulated by the statutes of the state of Illinois.

CUSTODIAN COUNTY BUILDING.

Room 1026 county building.

John Czekala, D.

COURTS IN COOK COUNTY.

APPELLATE COURT, FIRST DIST., ILLINOIS.
14th floor Boulevard building, Michigan boulevard and Washington street.

A—Jesse Holdom, presiding justice; William H. McSurely, William E. Dever.

B (branch)—Albert C. Barnes, presiding justice; David F. Matchett, Charles A. McDonald.

C (branch)—Clarence N. Goodwin (in November, 1917), presiding justice; Thomas Taylor, Jr., John M. O'Connor.

Clerk—James S. McInerney, D.; chief deputy clerk, John E. Conerty; deputy clerks, Conrad L. LeBlanc, Joseph P. Morrison, John J. Dunphy.

Bailiff and Librarian—Andrew Whalen.

Jurisdiction—The Appellate court has jurisdiction of all matters of appeal or writs of error from the Superior, Circuit and County courts, and from the Municipal court of Chicago, except in criminal cases and those affecting a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Decisions are final in cases involving an amount less than \$1,000, except that an appeal may be granted on a certificate of importance, or a review may be allowed on a writ of certiorari from the Supreme court.

Terms of Court—First Tuesdays in March and October of each year.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Judges.

Albert C. Barnes, R.	1923
Theodore Brentano, R.	1921
William Fennimore Cooper, D.	1922
Joseph B. David, D.	1923
William E. Dever, D.	1923
Joseph H. Fitch, D.	1923
Charles M. Foell, R.	1923
Martin M. Gridley, D.	1922
Henry Guerin, D.	1923
Jacob H. Hopkins, D.	1923
Oscar Hebel, R.	1923
Joseph Sabath, D.	1922
Marcus A. Kavanagh, R.	1923
Charles A. McDonald, D.	1922
M. L. McKinley, D.	1923
William H. McSurely, R.	1923
John M. O'Connor, D.	1919
Hugo Pam, R.	1923
Denis E. Sullivan, D.	1923
John J. Sullivan, D.	1920
Clerk—John Kjellander, R.; courthouse, fourth floor, south end. Chief clerk, James T. Frank.	
Salaries—Judges, \$12,000; of clerk, \$9,000. (Judges elected prior to 1915 get \$10,000 a year.)	
Jurisdiction —The Superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit court in all cases of law and equity and in appeals from inferior courts.	

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Courthouse, 4th floor.

Terms of judges all expire in June, 1921.

JUDGES.

Victor P. Arnold, R.	Kickham Scanlan, R.
Robert E. Crowe, R.	Frederick A. Smith, R.
Jesse A. Baldwin, R.	Thomas Taylor, Jr., R.
George P. Barrett, R.	Charles M. Thomson, R.
David M. Brothers, R.	Oscar M. Torrison, R.
Jesse Holdom, R.	Richard S. Tuthill, R.
George Kersten, D.	Charles M. Walker, D.
David F. Matchett, R.	Thomas G. Windes, D.
John P. McGorchy, R.	Frank Johnston, Jr., D.
Merritt W. Pinckney, R.	Anton T. Zeman, R.
Clerk—August W. Miller, R.; chief clerk, Louis A. Hutt; fourth floor north end.	
Salaries—Same as those of Superior court.	
Jurisdiction —Same as that of the Superior court.	
Terms of Court —Begin on the third Monday of every month.	

COUNTY COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Thomas F. Seuhly, D.; term expires in December, 1918.

Clerk—R. M. Sweitzer, D.; 600 courthouse.

Jurisdiction—The County court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit courts in all cases of appeal from justices of the peace and police magistrates and in all common law matters where the value of property does not exceed \$1,000; concurrent jurisdiction with courts of record in condemnation and special assessment proceedings; exclusive jurisdiction in voluntary assignments, release of insolvent debtors, trials of the right of property, commitment of insane and the support of paupers by their relatives; objections to the sale of real estate for nonpayment of general or special taxes are heard in the County court and all inheritance taxes are levied and collected under its direction; the official bonds of most county and township officers and the yearly reports of clerks, justices of the peace and state's attorneys and other officers of fees collected are subject to the approval of that court; the County court in Cook county has entire management and control of all elections in Chicago.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Criminal court building, West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street.

Judges—Judges of the Superior and Circuit courts alternate in presiding over the Criminal court. Clerk—Frank J. Walsh, D.; office in Criminal court building.

Jurisdiction—The Criminal court of Cook county has original jurisdiction of all criminal offenses except such as is conferred upon justices of the peace, and appellate jurisdiction from justices of the peace.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

PROBATE COURT.

Courthouse, 6th floor.

Judge—Henry Horner, D.; term expires in 1918. Assistants—Philip P. Bregstone, Harry G. Keats, I. T. Dankowski, E. G. Purkheiser.

Clerk—John A. Cervenk, D.

Public Administrator—James F. Bishop, D.

Public Guardian—Miss Nellie Carlin.

Jurisdiction—The Probate court has original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

Terms of Court—Begin on the first Monday of every month.

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

Room 1007 County building.

Judge—Merritt W. Pinckney.

Assistant—Mary M. Bartelme.

Chief Probation Officer—Joel D. Hunter.

Jurisdiction—The Juvenile court hears and disposes of cases brought before it under the act to regulate the treatment and control of dependent, neglected and delinquent children, known as the Juvenile court act. It also administers the law providing for the partial support of mothers whose husbands are dead or are incapacitated for work when such mothers have children under 14 years of age. The Juvenile detention home is at 771 Gilpin place.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Federal building, 7th floor.

Associate Justice—John H. Clarke.

Judges—Francis E. Baker, Christian C. Kohlsaat, Samuel Alschuler, Julian W. Mack, Evan A. Evans.

Clerk—Edward M. Holloway.

Salary of judges, \$7,000 a year.

Jurisdiction—The Circuit Courts of Appeal have appellate jurisdiction to review final decisions in District courts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in all cases other than those which may be taken direct to the United States Supreme court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Federal building, 6th floor.

Judges—Kenesaw M. Landis, George A. Carpenter.

Clerk—Thomas C. Mac Millan.

Marshal—John J. Bradley.

Salary of judges, \$6,000 a year.

Jurisdiction—United States District courts have jurisdiction of cases where the United States

is plaintiff or defendant; of crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States; of suits relating to debts by or to the United States; of admiralty and maritime cases; of suits arising under the postal, patent, trade-mark, copyright, immigration, contract labor, national banking, antitrust laws, etc.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

City hall, 8th and 9th floors.

Chief Justice—Harry Olson, room 915.

Clerk—Frank R. Danisch.

Bailliff—Anton J. Cermak.

Judges.

Terms expire.

Harry Olson, R. 1918

John Courtney, D. 1918

Harry M. Fisher, D. 1918

William N. Gemmill, R. 1918

Hugh J. Kearns, D. 1918

Joseph H. LaBuy, D. 1918

John A. Mahoney, D. 1918

John K. Prindiville, D. 1918

Joseph P. Rafferty, D. 1918

Edward T. Wade, D. 1918

Bernard F. Barasa, R. 1918

Leo J. Doyle, D. 1920

Sheridan E. Fry, R. 1920

Charles E. Goodnow, R. 1920

Frank H. Graham, D. 1920

James Donahoe, D. 1920

Edmund K. Jarecki, D. 1920

John Stark, D. 1920

Dennis W. Sullivan, D. 1920

Samuel H. Trude, R. 1920

Joseph Z. Uhler, R. 1920

John R. Newcomer, R. 1922

Hosea W. Wells, R. 1922

Wells M. Cook, R. 1922

John A. Swanson, R. 1922

John Richardson, R. 1922

Hugh R. Stewart, R. 1922

John F. Haas, R. 1922

Howard Hayes, R. 1922

John R. Caverly, D. 1922

Harry P. Dolan, D. 1922

Salaries—Chief justice, \$12,000 a year; associate justices, \$9,000; clerk, \$6,000; chief deputy clerk, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy clerks and one auditor, \$3,000; other clerks, \$1,800 to \$2,500; bailliff, \$6,000; chief deputy bailliff, \$4,000; two assistant chief deputy bailliffs, \$2,500; other bailliffs, \$1,500 to \$2,000.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHICAGO.

The postoffice and all other United States department offices, except where otherwise noted, are in the federal building, which stands on the square bounded by Clark, Adams and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard. Postmaster, William B. Carlile.

Appraiser's Office—Harrison and Sherman streets; appraiser, W. E. Clare.

Bureau of Commerce—Room 629; commercial agent, Dr. W. C. Huntington; radio inspector, J. F. Dillon.

Custom House—South wing, fourth floor; collector, Rivers McNeill; special deputy collector, John R. Ford; naval officer, William Brown; special deputy naval officer, Edgar C. Hawley.

Hydrographic Office—Room 528; Lieut. A. M. Steckel in charge.

Immigration Bureau—Newberry building, Eldredge court and Wabash avenue; inspector in charge, Dr. P. L. Prentiss.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels—Room 529; inspector of hulls, Gustav E. Atkinson; inspector of boilers, William Nicholas.

Internal Revenue Department—East wing, fourth floor; collector, Julius F. Smetanka; chief deputy, Frank E. Hemstreet; cashier, Frederick W. Rech.

Coast Guard Service—Room 500; inspector, Capt. E. J. Hinkle.

Marine Hospital—Clarendon and Graceland avenues; surgeon in command, Dr. J. O. Cobb.

Civil Courts—First district, city hall; second district, 8855 and 8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

Criminal Courts—First district: Branches 1 and 2, Criminal court building; South Clark street branches 1 and 2, 625 South Clark street; Desplaines street branch, 119 North Desplaines street; Maxwell street branch, Maxwell and Morgan streets; Hyde Park branch, 5223 Lake Park avenue; West Chicago avenue branch, 1125 West Chicago avenue; Shakespeare avenue branch, Shakespeare and California avenues; East Chicago avenue branch, 115 East Chicago avenue; Englewood branch, 6347 Wentworth avenue. Second district, 8855-8857 Exchange avenue, South Chicago.

JURISDICTION.

1. All actions on contracts when the amount claimed by the plaintiff exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of personal property the value of which exceeds \$1,000; all actions for the recovery of damages for the conversion of personal property when the amount sought to be recovered exceeds \$1,000.

2. Criminal cases of the grade of felony, except treason and murder, and cases of habeas corpus.

3. Criminal cases below the grade of felony, except habeas corpus cases.

4. Civil actions for the recovery of money only when the amount does not exceed \$1,000; actions for recovery of personal property valued at less than \$1,000; actions of forcible detainer; actions and proceedings over which justices of the peace have jurisdiction and actions not otherwise provided for by the act.

5. Quasi criminal actions.

6. Proceedings for the prevention of crime; for the arrest, examination and commitment of persons charged with criminal offenses; proceedings involving use of search warrants.

Postoffice Inspector—Room 330; James E. Stuart in charge.

Railway Mail Service—Third floor, north wing; Capt. E. L. West, superintendent.

United States District Attorney—Room 826; Charles F. Clynne; chief clerk, William A. Small.

United States Engineer—Room 508; officer in charge, Lieut.-Col. W. V. Judson, corps of engineers, U. S. A.

United States Marshal—Rooms 804 and 806; marshal, John J. Bradley; chief deputy, Joseph F. Ryan.

United States Secret Service—Room 881; Thomas I. Porter, chief operator.

United States Subtreasury—First floor, northwest section; assistant treasurer, Robert I. Hunt; cashier, Frank C. Russell.

Weather Bureau—Fourteenth floor; professor in charge, Henry J. Cox.

SALARIES OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

District attorney.....	\$10,000
Postmaster.....	8,000
Collector of customs.....	8,000
Treasurer.....	5,000
Marshal.....	5,000
Naval officer.....	5,000
Internal revenue collector.....	4,500
United States engineer.....	4,500
Appraiser.....	3,000
Professor of meteorology (weather).....	3,500

TOWN OFFICERS IN COOK COUNTY.

Supervisors, town clerks, assessors and collectors.

- Barrington**—Supervisor, C. P. Hawley, Barrington, 1916-1918; clerk, J. F. Gieske, Barrington, 1916-1918; assessor, J. C. Plagge, Barrington, 1916-1918; collector, W. C. Meyer, Barrington, 1916-1918.
- Berwyn**—Supervisor, Harry J. Falthorn, Berwyn, 1916-1918; clerk, John R. Shean, Jr., Berwyn, 1916-1918; assessor, Anthony P. Pink, Berwyn, 1916-1918; collector, L. A. Thompson, 1916-1918.
- Bloom**—Supervisor, Dr. Anna Medaris, Chicago Heights, 1916-1918; clerk, W. H. Freeman, Chicago Heights, 1916-1918; assessor, Harry Green, Chicago Heights, 1916-1918; collector, Robert A. G. Engelhart, Chicago Heights, 1916-1918.
- Bremen**—Supervisor, Otto Ziebell, Harvey, 1916-1918; clerk, William Funk, Tinley Park, 1916-1918; assessor, A. W. Fulton, Tinley Park, 1916-1918; collector, Herman Siemens, Tinley Park, 1916-1918.
- Calumet**—Supervisor, Thomas Becker, Blue Island, 1916-1918; clerk, Frank Lossman, 1826 Lowe avenue, Chicago, 1916-1918; assessor, Jacob H. Hoekstra, 310 West 11th place, Chicago, 1916-1918; collector, Emil J. Wanek, 10183 Elizabeth street, Chicago, 1916-1918.
- Cicero**—President, George Comerford, 5012 West 24th street, Morton Grove; supervisor, Paul Puzek, 5128 West 32d street, Hawthorne, 1916-1918; clerk, Charles Stoffel, 5102 West 29th place, Hawthorne, 1916-1918; assessor, Edwin E. Lovejoy, 2720 South 60th avenue, Clyde, 1916-1918; collector, David T. Brennan, 1230 South 50th avenue, Grant Works, 1916-1918.
- Elk Grove**—Supervisor, J. F. Everding, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918; clerk, A. B. Scharringhausen, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918; assessor, George Meier, Mount Prospect, 1916-1918; collector, Henry Biegel, Mount Prospect, 1916-1918.
- Hanover**—Supervisor, Charles A. Gifford, Elgin, 1916-1918; clerk, Ben Schultz, Bartlett, 1916-1918; assessor, H. L. Oltendorf, Bartlett, 1916-1918; collector, H. W. Heintz, Jr., Bartlett, 1916-1918.
- Lemont**—Supervisor, Patrick Hennebery, Lemont, 1916-1918; clerk, John Szafranski, Lemont, 1916-1918; assessor, John Doolin, Lemont, 1916-1918; collector, Julius Ott, Lemont, 1916-1918.
- Leyden**—Supervisor, Frederick Joss, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1918; clerk, Henry Buckman, River Grove, 1916-1918; assessor, A. B. Kirchoff, Franklin Park, 1916-1918; collector, Albert H. Dunteman, Bensenville, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1918.
- Lyons**—Supervisor, George O. Pratt, 222 South Spring avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1918; clerk, Henry R. Gauger, 27 Harris avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1918; assessor, James G. Wolcott, 117 South 6th avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1918; collector, Henry B. Kilgour, 231 South Walola avenue, LaGrange, 1916-1918.
- Maine**—Supervisor, Henry C. Behrens, Des Plaines, 1916-1918; clerk, M. H. Brown, Des Plaines, 1916-1918; assessor, John H. Curtis, Des Plaines, 1916-1918; collector, Michael Schiessle, Park Ridge, 1916-1918.
- New Trier**—Supervisor, Gertrude M. Thurston, 832 Oak street, Winnetka, 1916-1918; clerk, Walton W. Crozier, Glencoe, 1916-1918; assessor, Percy Bradstreet, Winnetka, 1916-1918; collector, Hoyt King, 711 Forest avenue, Wilmette, 1916-1918.
- Niles**—Supervisor, David Pielweber, Morton Grove, 1916-1918; clerk, Charles F. Langfield, Niles Center, 1916-1918; assessor, George H. Klehm, Niles Center, 1916-1918; collector, Ferdinand C. Baumann, Morton Grove, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1918.
- Northfield**—Supervisor, William A. Bernhardt, Glen View, 1916-1918; clerk, Andrew Trulsen, Shermerville, 1916-1918; assessor, William R. Landwehr, Shermerville, 1916-1918; collector, Rudolph Sauer, Shermerville, 1916-1918.
- Norwood Park**—Supervisor, James Giles, Norwood Park, 1916-1918; clerk, Al. Gardner, Norwood Park, 1916-1918; assessor, Edwin D. Smith, 5931 West Circle avenue, Norwood Park, 1916-1918; collector, Frank J. Phillips, Norwood Park, 1916-1918.
- Oak Park**—Supervisor, George Walker, 350 Forest avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1918; clerk, James E. Tristram, 319 Maple avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1918; assessor, James P. Willing, 317 South Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1918; collector, G. Whittier Gale, 124 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, 1916-1918.
- Orland**—Supervisor, J. E. Kuch, Tinley Park, 1916-1918; clerk, B. F. Sippel, Tinley Park, 1916-1918; assessor, Martin Smith, Orland, 1916-1918; collector, Adam Schilling, Tinley Park, 1916-1918.
- Palatine**—Supervisor, A. W. Zimmerman, Palatine, 1916-1918; clerk, Harry H. Schoppe, Palatine, 1916-1918; assessor, J. H. Schierding, Palatine, 1916-1918; collector, E. J. Bentler, Palatine, 1916-1918.
- Palos**—Supervisor, Peter Lucas, Palos Park, 1916-1918; clerk, P. J. O'Connell, Worth, 1916-1918; assessor, John McCord, Palos Park, 1916-1918; collector, Henry Elliott, Oak Lawn, 1916-1918.
- Proviso**—Supervisor, John C. Carson, Melrose Park, 1916-1918; clerk, Fred Samuel, Jr., Forest Park, 1916-1918; assessor, Otto Hintze, Forest Park, 1916-1918; collector, Charles W. Strook, Maywood, 1916-1918.
- Rich**—Supervisor, N. Fortmiller, Matteson, 1916-1918; clerk, Albert Reese, Matteson, 1916-1918; assessor, N. Campe, Richton, 1916-1918; collector, L. Adam, Matteson, 1916-1918.
- Ridgeville (or city of Evanston)**—City and town clerk, John F. Hahn, Evanston, 1917-1919; city treasurer and town collector, John Westreicher, Evanston, 1917-1919.
- Riverside**—Supervisor, Frank Frederick, Riverside, 1916-1918; clerk, Charles H. Glan, Riverside, 1916-1918; assessor, Charles D. Sherman, Riverside, 1916-1918; collector, Fred D. Crowe, Riverside, 1916-1918.
- Schaumburg**—Supervisor, Albert Sporleder, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 2, 1916-1918; clerk, William C. Kref, Palatine, 1916-1918; assessor, Henry E. Quindel, Palatine, R. F. D. No. 1, 1916-1918; collector, Fred Botterman, Palatine, 1916-1918.
- Stickney**—Supervisor, Charles Jacobs, Oak Lawn, 1916-1918; clerk, Lyman Stuart, Clearing, 1916-1918; assessor, John Brower, Summit, 1916-1918; collector, F. Schmer, Berwyn, 1916-1918.
- Thornton**—Supervisor, William E. Propper, Dolton, 1916-1918; clerk, James B. Ellis, Harvey, 1916-1918; assessor, John B. Buifeldt, Thornton, 1916-1918; collector, John Shilling, South Holland, 1916-1918.
- Wheeling**—Supervisor, F. H. Lorenzen, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918; clerk, J. D. Flentie, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918; assessor, J. Schwingle, Wheeling, 1916-1918; collector, William A. Meyer, Arlington Heights, 1916-1918.
- Worth**—Supervisor, Andrew Reiner, Blue Island, 1916-1918; clerk, A. S. Helquist, Blue Island, 1916-1918; assessor, John H. Kruse, Blue Island, 1916-1918; collector, William H. Harnew, Oak Lawn, 1916-1918.
- The towns of Evanston, Hyde Park, Jefferson, Lake, Lake View, North Chicago, South Chicago and West Chicago lie wholly within the city of Chicago. The ex officio supervisor and collector for all is the county treasurer, and the ex officio collector and town clerk is the county clerk.
- Terms of supervisors, town clerks and collectors expire in April, 1918; terms of assessors expire Dec. 31, 1918.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—Samuel Compers.

Secretary—Frank Morrison.

Treasurer—Daniel J. Tobin.

Headquarters—801-809 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SALARIES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES (1917).

Yearly except where otherwise specified.

COUNTY BOARD.

President	\$7,000
Commissioners, 14 at	3,600
Secretary to president	3,000
Committee clerk	2,500
Stenographers, 3, each	1,300
Investigator	2,500

COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller (see county clerk)	
Deputy comptroller	\$6,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Auditor	2,500
Accountants, 2 at	1,900
Cashiers, 2 at	1,800
Bookkeeper	1,900
Clerks, \$1,300 to	1,800
Stenographer	1,500

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Superintendent	\$6,000
Head clerk	3,000
Senior clerks, each	1,500
Inspector purchases	2,700
Principal bookkeeper	1,620
Buyer	1,800
Storekeeper	1,300
Superintendent mechanics	3,300
Chief electrician	2,200

NOTE—Mechanics are paid prevailing union wages.

SHERIFF.

Sheriff	\$9,960
Assistant sheriff	3,600
Chief deputy	4,000
Chief bailiffs, 2 at	2,400
Assistant bailiffs, 2 at	1,650
Real estate clerk	1,900
Cashier	1,800
Summons clerk	1,800
Execution clerk	1,900
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,500
Deputy sheriffs, 26 at	2,000
Bailiffs, 125 at	1,500

CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Custodian	\$2,100
Chief engineer	2,400
Electrician	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Steamfitter	2,100

COUNTY JAIL.

Jailer	\$2,500
Assistant jailers, 3 at	1,800
Storekeeper	1,320
Physician	1,500
Assistant physician	1,000
Matrons, 3 at	900
Engineer	1,600
Instructor	1,000
Jail guards, 55 at	1,200
Chief cook	1,200
Baker	1,200

COUNTY BUILDING.

Custodian	\$3,000
Assistants custodian	1,500
Chief engineer	2,700
Steamfitter	2,100
Plumber	2,100
Electrician	2,100
Elevator starters, 2 at	1,320
Elevator men, 18 at	1,080
Marble caretaker	1,740

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President	\$1,500
Commissioners, 2 at	1,500
Chief examiner	2,000
Chief examiner	3,000
Examiner	2,000
Principal clerk	1,600

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Assessors, 5 at	\$5,000
Attorney	3,600
Chief clerk	4,000
Assistant chief clerk	3,000
Valuation expert	2,200

Chief draftsman	\$1,620
Real estate expert	2,400
Surveyor	2,400
Clerks, \$1,000 to	2,100

BOARD OF REVIEW.

Members, 3 at	\$7,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Assistant chief clerk	3,000
Attorney for board	3,600
Principal clerks, 2 at	2,100
Real estate expert	3,000
Clerks, \$900 to	1,800

COUNTY TREASURER.

Treasurer*	\$14,500
Assistant treasurer	6,000
Chief clerk	3,600
Auditor	3,000
Head bookkeeper	3,300
Head cashier	2,700
Head clerk	2,700
Clerks, \$1,000 to	2,100

*Added by board, \$4,000; as ex officio town collector of each of seven towns (\$1,500 each), \$10,500.

COUNTY CLERK.

County clerk	\$9,000
Private secretary	1,500
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	2,520
Chief tax extension	3,600
Head clerk	2,400
Head bookkeeper	2,520
Clerks, \$810 to	2,100

RECORDER.

Recorder	\$9,000
Chief deputy	3,600
Chief clerk	2,700
Clerks, each, \$1,200 to	1,800

PUBLICITY DIVISION.

Principal clerk	\$1,800
Senior clerk	1,500
Clerk	1,200

RECORDING DEPARTMENT.

Cashier	\$1,950
Teller	1,680
Bookkeeper	1,560

ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Chief clerk	\$2,400
Clerks, \$1,000 to	1,800

RETRANSCRIBING DEPARTMENT.

Head clerk	\$2,400
Senior clerk	1,650
Principal clerk	1,800

TORRENS DEPARTMENT.

Attorney and examiner	\$4,000
Attorney and examiner	3,600
Attorney and examiner	3,000
Attorney and examiner	2,500
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	\$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,080 to	2,100

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

Clerk of court	\$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Principal clerk	2,100
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

CLERK COUNTY COURT.

Chief clerk	\$3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

PROBATE COURT CLERK.

Clerk Probate court	\$9,000
Assistant to judge	3,600
Assistants to judge, 3 at	3,300
Chief clerk	3,000
Clerks, \$1,000 to	1,900

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK.

Clerk Criminal court	\$9,000
Chief clerk	3,000
Cashier	1,800
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,800

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's attorney	\$11,600
Assistant	7,000
Assistant	6,500
Assistants, 3 at	5,500
Assistants, 3 at	4,800
Assistants, 6 at	4,500
Assistants, 12 at	3,600
Assistants, 11 at	3,000
Assistants, 2 at	2,000
Secretary	4,000
Investigator	2,400
Chief court reporter	3,000
Assistant chief reporter	2,000
Court reporters, 3 at	1,860
Clerks, \$1,200 to	1,500

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

AT OAK FOREST.

Superintendent	\$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,400
Head physician	2,100
Supervisor	1,920
Druggist	1,620
Chief engineer	2,300
Wages of minor employes run from \$30 to \$30 a month. Nurses get from \$30 to \$50 a month. Nearly all are provided with board and lodging and laundry service free.	

AT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Warden	\$3,600
County physician	3,500
Assistant warden	3,300
Assistant warden	2,800
Interpreter	1,200
Druggist	1,500
Pathologist	2,400
Principal clerk	2,100
Chief engineer	1,930
Other employes, \$240 to	1,800
Board, etc., is in some cases free.	

BUREAU SOCIAL SERVICE.

Superintendent	\$3,000
Asst. superintendent	1,300
Supervisor	1,380
Interpreters, 2 at	1,200
Investigators, 9 at	1,200

COUNTY AGENT.

County agent	\$4,500
Assistant agent	2,500
Assistant agents, 3 at	1,800
Deporting agent	1,980
Investigators, each	1,200

G. A. R. RELIEF.

Superintendent	\$1,200
Secretary	900
Visitors, 2 at	720
Stenographer	720

DELINQUENT HOME.

Superintendent	\$1,800
Physician	2,400
Matron	1,200
Other employes, \$600 to	1,200

JUVENILE COURT.

Director (psychopathic)	\$5,000
Assistant (woman)	5,000

ADULT PROBATION.

Chief probation officer	\$2,500
Probation officers, \$1,080 to	1,500

SUP'T OF SCHOOLS.

Superintendent	\$7,500
Superintendents, 3 at	2,160
Supervisors, 2 at	2,100

*Paid by state.

JURY COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.....	\$1,500
Principal clerk.....	1,800
Clerks, 9 at.....	1,200

ELECTION COMMISSION.

Commissioners, 3 at.....	\$4,000
Chief clerk.....	5,000
Assistant chief clerk.....	3,000

CORONER.

Coroner.....	\$9,000
Chief deputy.....	3,600
Statistician.....	1,500
Deputies, 11 at.....	2,000
Court reporters, 8 at.....	1,800

S'PT. OF HIGHWAYS.

Superintendent.....	\$5,000
Assistant engineer.....	2,700
Assistant engineer.....	2,100

JUDGES.

Circuit judges, 20 at.....	\$10,000
Superior ct. judges, 7 at.....	*12,000
Superior court judges, 11.....	*10,000
County court judge.....	10,000
Probate court judge.....	10,000

*\$7,000 from county and \$5,000 from state. \$45,000 from county and \$5,000 from state.

COOK COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1917.

Advertising fund.....	\$5,500.00
Assessment lists.....	5,000.00
Bridge fund.....	43,689.33
School for boys.....	20,000.00
Contingent fund.....	35,000.00
Coroner's fund.....	16,200.00
County bonds fund.....	1,578,376.25
Courthouse building.....	100,000.00
Deportation fund.....	2,200.00
Election fund.....	272,375.34
Emergency hospital.....	3,000.00
Furniture, etc.....	99,360.00
General road fund.....	51,359.69
General supply fund.....	904,357.03
Hard roads fund.....	1,630,891.33
Hospital building.....	733,550.87
Hospital nursing.....	269,750.94
Industrial schools.....	241,500.00
Insurance fund.....	400.00
Interest on loans.....	115,000.00
Judgment fund.....	204,715.00
Jurors' fund.....	408,332.00
Liabilities outstanding	47,283.67
Light, heat, power.....	228,541.13
Maywood home.....	400.00
Miscellaneous.....	5,672.83
Mothers' pensions.....	260,000.00
Oak Forest building.....	1,393.17
Operating expense.....	38,789.73
Office supplies.....	95,752.84
Outdoor relief.....	43,123.73
Postage fund.....	15,000.00
President's fund.....	6,000.00
Printing proceedings.....	8,300.00
Relief for blind.....	45,000.00
Returning fugitives.....	1,200.00
Salaries and wages.....	4,716,134.25
Special assessment.....	1,500.00
Special legal services.....	15,000.00
State aid roads.....	152,129.00
State attorney's fund.....	106,000.00

State institutions.....	\$15,838.67
Telephone fund.....	18,519.51
Transportation.....	4,195.25
Transport'n prisoners	10,555.47

Total12,577,387.23

SALARIES AND WAGES.

County board.....	\$69,360.00
Comptroller.....	37,840.00
Supt. public service.....	38,200.00
Mechanics.....	154,235.85
Sheriff—County bldg.....	202,390.00
Civil service comm'n	17,120.00

Total administration 519,145.85

Board of assessors.....	221,200.00
County towns.....	20,350.00
Board of review.....	116,413.30
County treasurer.....	459,560.00
County clerk.....	284,150.00

Total tax division.....1,101,673.30

Recorder.....	205,686.60
Abstract dept.....	160,370.00
Torrens dept.....	51,540.00
Circuit court clerk.....	100,620.00
Superior court clerk.....	73,340.00
County court clerk.....	46,020.00
Probate court clerk.....	101,380.00
Sheriff—General office	292,580.00
Jury commissioners.....	20,580.00
Election commis'sners	20,000.00
Coroner.....	86,440.00
Judiciary.....	246,560.00

Total civil courts.....1,406,116.60

Clerk Criminal court.....	72,820.00
State's attorney.....	262,195.00
Sheriff—Crim. ct. bldg.	62,232.00
Sheriff—Jail.....	100,500.00
Total Criminal et.....	*97,747.00

Oak Forest institut'ns	\$222,795.00
County hospital.....	471,316.60
County agent, regular	108,820.00
Physicians.....	20,000.00
G. A. R. relief.....	4,260.00
Home for delinquents	49,005.00
Juv. ct. prob. officers	154,680.00
Supt. schools.....	31,890.00
Adult probation office	31,890.00
Social service bureau	32,675.00

Total charitable, etc.1,111,411.60
Supt. of highways.... 81,040.00

Total salaries.....4,716,134.35

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

Fiscal year, 1917.

TAXES.

All taxes.....\$7,327,629.84

FEE OFFICES.

County treasurer.....	\$1,200,000.00
County clerk.....	345,000.00
Recorder.....	310,000.00
Abstract dept.....	20,000.00
Torrens dept.....	70,000.00
Circuit court clerk.....	145,000.00
Superior court clerk.....	90,000.00
County court clerk.....	50,000.00
Probate court clerk.....	145,000.00
Sheriff.....	100,000.00
Coroner.....	9,000.00
Criminal court clerk.....	9,000.00
State's attorney.....	40,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	70,500.00

Total*12,577,387.23

*Including quick assets, etc.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS.

LOCATION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Courthouse—Clark street, between Washington and Randolph; south side.
County Jail—North Dearborn and Illinois streets; north side.
Criminal Court building—West Austin avenue and North Dearborn street; north side.
Children's hospital—Wood street, near Polk; west side.
County Hospital—Harrison and Honore streets; west side.
County Infirmary—Oak Forest; reached by the Rock Island railroad.
County Morgue—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
Detention Hospital—Wood and Polk streets; west side.
County Agent—Main office, 213 South Peoria street; west side.
Juvenile Court—Room 1007 courthouse.
Home for Delinquent and Dependent Children—771 Ewing street.

IN COURTHOUSE.

Board of Assessors—Third floor, north end.
Board of Review—Third floor, south end.
County Commissioners—Room 531.
Committee Clerk—Room 527.
County Treasurer—First and second floors, north end.
County Clerk—Second floor, south end.
County Court—Room 603.
County Court Clerk—Room 600.
County Comptroller—Room 511.

County Superintendent of Schools—Room 546.
County Surveyor—Room 726.
Custodian—Room 1026.
Coroner—Room 500.
Civil Service Commissioners—Room 547.
Circuit Court—Seventh floor.
Circuit Court Clerk—Fourth floor, north end.
Jury Commissioners—Room 824.
President County Board—Room 523.
Probate Court—Sixth floor.
Probate Court Clerk—Sixth floor.
Sheriff—Fourth floor, center.
Superior Court—Eighth floor.
Superior Court Clerk—Fourth floor, south end.
Superintendent of Public Service—Room 519.
Criminal Court Building.
Criminal Court Clerk—First floor.
Criminal Courts—Third, fourth and fifth floors.
Sheriff (Bailliffs) in Charge of Criminal Courts—First floor.
Grand Jury Assembly Room—Second floor.
State's Attorney—Second floor.

TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Washington Street—Built 1867-1869; length, 1,606 feet; cost \$217,000; rebuilt 1909-1911.
LaSalle Street—Built 1869-1871; length, 1,890 feet; cost \$568,000; rebuilt 1909-1912; length, 2,000 feet; cost \$1,200,000.
Van Buren Street—Built 1891-1892; length, 1,516 feet; cost \$1,000,000; rebuilt 1909-1912.
All used for street railway purposes.

COOK COUNTY FINANCES.

[From Comptroller Robert M. Sweitzer's annual report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 2, 1916, and brought down to Jan. 8, 1917.]

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Capital assets—	
Remunerative real estate.....	\$9,700.00
Unremunerative real estate.....	3,776,268.28
Buildings and equipment.....	14,290,250.47
Roads, equipment.....	27,713.76
Roads, improvements.....	112,837.67
Hard road bonds.....	1,000,000.00
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	1,170,092.31
Total capital assets.....	20,386,862.49
Current assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	554,850.55
Taxes.....	3,251,600.68
Delinquent taxes.....	2,376,729.72
Uncollected fees.....	2,280,017.31
Accounts receivable.....	305,454.54
Supply department.....	799.06
Total current assets.....	7,769,451.86
Contingent assets—	
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	25,208.54
Trust fund securities.....	31,421.41
Total contingent assets.....	56,629.95
Grand total.....	28,212,944.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital liabilities—	
Funded debt.....	10,830,000.00
Capital surplus.....	9,556,862.49
Total capital liabilities.....	20,386,862.49
Current liabilities—	
Warrants outstanding.....	84,727.53
Audited vouchers.....	902,311.45
Bond and interest accounts.....	178,462.14
Uncompleted contracts.....	47,400.00
Tax error and rebate fund.....	325,000.00
Delinquent taxes.....	1,441,605.48
Uncollected fees.....	878,482.50
Revenue surplus.....	3,828,818.81
Total current liabilities.....	7,769,451.86
Contingent liabilities.....	50,629.95
Grand total.....	28,212,944.30

CORPORATE SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 2, 1916.

REVENUE.

1916 taxes extended.....	\$7,251,600.68
Interest on delinquent taxes.....	178,691.77
Interest on tax forfeitures.....	7.65
Forfeiture redemptions.....	26.30
Fee offices.....	2,154,171.12
Tavern licenses.....	12,900.00
Miscellaneous.....	18,939.38
Gross revenue.....	9,616,396.90
Deductions—	
Reserved for uncollected fees.....	65,399.50
Torrens indemnity fund.....	4,167.00
Abstract guaranty fund.....	1,096.26
Expenses paid by fee offices, etc.....	4,500.00
Total.....	75,163.06
Total net revenue.....	9,541,233.84

EXPENSES.

Administration.....	646,432.27
Taxation and collection.....	1,084,262.81
Civil courts.....	2,407,680.99
Criminal courts.....	933,830.51
Charitable and educational.....	2,833,618.14
General division.....	743,133.47
Uncompleted contracts.....	130,043.95
Total operating expenses.....	8,779,002.14
Bonds matured.....	857,500.00
Additions to property.....	57,952.62
Total expenses.....	9,694,454.76
Excess of expense.....	153,220.92
Surplus as of Dec. 2, 1916.....	3,828,818.81

EXPENSES BY DIVISIONS.

To Dec. 2, 1916.

Administration.....	\$652,624.12
Taxation and collection.....	1,083,174.96
Civil courts.....	2,215,450.62
Criminal courts.....	833,170.43

Charitable and educational.....	\$2,808,133.21
General.....	698,114.51
Total corporate operating.....	8,263,667.85
Liquidation deferred liabilities.....	1,060,689.97
Building fund.....	34,921.54
Store room fund.....	799.06
Total other corporate.....	1,096,410.57
County hospital.....	545,072.30
Hard roads fund.....	112,837.67
Total special appropriations.....	657,909.97
Total by divisions.....	10,017,983.39

EXPENSES BY FUNDS.

Salaries and wages.....	\$4,147,090.83
Judges' salaries.....	206,901.65
Extra judges.....	18,480.06
Office supplies and expense.....	82,268.00
General supply.....	846,482.69
Light, heat and power.....	186,906.54
Furniture and repair.....	89,249.57
Operating expense.....	35,623.21
Bonds.....	828,000.00
Interest.....	386,972.50
Building fund.....	34,921.54
Miscellaneous.....	2,412,710.28
County hospital building.....	545,072.30
State aid roads.....	72,291.50
Hard roads.....	112,837.67
License fund.....	12,180.00
Total by funds.....	10,017,983.39

EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES IN DE-

TAIL.

To Dec. 2, 1916.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION.

Salaries—Commissioners.....	\$68,549.88
Comptroller.....	35,603.70
Superintendent public service, reg.....	36,516.55
Superintendent pub. serv. mechanics.....	146,392.32
Sheriff, county building.....	194,369.16
Civil service commission.....	16,484.70
Total salaries.....	497,915.81
Supplies—Commissioners.....	409.86
Comptroller.....	1,500.77
Superintendent public service.....	1,140.82
Sheriff, county building.....	22.40
Civil service commission.....	505.07
Total supplies.....	3,578.92
Supplies, county building.....	11,931.99
Light, heat and power, county bldg.....	34,138.14
Furniture and repair, county bldg.....	28,236.60
Operating exp. sheriff, county bldg.....	3,092.99
President's fund.....	3,080.00
Printing board proceedings.....	3,152.47
Telephone.....	14,402.80
Postage.....	15,017.12
Insurance.....	217.53
Budget.....	440.00
Transportation.....	3,091.75
Advertising.....	5,448.93
Efficiency.....	1,471.25
Operating expense, civil service.....	249.75
Operating expense, commissioners.....	158.07
Total.....	124,129.39
Total administration division.....	625,624.12

TAXATION AND COLLECTION DIVISION.

Salaries—Board of assessors, regular.....	137,493.24
Board of assessors, extra.....	81,254.00
Board of assessors, country towns.....	18,900.00
Board of review, regular.....	72,053.06
Board of review, extra.....	40,328.00
County treasurer, regular.....	175,476.18
County treasurer, extra.....	239,423.00
County clerk, regular.....	149,696.68
County clerk, extra.....	131,026.67
Total.....	1,045,650.83
Supplies—Board of assessors.....	3,230.90
Board of review.....	4,469.23
County treasurer.....	22,724.56
County clerk.....	6,042.51
Total.....	33,447.20
Assessment lists fund.....	4,076.93
Total taxation division.....	1,083,174.96

CIVIL COURTS DIVISION.

Salaries—Recorder, regular.....	\$95,567.74
Recorder, folio writers.....	105,298.90
Recorder, abstract department.....	159,429.74
Recorder, Torrens department.....	45,686.11
Clerk Circuit court.....	95,531.68
Clerk Superior court.....	71,332.84
Clerk County court, regular.....	38,412.50
County court, social department.....	3,954.99
Clerk Probate court.....	92,791.09
Sheriff, general office.....	278,015.72
Jury commissioners.....	18,777.92
Election commissioners.....	19,989.80
Coroner.....	80,141.67
Total.....	1,104,940.70
Supplies—Recorder.....	11,684.02
Clerk Circuit court.....	4,496.32
Clerk Superior court.....	2,513.86
Clerk County court.....	1,354.66
County court, social department.....	4,070.55
Clerk Probate court.....	1,225.90
Sheriff, general office.....	739.76
Jury commissioners.....	1,006.06
Total.....	27,091.13
Judges—Salaries.....	206,901.65
Extra judges Circuit court.....	3,950.00
Extra judges Superior court.....	5,080.00
Extra judges County court.....	3,920.06
Extra judges Probate court.....	530.00
Total.....	225,381.71
Less judges Criminal court.....	29,535.03
Total judges civil courts.....	195,846.68
Birth record.....	427.50
Coroner's incidental expenses.....	12,735.90
Election purposes.....	675,657.21
Special legal services.....	8,836.50
Jurors (less Criminal court).....	189,915.00
Total.....	887,572.11
Total civil courts division.....	2,215,450.62

CRIMINAL COURT DIVISION.

Salaries—Clerk Criminal court.....	69,490.00
State's attorney, regular.....	237,441.29
State's attorney, extra.....	2,495.04
Sheriff, Criminal court building.....	60,627.18
Sheriff, jail.....	96,759.79
Total.....	466,813.30
General supplies—Sheriff, Crim. court	3,378.62
Sheriff, jail.....	5,298.16
County jail, for dieting prisoners.....	26,719.39
Total.....	35,396.17
Office supplies—Clerk Criminal court.	1,924.81
State's attorney.....	3,549.69
Sheriff, Criminal court building.....	12.12
Sheriff, jail.....	412.11
Total.....	5,898.73
Light, heat & power, Crim. ct. bldg.	12,934.60
Light, heat and power, jail.....	186.40
Furniture, Criminal court bldg.....	3,792.89
Furniture, county jail.....	2,212.72
Operating expenses, Crim. court bldg.	943.72
Operating expenses, jail.....	468.94
Dieting prisoners, house of correction	9,735.64
Transportation of prisoners.....	10,858.05
Grundy county fund.....	95,171.29
State's attorney fund.....	29,535.03
Additional judges.....	159,284.95
Additional jurors.....	325,062.23
Total.....	833,170.43

CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL DIVISION.

Salaries—Oak Forest institutions.....	195,900.52
County hospital.....	417,181.59
County agent, regular.....	103,007.22
County agent, physicians.....	18,428.00
County agent, G. A. R.....	8,900.00
Home for delinquents.....	50,328.64
Probation officers (juvenile).....	143,856.49
Probation officers (adult).....	27,166.61
Superintendent of schools.....	15,815.88
Bureau public welfare.....	1,175.03

Bureau social service.....	\$18,022.45
Total salaries.....	994,278.49
Gen'l supplies—Oak Forest institutions	307,492.66
County hospital.....	263,398.43
County agent.....	204,667.83
Home for delinquents.....	22,796.50
Total general supplies.....	798,365.47
Light, heat and power.....	139,647.40
Furniture and repairs.....	45,045.49
Services or benefits.....	30,769.74
Office supplies—Oak Forest institutions	1,114.89
County hospital.....	3,698.97
Home for delinquents.....	257.71
County agent.....	1,671.10
Juvenile court.....	1,573.42
County superintendent of schools.....	1,865.66
Adult probation office.....	577.58
Bureau public welfare.....	8.58
Bureau of social service.....	454.51
Total.....	11,222.52
Mother's pensions.....	213,261.17
Outdoor relief.....	25,107.99
Deportation.....	1,729.32
Hospital nursing.....	209,899.96
Industrial schools.....	297,652.55
Returning fugitives.....	905.33
State institutions.....	6,138.67
Maywood home.....	400.00
Relief of the blind.....	23,525.00
Emergency hospital.....	1,100.62
School for boys.....	9,093.50
Total charities division.....	2,808,133.21

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL.

General fund account Dec. 2, 1916.

FROM FEE OFFICES.

County treasurer.....	\$754,559.98
County clerk.....	343,698.93
Recorder.....	309,743.40
Abstract department.....	20,829.04
Torrens department.....	67,654.10
Clerk Circuit court.....	142,386.66
Clerk Superior court.....	81,304.19
Clerk County court.....	66,341.49
Clerk Probate court.....	157,223.43
State's attorney.....	54,303.94
Sheriff.....	97,654.64
Coroner.....	4,305.40
Clerk Criminal court.....	2,712.45
Total fee offices.....	2,102,697.56

FROM TAXES.

General taxes 1915.....	5,686,467.36
Delinquent taxes.....	26,986.45
Interest on delinquent taxes.....	175,691.77
Interest on tax forfeitures.....	7.65
Forfeiture redemptions.....	380.44
Tax levy loans 1916 taxes.....	4,000,000.00
Forfeiture fees.....	10.00
Miscellaneous.....	55,481.16
Cash balance 1915.....	619,269.40
Total receipts.....	12,669,991.96
Disbursements.....	12,407,477.02
Balance Dec. 2, 1916.....	262,514.94

BONDED DEBT OF COOK COUNTY.

Dec. 1, 1916.

Bonds.	Outstanding.	Rate.	Due an.	Lim.
Refunding court-house.....	\$112,500	4%	\$37,500	1919
Refunding war bonds.....	230,000	4%	57,500	1920
Building purposes.....	175,800	3 1/2%	25,000	1923
Cook county.....	437,500	4%	62,500	1923
Refunding.....	225,000	4%	25,000	1925
New courthouse.....	2,250,000	4%	250,000	1925
Infirmary building.....	1,200,000	4%	100,000	1928
New county hospital.....	2,250,000	4%	150,000	1931
Detention hospital.....	350,000	4%	50,000	1923
Infirmary bldgs.....	850,000	4%	50,000	1933
Hospital pavilions, etc.....	950,000	4%	50,000	1935
Hard roads.....	1,800,000	4%	200,000	1925
Total.....	10,830,000	...	1,057,500	...
The state constitution provides that the county				

authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100

valuation unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

FIXED ASSETS OF COOK COUNTY.

As of Dec. 2, 1915.

	Real Estate.	Buildings.	Equipment.	Total.
Forty-third street and Ellis avenue.....	\$9,700.00			\$9,700.00
Courthouse.....	3,123,059.00	\$4,802,032.95	\$548,615.72	8,473,773.42
Criminal court building and jail.....	203,600.00	386,080.00	1,700.00	594,292.62
Juvenile court building.....	25,000.00	57,569.86		82,531.31
Oak Forest institutions.....	62,918.16	2,833,881.41	46,935.00	2,945,813.39
County hospital.....	361,691.12	5,066,149.46	37,701.46	5,469,307.75
New detention hospital.....		483,759.91	16,229.79	500,700.26
Roads—Machinery.....			27,713.76	27,713.76
Hard roads—Improvements.....				112,837.67
Total	3,776,268.23	13,629,473.59	679,595.73	18,207,070.18

INTEREST TURNED OVER BY COUNTY TREASURERS.

Treasurer.	Year.	Turned over.	Treasurer.	Year.	Turned over.
John J. Hanberg.....	1903	\$64,402.61	William L. O'Connell.....	1911	\$145,157.39
John J. Hanberg.....	1904	70,021.77	William L. O'Connell.....	1912	162,212.53
John J. Hanberg.....	1905	70,138.80	William L. O'Connell.....	1913	171,396.48
John J. Hanberg.....	1906	85,113.33	William L. O'Connell.....	1914	189,286.12
Total		289,676.51	Total		668,052.52
John R. Thompson.....	1907	119,762.84	Henry Stuckart.....	1915	271,356.79
John R. Thompson.....	1908	121,837.50	Henry Stuckart.....	1916	297,828.69
John R. Thompson.....	1909	111,866.91			
John R. Thompson.....	1910	118,827.21			
Total		472,294.46	Total		569,184.48

DISTANCE OF VISIBILITY OF OBJECTS ON THE LAKES.

[From "List of Lights and Fog Signals" issued by the United States lighthouse board.]

Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.	Height, feet.	Dist., miles.
5.....	2.96	55.....	9.31	110.....	13.87	450.....	23.06	600.....	32.40	800.....	37.42
10.....	4.18	60.....	10.25	120.....	14.49	500.....	29.58	650.....	33.73	800.....	39.69
15.....	5.12	65.....	10.67	130.....	15.08	550.....	31.02	700.....	35.00	1,000.....	41.83
20.....	5.92	70.....	11.07	140.....	15.65	The distances of visibility given in the above table are those from which an object may be seen by an observer whose eye is at the lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.					
25.....	6.61	75.....	11.46	150.....	16.20						
30.....	7.25	80.....	11.83	200.....	18.71						
35.....	7.83	85.....	12.20	250.....	20.92						
40.....	8.37	90.....	12.55	300.....	22.91						
45.....	8.87	95.....	12.89	350.....	24.75						
50.....	9.35	100.....	13.23	400.....	26.46						

PEOPLES GAS COMPANY (CHICAGO) FINANCES.

	1916.	1915.
Gross receipts.....	\$17,084,878	\$17,037,894
Operating expense.....	11,333,868	10,131,438
Net receipts.....	5,746,009	6,906,456
Depreciation and other reserves.....	1,281,689	1,292,140
Bond interests.....	2,287,062	2,385,456
Net earnings (5.89%).....	2,077,258	3,228,956
Add amount withdrawn from contingent reserve.....	424,888	
Total	2,502,147	8,075,994
Dividends paid.....	2,502,147	

THE CONSUMERS COMPANY.

	1916.	1915.
Gross profits.....	\$3,867,943	\$3,298,522
Operating expenses.....	1,127,687	1,027,330
Net earnings.....	711,300	624,276
Net income.....	412,846	304,500
Surplus.....	502,182	365,762
Assets.....	20,819,092	20,123,040

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY.

	1916.	1915.
Operating revenue.....	\$22,863,118	\$20,882,327
Operating expense.....	11,907,879	10,463,140
Net revenue.....	8,133,072	7,987,109
Net income.....	4,399,413	4,629,463
Surplus.....	732,301	962,353

CHICAGO BUREAU OF PUBLIC EFFICIENCY.

Organized in 1910.

Trustees—Julius Rosenwald, chairman; Alfred L. Baker, treasurer; Onward Bates, George G. Tunell, Walter L. Fisher, A. B. Pond, Victor Elting, Frank I. Moulton.
Director—Harris S. Keeler.
Headquarters—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court.

The purposes of the organization are:

- (1) To scrutinize the systems of accounting in the eight local governments of Chicago.
- (2) To examine the methods of purchasing materials and supplies and letting and executing construction contracts in these bodies.
- (3) To examine the pay rolls of these local governing bodies with a view of determining the efficiency of such expenditures.
- (4) To make constructive suggestions for improvements in the directions indicated under 1, 2 and 3, and to co-operate with public officials in the installation of these improved methods.
- (5) To furnish the public with exact information regarding public revenues and expenditures and thereby promote efficiency and economy in the public service.

CHICAGO STREET GRADES.

The grade of the streets in the central portion of Chicago has been raised three times. In 1855 it was raised from 2½ to 3 feet above the then existing surface, and it was again raised by about the same amount in 1857 and 1872, making the present level fourteen feet above "city datum," which is the low-water mark of the lake in 1847.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.



Moffett Photo.
S. A. ETTELSON,
Corporation Counsel.



Matsene Photo.
JOHN E. ERICSON,
City Engineer.



Matsene Photo.
JAMES T. IGOE,
City Clerk.



HARRY OLSON,
C. J. Municipal Court.



Moffett Photo.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,
Mayor.



Morrison Photo.
M. J. FAHERTY,
Pres. Bd. Local Imp.



Gibson, Sykes & Fowler Photo.
HERMAN F.
SCHUETTLER,
Chief of Police.



Daily News Photo.
DR. JOHN D. ROB-
ERTSON,
Health Commissioner.



Jenkins Photo.
JOHN P. GARNER,
Public Service Comm'r.



Matsene Photo.

CLAYTON F. SMITH,
City Treasurer.



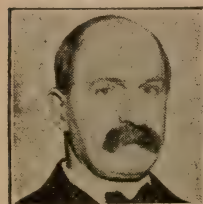
Daily News Photo.

JOHN D. RILEY,
Supt. Map Department.



Daily News Photo.

EUGENE R. PIKE,
Comptroller.



Daily News Photo.
THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Fire Marshal.



Gibson, Sykes & Fowler Photo.
FRANK I. BENNETT,
Comm'r Public Works.



Stevens Photo.

CHAS. J. FORSBERG,
City Collector.

CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS.

Heads of departments, assistants, chief clerks and other employees. Their offices unless otherwise specified are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Room 507 city hall. Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Mayor—William Hale Thompson, R.
Private Secretary—Charles C. Fitzmorris, D.
Duties—The mayor presides over meetings of the city council, approves or vetoes the acts of that body, appoints all non elective city officials, sees that all the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed, issues and revokes licenses and exercises a general supervision over all the various subordinate departments of the city government.

THE CITY COUNCIL (1916-1917).

Presiding Officer—Mayor William Hale Thompson.
City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Harrah.
Ward. ALDERMEN.

1. Michael Kenna, D.....307 South Clark street
- John J. Coughlin, D.....17 North LaSalle street
2. Hugh Norris, R.....3638 South 5th avenue
- Louis B. Anderson, R.....2821 S. Wabash-av.
3. C. S. Schwartz, D.....906, 6 N. Clark street
- George F. Iliff, D.....546 East 45th street
4. John A. Richert, D.....2603 S. Halsted street
- David R. Hickey, D.....2625 Stark street
5. Thomas A. Doyle, D.....751 W. 35th street
- Jos. B. McDonough, D.....544 W. 37th street
6. Willis O. Nance, R.....3330 Hyde Park-bd.
- Alex. A. McCormick, R.....954, 209 S. LaSalle-st.
7. John N. Kimball, R.....6233 Kimbark avenue
- William R. Fetzer, R.....155 N. Clark street
8. Ernest M. Cross, R.....10200 Avenue L
- Ross A. Woodhull, D.....3140 Houston avenue
9. Eugene H. Block, D.....3331 Evans avenue
- Charles V. Johnson, Soc.....11355 Stephenson-av.
10. James McNichols, D.....1322 Washburne avenue
- Frank Klaus, D.....1354 West 13th street
11. Herman Krumdick, D.....1941 West 23d street
- Edward F. Cullerton, D.....510 Reaper block
12. Joseph I. Novak, D.....2401 S. Trumbull-av.
- Otto Kerner, D.....1507 Lumber Exchange bldg.
13. John G. Horne, D.....3230 West Madison street
- Thomas J. Ahern, D.....3246 West Jackson-bd.
14. Joseph H. Smith, D.....2342 West Superior-st.
- George M. Maypole, D.....3339 Fulton street
15. W. E. Rodriguez, Soc.....718 Reaper block
- Edward J. Kaindl, D.....2600 West Chicago-av.
16. (Vacancy.)
- Stanley H. Kunz, D.....1349 Noble street
17. S. S. Walkowiak, D.....1317, 139 N. Clark-st.
- Stanley Adamkiewicz, D.....1025 Milwaukee-av.
18. William J. Healy, R.....11, 716 W. Madison-st.
- John J. Tuohy, Ind.....1215 West Adams-st.
19. James B. Bowler, D.....1223 Taylor street
- John Powers, D.....1284 Macalister place.
20. Matt. Franz, D.....1618 South Halsted street
- Henry L. Fick, D.....319 West 12th street
21. Earl J. Walker, R.....1317, 139 North Clark-st.
- Robert H. McCormick, R.....9 South LaSalle-st.
22. John H. Bauler, D.....515 West North avenue
- William P. Edison, D.....750 W. North-av.
23. Walter P. Steffen, R.....3153 Hudson avenue
- Thomas O. Wallace, R.....846 Center street
24. John Haderlein, D.....1509 Barry avenue
- Frank F. Roeder, D.....3021 Southport avenue
25. Frank J. Link, R.....430 Orleans street
- Henry D. Capitain, R.....184 West Lake-st.
26. George Pretzel, R.....3830 North Hoyne avenue
- William F. Lipps, R.....2180 Wilson avenue
27. Oliver L. Watson, R.....410, 69 W. Wash'ton-st.
- J. C. Kennedy, Soc.....3814 N. Central Park-av.
28. Max Adamowski, D.....2812 Fullerton avenue
- Harry E. Lirter, R.....113 Ann street
29. Thomas F. Byrne, D.....1543 West 63rd street
- John Hrubec, R.....1958 West 51st street
30. William R. O'Toole, D.....5227 S. Morgan-st.
- William J. Lynch, D.....461 West 43d place
31. Robert R. Pegram, R.....5820 S. Sangamon-st.
- James A. Long, D.....227 West 60th street
32. James Rea, R.....712 West 63d street
- Albert J. Fisher, R.....219 West 72d street
33. M. A. Michaelson, R.....3004 Palmer square
- Irwin R. Hazen, R.....909 Title and Trust bldg.

34. John Toman, D.....4141 West 21st place
- Joseph O. Kostner, D.....1404 Independence-bd.
35. Thomas J. Lynch, D.....602 Ashland block
- John S. Clark, D.....4259 West North avenue

STANDING COMMITTEES (1917-1918).

Finance—Richert, Schwartz, Doyle, Nance, A. A. McCormick, Block, Kerner, R. H. McCormick, Capitain, Lipps, Watson, Littler, Fisher, Hazen, Thomas J. Lynch.

Local Transportation—Capitain, Richert, Doyle, Nance, Smith, Walkowiak, Healy, Franz, Wallace, Roeder, Lipps, Watson, Byrne, Fisher, Michaelson, Toman, Thomas J. Lynch.

Gas, Oil and Electric Light—Thomas J. Lynch, Norris, Hickey, Cross, Block, McNichols, Novak, Walkowiak, Healy, Bowler, Walker, Wallace, Haderlein, Link, O'Toole, Rea, Toman.

Railway Terminals—Healy, Kenna, Schwartz, Richert, Cross, McNichols, Walkowiak, Bowler, Ellison, Haderlein, Capitain, Lipps, Littler, Rea, Kostner.

Local Industries—Fisher, Hickey, A. A. McCormick, Cross, Klaus, Cullerton, Novak, Ahern, Smith, Walker, Bauler, Pretzel, O'Toole, Michaelson, Clark.

Harbors, Wharves and Bridges—Littler, Kenna, Schwartz, Iliff, McDonough, Fetzer, Krumdick, Horne, Rodriguez, Powers, Bauler, Wallace, Kennedy, William J. Lynch, Hazen.

Judiciary—Kerner, Coughlin, Norris, A. A. McCormick, Kimball, Woodhull, Maypole, Rodriguez, Kunz, Tuohy, Powers, Bauler, Steffen, Hrubec, William J. Lynch, Long, Kostner.

Streets and Alleys—Haderlein, Coughlin, Norris, Hickey, Ahern, Kaindl, Fick, R. H. McCormick, Ellison, Kennedy, Adamowski, Hrubec, Rea, Hazen.

License—Toman, Anderson, Fetzer, Woodhull, Krumdick, Novak, Horne, Smith, Bowler, Ellison, Roeder, Byrne, O'Toole, Long, Clark.

Buildings and City Hall—Pretzel, Anderson, McDonough, Woodhull, Johnson, Klaus, Tuohy, Powers, Franz, Link, Adamowski, Pegram, Kostner, Clark.

Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service—Franz, Iliff, Kimball, Johnson, Klaus, Krumdick, Horne, Kaindl, Adamkiewicz, Tuohy, Steffen, Kennedy, Adamowski, Byrne, Pegram.

Health—Nance, Kenna, McDonough, Kimball, Johnson, Cullerton, Ahern, Maypole, Kaindl, Kunz, Adamkiewicz, Fick, Walker, Pretzel, Pegram.

Track Elevation—Michaelson, Anderson, Iliff, McNichols, Maypole, Fick, Roeder, Hrubec.

Compensation—Doyle, Kerner, Healy, R. H. McCormick, Haderlein, Watson, William J. Lynch, Long, Fisher.

Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches—Block, Coughlin, Fetzer, Cullerton, Rodriguez, Kunz, Adamkiewicz, Steffen, Link.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

Regular meetings of the council are held every Monday at 2 p. m., except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting.
Duties—In a general way the duties of the board of aldermen are to enact ordinances for the government of the city, levy and collect taxes, make appropriations, regulate licenses, etc. The matters coming under the jurisdiction of the council are indicated by the names of the committees given above.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, south end.
City Clerk—James T. Igoe, D.
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.
Duties—The city clerk keeps the corporate seal of the city and all city council documents. He attends the meetings of the council and keeps the journal of its proceedings. All city licenses are issued through his office. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the firemen's pension fund. The city clerk also issues hunters' licenses.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

City hall, second floor.

Hours—9 a. m. to 5 p. m.: open to public,
10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

City Treasurer—Clayton F. Smith, D.

Assistant—Joseph Rushkewicz.

Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.

Chief Cashier—J. C. Smith.

Duties—The city treasurer is an elective, charter officer of the city of Chicago; he is also school treasurer of the city of Chicago; treasurer of the firemen's pension fund, public school teachers' pension and retirement fund, public school employees' pension fund, public library employees' pension fund, municipal pension fund of Chicago, and house of correction employees' pension fund. The treasurer receives all moneys belonging to the corporation, deposits the funds in bank, keeps separate accounts of each fund or appropriation. He is the custodian of the taxes, license fees and all other moneys and securities belonging to the various funds of which he is the treasurer. All disbursements of funds are made by the treasurer on warrants signed by officials who are designated by statute.

The legislature, by statutory enactments, requires the city treasurer to render reports at stated periods showing the condition of the treasury of the city and the balance of money in the treasury, and to make such additional reports as the city council from time to time shall require. For this reason and for the further purpose of supervising and limiting expenditures to the amounts appropriated by the city council for each object and purpose, the treasurer is by statute required to keep the accounts of all funds or appropriations and of the debts and credits pertaining thereto. The city's books and accounts must be kept open by the treasurer for inspection by the committee on finance and all members of the city council whenever information concerning the city's financial affairs is required.

As school treasurer he is required by the state school law to keep books and accounts concerning the financial affairs of the board of education, including a record of the revenues collected from taxation or received from the state common school fund, etc., and to make reports at stated periods concerning the state of the school treasury and the balance of money in that treasury at the time such reports are made. His books and accounts concerning school matters must be kept open for inspection by the members of the board of education whenever information concerning the financial affairs of the board of education is required. His bond, at the present time, is fixed at \$2,000,000.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Room 501 city hall.

Comptroller—Eugene R. Pike, R.

Deputy Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin, D.

Chief Clerk—Charles J. O'Connor.

Duties—The comptroller is at the head of the department of finance, of which the treasurer and collector are also members. He is charged with a general supervision over all the officers of the city who take in or pay out city money. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of deeds, mortgages, contracts, etc. He audits and settles claims, keeps a record of persons committed to the house of correction, with fines, etc.; keeps books relating to appropriations, makes the annual estimates, signs warrants upon the city treasury, etc.

PAYMASTER'S BUREAU.

Room 503 city hall.

Paymaster—John L. Healy.

Duties—The city paymaster has immediate charge of paying the salaries of city employees, including school teachers and library employees.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

City hall, first floor, room 107.

City Collector—Charles J. Forsberg, R.

Deputy City Collector and Cashier—George F. Lohman.

Duties—The city collector collects all license fees, fees for inspections and permits, compensation for franchises and vehicle tax; collects on special assessment warrants; transmits such payments to city treasurer daily, receipts for which are filed with the city comptroller.

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Corporation counsel's office, fifth floor, city hall; telephone main 447.

Corporation Counsel—Samuel A. Ettelson.

First Assistant Corporation Counsel—Chester E. Cleveland.

Secretary to the Corporation Counsel—Wilbur F. Hartman.

Assistants—Frank D. Ayers, James W. Breen, Benjamin Brown, Henry T. Chace, Jr., Ralph G. Crandall, Morton S. Cressy, George A. Curran, G. A. Dahlberg, George W. Ellis, A. O. Erickson, H. C. Foster, Roy S. Gaskill, Leon Hornstein, George Kandlik, B. F. Kleeman, Charles E. Peace, Frank S. Righelmer, Daniel A. Roberts, Clifford G. Roe, Edward J. Smejkal, Edward H. Wright, Anton T. Zeman, Emmanuel Eller.

LAW DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Room 206 city hall.

Assistant Corporation Counsel and Attorney

Board of Local Improvements—Harry Atwood.

Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Assistant Attorneys for Board of Local Improvements—

Eugene H. Dupee, George P. Foster, Albert Green, Jr., William T. J. Halley, Otto W. Ulrich, Lewis C. Ball.

CITY ATTORNEY.

Room 602 city hall.

City Attorney—William H. Devenish.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Joseph J. Sullivan.

Trial Attorneys—Samuel M. Hamilton, Ralph W. Condee.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—Albert L. Green, John Cochinsky, Marshall Amberg, Henry J. Gibbs, Jerry M. Brumfield, Robert L. Campbell.

Appellate Court Attorney—Robert H. Farrell.

Action Over Attorney—James J. O'Toole.

Chief Investigator—James J. McComb.

Supervisor of Investigators—David R. Roller.

Chief Clerk—William Stocker.

Docket Clerk—Joseph M. Coffey.

Judgment and Waiver Clerk—Bessie H. Morey.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Room 604 city hall.

Prosecuting Attorney—Harry B. Miller, R.

Chief Assistant—Daniel Webster.

Chief Clerk—L. P. Piquett.

Assistants—Edward J. Lyons, Lawrence Jacobs,

Frank C. Hill, Rupert F. Bippus, Harry W.

Meneley, Charles Roloff, William Klarkowski,

Francis Day, Ben F. Brown, Herbert Auv,

Edward H. Luebeck, Alex. Freundlich, William

Schulze, Stanley Armstrong, Adolph Borg-

meier, Harry W. Starr.

Duties—The corporation counsel superintends and with the assistance of the prosecuting and city attorneys conducts all the law business of the city; draws the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the finance department and all contracts for any of the other departments of the corporation; drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the city council or its committees and furnishes written legal opinions upon subjects submitted to him by the mayor or the city council or any department of the city government.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

City hall, fourth floor.

City Engineer—John Ericson, C. E.

Assistant City Engineer—H. W. Clausen.

Chief Clerk—W. J. Roach.

Duties—The city engineer has charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, viaducts and waterworks and performs

all such services for the commissioner of public works as require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.

Construction—Henry W. Clausen.
Operation—Frank McDonough.
Water Pipe Extension—H. L. Lucas.
Repairs and Shop—Axel Akers.
Designing—George F. Samuel.
Inspection and Testing—L. S. Marsh.
Bridges and Viaducts—Thomas G. Pihlfeldt.
Harbor Master—Adam F. Weckler.

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBOR.

MEMBERS OF BOARD EX OFFICIO.

Commissioner of public works, chairman; city controller, city engineer, harbor master, superintendent bureau of compensation, chairman council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges, chairman council committee on compensation.

Duties—Members of the board serve without compensation other than their salaries as city officials. They have the management and control of all matters pertaining to the municipal pier in harbor district No. 1 and all other harbor utilities and appurtenances when they are ready to use. The board keeps books of accounts of such utilities and makes an annual financial report to the city council. It is required to promote the fullest use and development of the pier and other harbor utilities.

Superintendent of Piers—Hugo Krause, R.

Duties—The superintendent of piers is appointed under the rules of the civil service board. He is under the supervision and control of the harbor board and performs such duties as the board may prescribe. As his title implies he carries out the rules of the board relating to the operations of the municipal pier or piers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

Room 613 city hall.

Commissioner—John P. Garner, R.
Secretary—G. W. Bassett.

BUREAU SUPERVISORS.

Transportation—R. F. Kelker, Jr.
Telephone—C. C. Hotchkiss.
Gas and Electric—Fred Abele.

Duties—The department requires all public utilities under its control to comply with the provisions of their grants. It investigates such utilities and gathers information concerning them; receives, investigates and adjusts complaints regarding service, rates, products and other matters relating to the health, comfort, safety and convenience of the public, as affected by such utilities; conducts tests of gas and electric meters and makes reports to the city council. The supervisor of transportation handles all matters relating to service and rates of street car lines, surface and elevated, and all transportation complaints. The supervisor of the gas bureau handles the testing of gas meters and matters relating to the gas service, rates and enforcement of laws. The supervisor of the telephone bureau looks after all matters relating to the telephone service and rates. The supervisor of the electric bureau looks after the electric light and power service. The supervisor of the engineering bureau makes certain property valuations and prepares maps, charts, utility statistics and engineering data for the other bureaus.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING ENGINEERS—CHICAGO TRACTION.

105 South LaSalle street.

Secretary—Lucius H. Davidson.

BOARD NO. 1.

Chairman—Blon J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.
Representing Chicago City Railway Company and Southern Street Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Representing Chicago Railways Company—John Z. Murphy.
Engineer for Board—George Weston.

BOARD NO. 2.

Chairman—Blon J. Arnold.
Representing City of Chicago—F. L. R. Francisco.
Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Company—Harvey B. Fleming.
Engineer for Board—George Weston.

BUREAU OF WATER.

City hall, first floor.

Superintendent—William J. McCourt.
Chief Clerk—George J. Feser.
Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Chief Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Field Assessor in Charge—J. J. Ward.
Duties—The superintendent of water has special charge of the assessment and collection of water rates.

BUREAU OF STREETS.

Room 408 city hall.

Superintendent—Felix S. Mitchell.
First Assistant Superintendent—Charles I. Smith.
Second Assistant Superintendent—W. J. Galligan.
Third Assistant Superintendent—Thomas L. Mulroy.

Duties—The superintendent of streets performs such duties as are required of him by the commissioner of public works or the ordinances of the city. He has special charge of the streets, sidewalks and public ways of the city and of the improvement and repair thereof, except where such repair or improvement is to be paid for by special assessment. The first assistant superintendent performs such duties as may be required of him by the commissioner of public works, the superintendent of streets or the city ordinances, and acts as superintendent in the latter's absence. The second assistant superintendent has charge of the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city, including the removal and disposition of garbage, litter, dirt, ashes, and other materials. He also sees that the ordinances relating to garbage, etc., are enforced and that violations thereof are reported for prosecution. The third assistant has charge of the improvement and repairs of the streets and alleys, except where such repairs or improvements are to be paid for by special assessment.

BUREAU OF SEWERS.

Room 409 city hall.

Superintendent—George E. McGrath.
Engineer in Charge of Benches and Grades—William R. Matthews.
Inspector in Charge—Edward J. Hayes.
Principal Clerk—Ed Cullerton, Jr.
Duties—The superintendent has charge of the maintenance of sewers, including cleaning and repairing; issuance of permits for all connections; approves plans for all new sewers and gives final inspection and approval.

BUREAU OF MAPS.

Room 410 city hall.

Superintendent—John D. Riley, D.
Duties—Has special charge of city maps and plats and all matters pertaining to street numbering, and is examiner of subdivisions.

BUREAU OF COMPENSATION.

Room V-15 city hall.

Superintendent—Henry V. McGurran.
Duties—Shall, under the direction of the commissioner of public works, have charge of and receive all applications for permits to use streets and alleys, or public grounds, or any space beneath the same; shall attend to all matters connected with the issuance of such permits; also act in an advisory capacity to the committees on compensation, local industries and streets and alleys of the city council. The superintendent is ex officio member of the Chicago harbor board, which has supervision of the municipal pier and acts as secretary of that body.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

City hall, second floor, south end.

Members—Michael J. Faherty, president; David W. Clark, vice-president; L. Withall, assistant secretary; William H. Blencoe, Oscar Wolff. Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary—Edward J. Glackin.

Engineer Board of Local Improvements—Cicero D. Hill.

Chief Engineer of Streets—Julius G. Gabelman. Superintendent of Sidewalks—N. E. Murray. Chief Clerk—T. Sullivan.

Duties—Making local improvements by special assessments in accordance with the local improvement act.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Room 406 city hall.

Commissioner—Frank I. Bennett, R.

Deputy Commissioner—William Burkhardt, R.

Duties—The commissioner of public works is the head of the department of public works, which embraces the bureaus of engineering, streets, sewers, water, maps and plats, compensation, architecture, city hall, rivers and harbors, waste disposal, parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. He is also chairman of the harbor board, which has jurisdiction over the municipal pier. The commissioner of public works has special charge and superintendence, subject to the ordinances of the city, of all streets, alleys, highways, walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings, public grounds, markets and market places and public buildings belonging to the city; of all works for the deepening and widening or dredging of the Chicago river and its branches, and of the harbor of said city; of all sewers and works pertaining thereto; and of the water works and collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the waterworks system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; the awarding and execution of all contracts for any work or public improvement not done by special assessment, and the letting of all contracts for coal for use of any department of the city.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Suite 1008 city hall.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS. President—Edward L. Miller.

First Vice-President—Edw. F. Moore.

Second Vice-President—James N. Spencer.

Chief License Inspector—Henry G. McMahon.

Duties—The board of examiners of stationary engineers is appointed by the mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of \$2 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of \$1. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBERS.

Chairman (ex officio)—Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health.

Master Plumber—Charles J. Herbert.

Journeyman Plumber—William W. Petrie.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MASON CONTRACTORS.

Chairman—Charles C. Stewart.

Vice-Chairman—William P. Crowe.

Duties—This board examines applicants as to their practical knowledge of mason construction and if satisfied as to competency issues license. License expires one year from date of issuance. Original license, \$50; renewal, \$25.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Room 702 city hall.

Commissioner—Charles Bostrom, R.

Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.

Secretary—Peter C. Hoey.

Duties—The building commissioner sees to it that new buildings are put up in accordance with the city ordinances, that old existing buildings are brought into compliance with the revised building ordinances, that fire escapes are provided where needed, that unsafe structures are demolished or repaired, that safe exits are provided in halls, theaters and all other places of amusement.

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Room 614 city hall.

Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—William G. Keith, R.

Deputy Commissioner of Gas and Electricity—Henry Nixon.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenie.

Superintendent of Construction—Harry Leser.

Chief Clerk—John E. Bradley.

Chief Electrical Inspector—Victor H. Tousley.

Duties—The commissioner of gas and electricity has charge of construction and operation of the city's street-lighting circuits, equipment and substations and the police and fire alarm telegraph systems, the inspection of all electrical installation within the city limits, the registration of electricians and the examining of moving picture operators.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

City hall, floor 3½.

Business Agent—Virtus C. Rohm, R.

Duties—The business agent buys all supplies for city departments.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Room 1006 city hall.

City Statistician—Kathryn Scully.

Stenographer and Recorder—Margaret E. Lynch.

Duties—The bureau of statistics being in the department of the mayor, the city statistician does whatever work may be assigned him from the mayor's office, and he supplies data on municipal subjects to the aldermen and heads of departments whenever such are required of him. And he renders like service to the general public upon call, or letter received, from any person residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

Municipal Reference Librarian—Frederick Rex.

Duties—The Municipal Reference Library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. Its function is to provide, arrange and render available for the use of the members of the Chicago city council, its various committees and municipal department and bureau heads public reports and other data bearing upon the legislative and administrative projects before them. All laws and ordinances of other cities or states bearing upon the questions before the city council are secured and this material is analyzed, indexed and prepared so that it will be readily at hand. The library keeps on file material of a local character bearing on local questions and collects and compiles statistical information relating to the activities of all branches of the municipal government. All reports printed or published by the different governing bodies in the city of Chicago or any of the departments or bureaus of the municipal government are kept on file. The library possesses one of the most complete collections of the charters and ordinances of domestic and foreign cities extant in the United States. A large number of municipal journals and magazines are received and an index is made of all ordinances pending before the city council of Chicago and other cities. If any information desired is not on file an effort is always made to secure it as promptly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

City hall, seventh floor.

Commissioner of Health—John Dill Robertson, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner—G. Koehler, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.
 Chief Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard.
 M. D.
 Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spaulding, M. D.
 Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—
 I. D. Rawlings, M. D.
 Assistant Chief Bureau of Medical Inspection—
 H. O. Jones, M. D.
 Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Charles B. Ball.
 Assistant Chief Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.
 Chief Bureau of Food Inspection—A. J. Stokes, M. D.
 Chief Bureau of Hospitals, Baths and Comfort Stations—W. K. Murray, M. D.
 Director of Laboratory—F. O. Toney, M. D.
 City Physician—Clarence W. Leigh, M. D.
 Duties—The commissioner of health and his assistants enforce state laws and city ordinances relating to sanitation and cause all nuisances to be promptly abated. They keep records of deaths and other vital statistics, investigate all cases of contagious diseases and take all necessary steps to prevent their spread, such as providing for vaccination, disinfection, etc. The city physician attends to all cases in the police stations requiring medical attention.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Fifth floor city hall, north end.
 General Superintendent—Herman F. Schuetzler.
 Secretary to General Superintendent—Charles F. Agnew.
 First Deputy Superintendent—Wesley H. Westbrook (third floor).
 Second Deputy Superintendent—M. L. C. Funkhouser (tenth floor, north end).
 Secretary Police Department—Si Mayer (tenth floor, north end).
 Chief Clerk—Phil McKenna (tenth floor, north end).
 Drillmaster—John Bauder (third floor).
 Chief of Detectives—James L. Mooney.
 Custodian—DeWitt C. Cregler (third floor, north end).
 Captains—William P. O'Brien, P. J. Gibbons, Max Nootbaar, Thomas P. Coughlin, John J. Ryan, Patrick J. Lavin, John H. Alcock, Morgan A. Collins, Thomas H. Costello, Joseph Smith, Henry E. Gorman, Thomas F. Cronin, James Madden, John E. Ptacek, Thomas F. Meagher, Bernard P. Baer, Stephen K. Healy, John D. McCarthy, Stephen B. Wood, Mathew Zimmer, Max L. Danner, James O'Toole, William W. Cudmore, James Gleason, J. C. Mullins, Michael J. Gallery, William F. Russell, James P. Allman.
 Duties—The police department is charged with preserving order, peace and quiet and enforcing the laws and ordinances throughout the city. Police officers have the power to make arrests and to serve warrants. They are required to assist firemen in saving property, in giving alarms of fire and in keeping the streets in the vicinity of burning buildings clear. They are also required to take notice of all obstructions and defects in the streets, nuisances, etc.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

California avenue, near 26th street.
 Superintendent—Joseph Siman, R.
 Deputy Superintendent—P. J. O'Connell.
 House of Correction Inspectors—Ralph Esau, chairman; George T. Moxley, secretary; John J. Sloan.
 Duties—The superintendent has charge of the house of correction under the supervision and direction of the board of inspectors, enforces order and discipline, receives prisoners and discharges them on order or on expiration of sentence.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Headquarters—Room 105 city hall.
 Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.
 First Assistant Fire Marshal—P. J. Donahoe.
 Second Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—E. J. Buckley.
 Fourth Assistant Fire Marshal—A. R. Seyferlich.

Fifth Assistant—J. McAuliffe.
 Sixth Assistant—Patrick J. Egan.
 Department Attorney—John R. McCabe.
 Office Secretary—John P. Murphy.
 Battalion Chiefs—1st, Daniel J. Carmody; 2d, Benjamin O'Connor; 3d, Jacob Grauer; 4th, Charles N. Heaney; 5th, Henry Wendt; 6th, Thomas J. Reynolds; 7th, Michael Kerwin; 8th, John P. Stahl; 9th, James Crapo; 10th, David J. Mahoney; 11th, John J. Costello; 12th, Joseph L. Kenyon; 13th, Frank Conway; 14th, Michael R. Driscoll; 15th, James Ward; 16th, John F. Smith; 17th, George H. McAllister; 18th, Edward F. McGurn; 19th, James Costin; 20th, Thomas P. Kenney; 21st, Frank Grady; 22d, William H. Miller; 23d, Eugene Sweeney; 24th, John Evans; 25th, Michael Corrigan; 26th, Frank Oswald.
 Auxiliary battalion chiefs: Anthony McDonald, Patrick Rogers, William Dillon, John Touhey, Charles Persons, Richard Thomasius.
 Superintendent Insurance Patrol—E. T. Shepherd, 163 West Monroe street.
 Duties—The fire marshal has sole and absolute control over all persons connected with the fire department and has the custody of the equipment and other property of the department. The fire inspector investigates the causes of fires and keeps a record of the same. The secretary keeps all books and papers of the department and delivers to the city council and other departments the written communications of the fire marshal.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Headquarters—Room 603 city hall.
 Chief of Bureau and Third Assistant Fire Marshal—John C. McDonnell.
 Fire Prevention Engineer in Charge—Charles W. Hejda.
 Chief Clerk—T. J. Sullivan.
 Duties—The chief of fire prevention and public safety shall have the power and it shall be his duty to enforce the provisions of all ordinances of the city of Chicago which may tend to prevent the starting or spreading of fires or disastrous results in case of fires.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Room 610 city hall.
 Commissioners—Charles E. Frazier, R. president; Joseph P. Geary, D.; Alexander J. Johnson, R.
 Secretary and Chief Examiner—Harry E. Wallace.
 Counsel—Howard O. Spragle.
 Duties—The commissioners classify offices and places in the city service, fix standards of duties, salaries and tests, examine applicants for employment in such offices and places, certify to the heads of departments as required the names of those standing highest on the list of eligibles, investigate charges against employees in the classified service, remove employees for cause and check payments. Two weeks' notice by advertisement of the time and place of holding examinations is given.

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

City hall, third floor, south end.
 Commissioners—August Lueders, D., chairman; Bernard Horwich, R., secretary; Frank X. Rydzewski, D.
 Chief Clerk—Dennis J. Egan.
 Attorney—Collin C. H. Fyffe.
 Duties—The commissioners fix the election precincts, provide ballot boxes, tally sheets, poll-books and all other blanks and stationery necessary in an election, select judges and clerks of election, canvass the returns of votes and, in brief, have charge of everything pertaining to the registration of voters and the holding of all regular, special and primary elections.

DEPARTMENT OF SMOKE INSPECTION.

Room 608 city hall.
 Chief Smoke Inspector—William H. Reid.
 Supervising Mechanical Engineer—F. A. Chambers.
 Chief Clerk—Edward R. Laub.

OIL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Room 1013 city hall.

Oil Inspector—Gregory T. Van Meter, R.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

162 North Union avenue.

Superintendent—Harry Neal.

CITY ARCHITECT.

Room 1012 city hall.

City Architect—Charles W. Kallal.

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND

MEASURES.

Vault floor, city hall.

Inspector Weights and Measures—Morris Eller, R.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF
STEAM BOILERS, STEAM AND COOLING
PLANTS.

Room 111 city hall.

Chief Inspector—George E. Nye.

SALARIES OF CHICAGO CITY OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES (1917).

The following list includes the more important offices and positions in the exempt and classified service except those in the educational department, which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Mayor	\$18,000
Secretary	5,000
Clerk	2,160

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Chief of division	\$2,400
City statistician	1,200
Library assistant	960

CITY COUNCIL.

Aldermen, each	\$3,000
Finance committee—Secretary	\$3,600
Chairman	3,000
Examiner in charge	4,050
Expert on system, 1 at	3,000
Efficiency examiner, 1 at	1,920
Efficiency examiners, 3 at	2,400
Efficiency examiners, 1 at	1,740
Transportation committee—Secretary and engineer	3,600

CITY CLERK.

City clerk	\$5,000
Chief clerk	4,000
Reading clerk	2,520
Clerks	\$960 to 2,620
Council secretary	2,160
Sergeant at arms	600
Janitor council chamber	1,320

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Corporation counsel	\$10,000
Assistant, 1 at	6,750
Assistant, 1 at	5,000
Assistant, 1 at	5,400
Assistant, 1 at	4,500
Assistant, 1 at	2,700
Assistants, 5 at	4,000
Assistants, 7 at	3,000
Assistants, 2 at	2,500
Assistants, 2 at	2,000
Fire dept. attorney	3,000
Secretary corp. counsel	3,000
Atty. board local impts.	5,400
Assistant	4,500
Assistants, 2 at	3,000
Atty. civil service com.	2,400
Law clerk	3,000
Atty. civil service	3,000
Transportation attorney	3,000
Water dept. attorney	2,500
Clerks	\$900 to 2,490
Prosecuting attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	3,250
Assistant, 1 at	2,400
Assistants, 2 at	2,400
Assistants, 15 at	2,000
Docket clerk	1,620
City attorney	6,000
Chief assistant	4,050
Trial attorneys, 2 at	3,600
Trial attorneys	2,500
Asst. trial attorneys, 1 at	2,150
Asst. trial attorneys, 2 at	1,800
Trial atty., action over	3,000
Appellate court attorney	3,000
Asst. city attorneys, 2 at	1,900
Chief law clerk	2,400
Chief investigator	2,750
Asst. chief investigator	1,800
Investigators, 2 at	1,500

Investigators, 20 at	\$1,200
Investigators, 21 at	1,000
Clerks	\$600 to 1,500

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Comptroller	\$10,000
Deputy and city auditor	4,320
Chief clerk	3,800
Accountant, 1 at	3,800
Accountant, 1 at	3,000
Paymaster	3,300
Teller	1,680
Chief auditor	3,000
Tellers, 4 at	2,040
Investigators, 2 at	2,040
Head clerk	2,340
Real estate agent	3,000
Engineer	3,000
City treasurer	10,000
Assistant treasurer	4,500
Chief clerk	3,800
Chief cashier	3,800
Cashier	2,700
Teller	2,040
City collector	6,000
Deputy city collector	3,000
Cashier	2,700

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.*

Attorney for board	\$4,500
Chief investigator	2,500
Chief auditor	2,500
Ballot expert	2,500
Custodian of files	2,500
*Paid by county. See county salaries.	

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

President	\$5,000
Commissioners, 2 at	3,000
Chief examiner	3,000
Examiners	\$1,200 to 1,800

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Business agent	\$6,000
Head buyer	2,400
Storekeeper	1,320
Head clerk	2,040
Principal clerk	1,680

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

General superintendent	\$8,000
First deputy supt.	4,950
Second deputy supt.	4,500
Secretary to general superintendent	3,000
Secretary of police	3,600
Department inspector	3,600
Inspector moral conditions	2,250
Drillmaster	2,340
Custodian	2,340
Manager "properties"	2,700
Censors "movies," \$1,320 to	1,500
Subordinate officers—Captains, 27 at	3,000
Lieutenants, 86 at	2,000
Sergeants, 302 at	1,700
Patrolmen and police women—	
First year, 3d grade	930
Second year, 2d grade	1,000
After 2d year, 1st grade	1,320
Policewomen, 21 at	1,080
Policewomen, 81 at	960

Detective bureau—Chief	\$3,500
Lieutenants, 4 at	2,200
Head clerk	2,500
Sergeants, 94 at	1,750
Sergeants, 635 at	1,450

Records section.

Identification inspector	3,300
Assistant, 1 at	1,560
Department stables—Foreman of horses	2,400
Hostlers, 23 at	1,020
Telegraph bureau—Chief operator	2,160
Assistant chief operator	1,620
Police operators, 145 at	1,200
Police operators, 19 at	1,100
Ambulance bureau—Chief surgeon	3,000
Surgeons, 30 at	1,440
Dog pound—Poundmaster	1,800
Kennelmen, 2 at	1,260
Dog catchers, 14 at	1,260

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Chief justice	\$10,000
Associate judges, 19 at	9,000
Associate judges, 20 at	6,000
Executive to chief justice	4,000
Assistant to chief justice	4,000
Assistants, 2 at	1,800
Auditor	2,500
Probation officers—Chief probation officer	3,000
Probation officers, 16 at	1,500
Psychopathic laboratory—Director of laboratory	4,500
Assistants, 2 at	1,200
Doctor Morals court	3,000
Office of the clerk—Clerk	6,000
Chief deputy clerk	4,000
Attorney	3,000
Deputy clerks	\$300 to 3,000
Office of the bailiff—Bailiff	6,000
Chief deputy bailiff	4,000
Assistant deputy bailiff	2,500
Attorney	3,000
Bailiffs	\$900 to 1,500

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Superintendent	\$3,600
Assistant superintendent	2,100
Medical superintendent	2,820

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire marshal	\$8,000
First assistant	4,950
Second assistant	4,000
Fourth assistant	3,850
Fifth assistant	3,850
Sixth assistant	3,850
Office secretary	2,700
Storekeeper	2,000
Veterinary surgeon	2,500
Battalion chiefs, 32 at	3,000
Captains, 161 at	2,000
Lieutenants, 165 at	1,680
Engineers, 118 at	1,668
Marine engineers, 11 at	1,848
Asst. engineers, 117 at	1,392
Stokers, 19 at	1,392
Firemen, 1st class	1,371
Firemen, 2d class	1,165
Firemen, 3d class	1,056

Firemen, probationary.....	\$900	Division of plumbing and sanitation—Assistant bureau chief.....	\$2,700	Bureau electrical engineering—Engineer in charge	\$2,700	
Pilots, 10 at.....	2,000	Supervising inspector.....	2,100	Asst. engineer, 1 at.....	2,100	
Repair shop—Supt. of machinery.....	2,400	Plumbing inspectors, 24 at.....	1,872	Supervisor electrical mechanics.....	2,400	
Foreman machinists.....	1,920	Sanitary inspectors, per month.....	\$110	120	Fire alarm and police telegraph repairs—General foreman.....	2,220
Electrical mechanic.....	2,100	Ventilation inspector in charge.....	2,700	Foreman linemen.....	2,220	
Fire alarm telegraph—Chief operator.....	2,750	Laboratory—Director.....	2,700	Foreman linemen, 4 at.....	1,980	
Supt. construction.....	2,550	Bacteriologists, \$1,200 to.....	2,100	Electrical repairers, 22 at.....	1,980	
Chief electrical repairs.....	2,620	Chemists.....	\$1,320	2,100	Telegraph repairers, 23 at.....	1,980
Chief of wires.....	2,400	CONTAGIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.		Batterymen, 3 at.....	1,260	
Operators.....	\$1,200 to 2,000	Medical supt.....	\$2,400	Electrical inspection—Chief inspector.....	3,000	
Fire protection and public safety—Third asst. marshal, chief.....	3,850	Asst. supt.....	1,620	Inspectors, per mo.....	175	
Fire prevention engineer.....	3,000	Supt. of nurses.....	1,920	Insp. moving plet. op'r.....	1,200	
Deputy engineer.....	2,700	Physicians, 2 at.....	1,080	Bureau of electric lights—Lamp repairers, 8 at.....	1,640	
BUILDING DEPARTMENT.		CITY PHYSICIAN.		Lamp trimmers, per mo.....	108	
Building commissioner.....	\$8,000	City physician.....	\$4,000	Operation—Foreman electric lights.....	2,220	
Deputy commissioner.....	4,050	Assistants, 2 (8 mos.).....	1,400	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE.		
Bldg. inspector in charge.....	2,700	DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS AND STEAM PLANTS.		Commissioner.....	\$6,000	
Office secretary.....	2,520	Chief inspector.....	\$3,600	Secretary.....	2,340	
Senior clerk.....	1,560	Inspectors.....	\$1,500 to 1,620	Traction bureau—Transportation supervisor.....	3,600	
Architectural engineers, 2 at.....	2,400	DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		Schedule examiner.....	1,500	
Architectural engineer.....	2,160	Inspector.....	\$3,600	Inspectors.....	\$1,200 to 1,440	
Building inspectors, 5 at.....	1,980	Chief deputy.....	2,340	Gas bureau—Chief tester.....	2,820	
Elevator inspector in charge.....	2,160	Taximeter inspector.....	1,320	Testers.....	\$1,080 to 1,260	
Elevator inspectors, 11 at.....	1,560	SMOKE INSPECTION.		Telephone bureau—Telephone supervisor.....	3,000	
Plan examiner, 1 at.....	1,920	Smoke inspector.....	\$4,000	Inspectors, 5 at.....	1,440	
Plan examiner, 1 at.....	1,620	Deputy in charge.....	2,400	Electrical bureau—Electrical supervisor.....	3,000	
Estimator.....	1,740	Mechanical engineers, 7 at.....	1,740	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.		
Fire escape inspector.....	1,500	Deputy inspectors, 2 at.....	1,080	Commissioner's office—Commissioner.....	\$10,000	
Structural iron inspector.....	1,560	OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF OILS.		Deputy commissioner.....	5,000	
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.		Inspector of oils.....	\$4,800	Chief clerk.....	3,600	
Commissioner's office—Commissioner of health.....	\$10,000	Chief deputy.....	2,700	Contract clerk.....	2,520	
Assistant commissioner.....	4,050	Deputy, 1 at.....	1,650	Head accountant.....	2,340	
Office secretary.....	2,340	Deputies, 3 at.....	1,320	Bureau of compensation—Supt. of compensation.....	4,000	
Morals commission—Secretary.....	2,340	BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.		Title searcher.....	2,040	
Bureau medical inspection—Bureau chief.....	3,900	Plumbers—Members, 2 at.....	\$1,872	Bureau of maps and plats—Superintendent of maps.....	4,000	
Division of contagious diseases—Assistant bureau chief.....	2,880	Mason contractors—Members, 2 at.....	2,000	Chief draftsman.....	2,400	
Health officers.....	\$840 to 1,740	Engineers—President and member.....	2,200	Sanborn map expert.....	2,160	
Inspectors.....	\$1,440 to 1,740	License inspector.....	1,800	Draftsman.....	\$1,320 to 1,740	
Division of child hygiene—Assistant bureau chief.....	2,400	BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.		Title searcher.....	2,040	
Superintendent of nurses.....	2,100	President.....	\$5,000	Engineer of surveys.....	3,000	
Field nurses.....	\$900 to 1,080	Members, 4 at.....	4,000	Assistant engineer.....	2,400	
Bureau of hospitals, baths and lodging houses—Bureau chief.....	2,700	Supt. special assessments.....	4,000	Bureau of architecture—City architect.....	4,050	
Medical inspector.....	1,560	Chief clerk.....	3,300	Bureau of city hall—Chief janitor.....	1,340	
Contagious diseases hospital—Medical supt.....	1,980	Clerks, each.....	\$1,320 to 2,160	Elevator starters, 2 at.....	1,420	
Sr. hospital physician.....	1,440	Head accountant.....	2,520	Elev. operators, per mo.....	30	
Ambulance surgeon.....	1,380	Engineer of board.....	3,600	Chief engineer.....	2,880	
Isolation hospital—Medical superintendent.....	2,280	Asst. chief street eng.....	2,700	BUREAU OF STREETS.		
Emergency hospital—Medical superintendent.....	1,500	Asst. chief sewer eng.....	2,700	Superintendent's office—Superintendent.....	\$4,500	
Bureau of employment—Superintendent.....	3,000	Gen. street repair inspec.....	2,340	First asst. supt.....	3,840	
Assistant.....	1,500	Supt. of sidewalks.....	3,000	Second asst. supt.....	3,840	
MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.		Assistant supt. sidewalks.....	1,680	Principal clerk.....	2,040	
Superintendent (6 mos.).....	\$690	CITY MARKETS.		Assistant engineer.....	2,400	
Caretaker (6 mos.).....	600	Mkt. master (Haymarket).....	\$945	Housemoving inspector.....	1,680	
Public baths—Caretakers.....	\$1,020 to 1,200	Market master (Maxwell).....	945	Ward supervision—Superintendents, 31 at.....	2,460	
Bath attendants, per mo.....	60	BUREAU OF PARKS, PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.		Supts., 4 at.....	2,340	
Bureau of vital statistics—Bureau chief.....	2,800	Office secretary.....	\$3,000	Street and public utility inspection—Chief street inspector.....	3,000	
Senior clerk.....	1,680	Parks, farm and forestry—Senior park foreman.....	1,500	Inspectors, 16 at.....	2,100	
Medical clerk.....	1,440	Tree foremen, per day.....	3.00	Inspectors, 2 at.....	1,740	
Bureau of food inspection—Bureau chief.....	2,700	Gardeners, 3 at.....	1,200	Garbage loading stations—Superintendent.....	2,460	
Supervising.....	1,740	Laborers, per day.....	2.40	Foreman.....	1,080	
Inspectors, 3 at.....	1,740	Foremen gardeners.....	1,080	BUREAU OF WASTE DISPOSAL.		
Veterinarian.....	1,560	Playgrounds—Supt.....	2,520	Engineer in charge.....	\$2,400	
Food inspectors, 53 at.....	1,440	Directors.....	\$1,020 to 1,500	Chemical engineer.....	1,800	
Food inspectors, 19 at.....	1,380	Physical instructors.....	\$720 to 960	Foreman reduction works.....	3,600	
Bureau of sanitary inspection—Bureau chief.....	3,800	Bathing beaches—Director in charge.....	1,800	BUREAU OF SEWERS.		
		Directors.....	\$1,020 to 1,080	Asst. foreman.....	2,100	
		Life guards.....	720	Superintendent's office—Superintendent.....	\$4,000	
		Attendants, each.....	720			
		DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY.				
		Commissioner.....	\$8,000			
		Head clerk.....	2,520			

Assistant engineer.....	\$2,400
House drains—Inspector in charge.....	1,860
Repairing sewers—Foreman bricklayer.....	2,200
Foreman sewer pipe yds.....	2,160

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.

City engineer.....	\$7,200
Assistant city engineer.....	4,500
Chief clerk.....	3,000
Testing division—Engineering chemist.....	2,400
Asst. chemist.....	1,740
Superintendence—Engineer of bridges.....	4,500
Engineer construction.....	3,000
Engineer bridge design.....	2,400

BUREAU OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Harbor master.....	\$3,000
Asst. harbor masters, 3 at.....	1,200
Asst. engineer.....	2,100
River service—Vessel dispatcher.....	1,200
Asst. dispatchers, 2 at.....	1,080
Bridge operation—Bridge tenders, per mo., \$80 to \$100	

HARBOR BOARD.

Supt. municipal pier.....	\$3,000
Principal clerk.....	2,160

PUMPING STATIONS (WATER).

Mechanical engineer.....	\$7,500
Assistant.....	3,000
Chief operating engineers.....	2,880
Asst. operating engineers.....	2,160

Firemen.....	\$1,200
Oilers.....	1,200
Lake cribs and tunnels—Diver.....	2,400
Diver's helpers, 2 at.....	1,260
Crib keepers, each.....	1,380
Junior crib keepers, ea.....	1,200
Designing division—Engineer.....	3,600
Engineers.....\$2,160 to	2,400
Construction division—Engineer.....	4,000
Assistant.....	3,000
Assistants.....\$1,500 to	2,400
Water pipe extension—Superintendent.....	4,050
Assistant superintendent.....	2,700
Assistant engineers, 2 at.....	2,160
Principal clerk.....	2,160
Pipe yards—General foreman.....	2,100
Foremen, 5 at.....	1,800
Waterworks shops and repair—Superintendent.....	2,700
Foreman.....	2,100
Chief steamfitter.....	2,112
Foremen.....\$1,800 to	2,100
Water meter shops—General meter foreman.....	2,520
Asst. foreman.....	1,800
Foreman meter shops.....	1,920

BUREAU OF WATER.

Superintendent's office—Superintendent.....	\$4,050
Senior stenographer.....	1,800

Collection division—Chief clerk.....	\$2,800
Cashier.....	2,700
Teller.....	2,160
Assessed rates subdivision—Senior clerks.....\$1.44 to	1,560
Junior clerks.....\$96 to	1,200
Meter rates subdivision—Senior clerk.....	1,680
Junior clerks.....\$96 to	1,200
Rate takers, per mo. \$90 to 120	
Assessor's division—Chief assessor.....	3,600
Field assessor.....	2,040
Field assessors, per month.....\$90 to	120
Shut-off section—Foreman laborers.....	1,320
Shut-off men, per mo. \$70 to 80	
Permit and map subdivision—Senior clerk.....	1,680
Draftsman.....	1,740
Draftsmen.....\$1,080 to	1,740
Auditing division—Accountant.....	2,160
Senior clerks, 2 at.....	1,680
Senior clerk, 1 at.....	1,560
Junior clerks.....\$840 to	1,200

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian.....	\$3,500
Secretary.....	5,000
Assistant librarian.....	4,000
Supervisor of branches.....	2,700
Assistants and other employees are paid from \$420 to.....	4,000

CHICAGO CITY ATTORNEYS SINCE 1837.

N. B. Judd.....	1837-1839
Samuel L. Smith.....	1839
Mark Skinner.....	1840
George Manierre.....	1841, 1843
Henry Brown.....	1842
Henry W. Clarke.....	1844-1845
Charles H. Harrabee.....	1846
Patrick Ballingall.....	1847, 1854
Giles Spring.....	1848
O. R. W. Lull.....	1849
Henry H. Clark.....	1850-1851
Arno Voss.....	1852-1853
J. A. Thompson.....	1855
J. L. Marsh.....	1856
John C. Miller.....	1857

Elliott Anthony.....	1858
George F. Crocker.....	1859
John Lyle King.....	1860
Ira W. Buell.....	1861
George A. Meech.....	1862
Francis Adams.....	1863-1864
Daniel D. Griswold.....	1865-1866
Harbort Davis.....	1867-1868
Israel N. Stiles.....	1869-1873
Egbert Jamieson.....	1873-1875
R. S. Tutill.....	1876-1878
Julius S. Grinnell.....	1879-1885
Hempstead Washburne.....	1885-1889
George F. Sugg.....	1889-1891
Jacob J. Kern.....	1891-1893

George A. Trude.....	1893-1895
Roy O. West.....	1895-1897
Miles J. Devine.....	1897-1899
Andrew J. Ryan.....	1899-1902
John E. Owens.....	1902-1903
John F. Smulski.....	1903-1905
Frank D. Ayers.....	1905-1907
John R. Caverly.....	1908-1910
Clyde L. Day.....	1910-1911
Nicholas L. Piotrowski.....	1911-1915
Charles R. Francis.....	1915-1917
William H. Devenish.....	1917

The city attorneyship became an appointive office in 1905.

CHICAGO CITY CLERKS SINCE 1837.

I. N. Arnold.....	1837
George Davis.....	1837-1839
William H. Brackett.....	1839
Thomas Hoyne.....	1840-1841
James M. Lowe.....	1843
E. A. Rucker.....	1844-1845
William S. Brown.....	1845
Henry B. Clarke.....	1846-1847
Sidney Abell.....	1848-1850
W. Zimmerman.....	1851-56, 1863-64
H. Kreisman.....	1857-1859

Abraham Kohn.....	1860
A. J. Marble.....	1861-1862
Albert H. Bodman.....	1865-1869
Charles T. Hotchkiss.....	1869-1873
Joseph K. C. Forrest.....	1873-1875
Caspar Butz.....	1876-1878
P. J. Howard.....	1879-1883
J. G. Neumeister.....	1883-1885
C. Herman Plautz.....	1885-1887
D. W. Nickerson.....	1887-1889
Frantz Amberg.....	1889-1891

James R. B. Van Cleave.....	1891-1893, 1895-1897
Charles D. Gastfield.....	1893-1895
William Loeffler.....	1897-1903
Fred C. Bender.....	1903-1905
A. C. Anson.....	1905-1907
John R. McCabe.....	1907-1909
F. D. Connery.....	1909-1915
John Siman.....	1915-1917
Joseph Siman.....	1917

POSTMASTERS OF CHICAGO.

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
1.	Jonathan N. Bailey.....	1831	1850
2.	John S. C. Coates.....	1832	1863
3.	Sydney Abell.....	1837	1863
4.	William Stuart.....	1841	1873
5.	Hart L. Stewart.....	1845	1878
6.	Richard L. Wilson.....	1849	1856
7.	George W. Dole.....	1850	1886
8.	Isaac Cook.....	1853	1886
9.	William Price.....	1857	1885

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
10.	Isaac Cook.....	1855	1886
11.	John L. Scripps.....	1861	1866
12.	Samuel Hoard.....	1865	1881
13.	Thomas O. Osborne.....	1866	1904
14.	Robert A. Gillmore.....	1866	1867
15.	Francis T. Sherman.....	1867	1905
16.	Francis A. Eastman.....	1869	
17.	John McArthur.....	1872	1906
18.	Francis W. Palmer.....	1877	1907

No.	Name.	Appointed.	Died.
19.	Solomon C. Judd.....	1885	1895
20.	Walt. C. Newberry.....	1888	1912
21.	James A. Sexton.....	1889	1899
22.	Washington Hesing.....	1893	1897
23.	Charles U. Gordon.....	1897	
24.	F. E. Coyne.....	1901	
25.	Fred A. Busse.....	1905	1914
26.	Daniel A. Campbell.....	1907	
27.	William B. Carlile.....	1917	

"CLOSED" HOURS ON BRIDGES OF CHICAGO.

Following are the hours when the bridges of Chicago are closed to river traffic: Bridges on the main river, on the south branch as far south as 12th street, inclusive, and on the north branch as 12th street, inclusive, 6:30 to 9 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. on the north branch from Kinzie, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive,

and on the south branch from 12th street, exclusive, to Halsted street, inclusive, 6 to 7 a. m. and 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.; all other bridges from 6 to 7 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. Rush street bridge may be opened half an hour earlier in evening to admit passage of passenger boats.

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (1916).

[From annual report of Comptroller Eugene R. Pike.]

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

REVENUE.

Taxes	\$13,462,596.71
Miscellaneous	14,317,120.33
Sinking fund for judgments	203,668.59
Vehicle tax licenses	865,070.83
Deposits railway companies	203,882.02
Sinking fund for interest	33,883.45
Proceeds of bonds	5,071,118.07
Total, 1916	34,157,340.00
Total, 1915	30,009,575.11

EXPENSE.

Operating	24,146,812.49
Repairs and renewals	2,116,231.48
Interest	1,657,363.49
Construction and betterments	5,505,517.85
Loss collecting taxes	761,276.93
Investments in capital accounts	7,000.00
Judgments paid	203,726.59
Total, 1916	34,387,928.83
Total, 1915	31,601,949.49

SCHOOLS.

REVENUE.

Taxes	\$19,314,793.71
Miscellaneous	2,307,259.48
Total, 1916	21,622,053.19
Total, 1915	20,617,267.48

EXPENSE.

Operating	14,365,546.13
Repairs and renewals	947,381.52
Interest	39,705.11
Construction and betterments	4,300,928.54
Collecting taxes	920,273.69
Total, 1916	20,572,934.99
Total, 1915	17,708,017.18

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

REVENUE.

Taxes	\$576,345.18
Miscellaneous	4,588.92
Total, 1916	580,934.10
Total, 1915	624,347.70

EXPENSE.

Operating	410,808.33
Repairs and renewals	47,586.93
Collecting taxes	28,817.25
Increase of library	93,987.80
Total, 1916	581,199.31

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

REVENUE.

Taxes	\$1,040,000.00
Miscellaneous	15,459.62
Total, 1916	1,055,459.62
Total, 1915	1,053,542.34

EXPENSE.

Operation	612,648.65
Repairs	12,886.92
Construction and betterments	54,453.18
Loss collection of taxes	40,000.00
Total, 1916	719,988.75
Total, 1915	813,355.81

WATERWORKS.

REVENUE.

Ordinary	\$6,796,646.39
Total, 1915	6,448,247.04

EXPENSE.

Operating	2,538,987.86
Repairs and renewals	1,019,336.30
Interest	1,298.60
Construction and betterments	4,283,418.04
Redemption certificates (pipe extension)	33,786.85
Judgments	10,000.00
Investments in capital accounts	100,000.00
Total, 1916	7,986,827.65
Total, 1915	8,370,561.90

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUND.

Receipts	\$9,734,064.52
Expenditures	10,109,256.18

REVENUE AND EXPENSE BY FUNDS.

	Revenue.	Expense.
Corporate purposes	\$27,055,477.04	\$27,286,063.87
Waterworks	6,796,646.39	7,986,827.65
Schools	21,622,053.19	20,572,934.99
Public library	580,934.10	581,199.31
Tuberculosis sanitarium	1,055,459.62	719,988.75
Sinking fund	3,547,940.06	2,835,545.71
Funds tributary to corporate purposes	8,838,969.90	7,108,562.20
Special assessments	9,734,060.52	10,109,256.18

Total..... 80,231,540.82 77,200,380.66

VEHICLE TAX FUND (1916).

REVENUE.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1915	\$25,355.63
Vehicle tax licenses	986,231.17
Interest on funds	6,686.30
Investment in asphalt plant	15,722.39

Total resources..... 1,033,995.49

EXPENSE.

Cost of collection	40,290.56
Refund of license	761.75
Permanent equipment	18,045.00
Repair of streets	805,983.52

Total expense..... 865,070.83

SOURCES OF ORDINARY REVENUE (NET).

	1916.	1915.
Licenses (saloon)	\$6,966,160.23	\$6,845,240.36
Licenses (other)	1,146,566.28	998,843.87
Municipal courts	550,510.78	560,168.98
House of correction	181,697.90	174,977.86
Dept. of police	32,853.83	24,704.02
Dept. of fire	3,518.31	9,226.14
Dept. of health	432,817.50	254,341.69
Dept. of inspection	196,288.47	178,902.71
Dept. of public works	474,038.29	500,993.08
Dept. of buildings	241,946.27	229,841.63
Dept. of gas and electricity	349,243.21	269,586.10
Public pounds	1,072.00	1,404.75
Real estate and bldgs.	43,993.03	50,050.76
Markets	8,541.75	10,272.15
Franchise compensation	2,471,465.27	1,805,992.46
Insurance tax	222,650.30	108,103.27
Interest on city deposits	81,389.39	78,638.10
Miscellaneous sources	912,338.46	381,861.54

Total 14,317,120.43 12,490,252.47

FIXED ASSETS OF CHICAGO (1916).

CORPORATE PURPOSES.

Real estate	\$2,571,565.58
Buildings	16,541,311.50
Equipments	9,973,500.66
Bridges, viaducts, etc.	5,693,226.60
Miscellaneous	572,668.49
Wharfing	25,247.04

Total 35,347,519.87

SCHOOLS.

Real estate	12,049,206.57
Buildings and equipment	54,467,063.30
Real estate, school fund	10,679,875.94

Total 77,196,135.81

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Real estate	14,750.00
Buildings	2,090,200.55
Equipment	812,021.37

Total 3,016,971.92

WATERWORKS.

Real estate	1,149,406.60
Buildings	4,422,656.78
Equipment	7,581,066.19
Miscellaneous	57,631,720.31

Total 70,784,849.88

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Real estate	315,724.18
Buildings	1,746,959.65
Equipment	132,130.62
Total	2,194,814.45

SUMMARY.

Corporate purposes	35,347,519.87
Schools	77,196,135.81
Public library	3,016,971.92
Waterworks	70,784,849.88
Tuberculosis sanitarium	2,194,814.45

Total

188,540,291.93

STATEMENT OF CHICAGO'S DEBT.

Constitutional debt-incurring power and limitation Dec. 31, 1916.

Refunding bonds	\$4,274,700.00
Bonds of original issue	30,488,100.00
Gross funded debt	34,762,800.00
World's Fair bonds, exempt	2,848,000.00
Funded debt, non-exempt	31,914,800.00
Less cash in sinking funds	736,891.79

Total constitutional debt

31,177,908.21

Added debts

2,035,697.76

Total constitutional debt

33,213,605.97

Debt incurring power

51,643,833.45

Power not exercised

18,430,227.43

MUNICIPAL BONDS OUTSTANDING DEC. 31, 1916.

Description.	Interest rate.	Amount.
Municipal	3½%	\$737,000.00
Municipal, Edison Park	5	1,000.00
Municipal, Morgan Park	4½%	10,500.00
Tunnel	3½%	390,000.00
World's Fair	4	2,848,000.00
Judgment funding	4	2,885,000.00
Permanent improvement	4½%	131,000.00
General corporate purposes	4	1,152,000.00
General corporate	4	800,000.00
General corporate	4	6,597,000.00
General corporate	4½%	608,000.00
City hall	4	3,040,000.00
Sewer refunding	4	776,000.00
Health dept. building	4	744,000.00
Bridge	4	3,062,000.00
Bathing beach	4	532,000.00
Bathing beach and playground	4	307,000.00
Harbor construction	4	3,702,600.00
Police dept. building	4	441,300.00
Fire dept. building	4	515,000.00
Health dept. hospital	4	441,200.00
Health dept. and garbage reduction	4	649,600.00
House of correction	4	57,000.00
House of correction	4	33,400.00
Water loan refunding	4	1,270,400.00
River imp. refunding	4	839,800.00
Twelfth street improvement	4	1,474,000.00
Michigan ave. improvement	4	370,000.00
Municipal street lighting	4	298,000.00

Total

34,762,800.00

CORPORATE EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS.

	1916.	1915.
Mayor's office	\$28,941.81	\$29,175.84
Bureau of statistics	7,944.46	7,282.38
Dept. of transportation		999.39
City council	212,750.00	208,881.62
Committee on finance	33,406.39	6,870.65
Com. on local transport	7,569.81	4,908.96
Committee on gas, oil and electric light	29,552.29	1,972.55
Lake shore commission		72.65
Com. on schools, fire, police, civil service	1,419.72	
Com. on streets, alleys		236.25
Com. on harbors, bridges	45.75	281.48
Chicago plan commission	19,497.53	29,438.83
Committee on health	49.20	61.50
Com. on railway term	36,363.40	36,726.53
Com. on local industries	13,329.39	8,486.73
City clerk	63,751.90	65,655.32
Corporation counsel	260,215.05	232,869.24

Prosecuting attorney	\$55,350.48	\$54,693.41
City attorney	133,798.43	133,750.28
Charter commission		4,406.80
City comptroller	217,028.10	241,960.63
Dept. of finance—Interest	1,623,480.04	1,629,196.69
Dept. of finance—Miscell.	1,215,767.15	1,024,002.35
City treasurer	58,164.17	61,606.74
City collector	94,757.23	92,063.98
Election commissioners	1,193,695.66	715,367.82
Civil service commission	78,852.82	94,761.01
Department of supplies	33,999.08	30,337.43
Department of police	7,276,546.46	7,278,634.21
Municipal court	851,439.30	853,645.93
House of correction	366,579.24	283,172.59
Liquor commission	2,875.77	
Com. on gas litigation	91,782.76	5,000.00
Department of fire	3,444,871.41	3,443,742.40
Department of buildings	182,611.56	180,087.83
Department of health	1,034,347.54	1,285,348.81
City physician	8,783.45	8,450.05
Dept. track elevation		205.49
Dept. inspection boilers and cooling plants	49,911.01	47,513.05
Dept. weight measures	38,920.15	38,582.40
Dept. smoke inspection	33,294.10	37,189.39
Board of examiners	27,402.66	26,279.10
Hospitals	20,000.00	20,000.00
Dept. oil inspection	15,629.93	16,044.20
Dept. public welfare	36,484.55	46,027.77
Committee on crime		3,818.36
Committee on schools		828.50
Board local improv'm'ts	995,771.58	906,012.24
City markets	2,439.26	1,899.55
Special park commission	291,061.98	164,292.96
Bureau waste disposal	390,177.68	1,457,355.89
Dept. gas electricity	1,760,110.92	
Dept. public service	99,193.25	109,897.55
Com. public works	48,296.35	68,951.04
Bureau of compensation	8,355.45	7,395.52
Bureau maps and plats	41,885.22	43,441.45
Bureau of architecture	6,865.33	7,128.99
Bureau of city hall	239,848.55	244,514.70
Bureau of streets	3,671,788.68	3,583,964.52
Bureau of sewers	469,213.16	467,224.05
Bureau of engineering	317,813.21	649,320.04
Bureau rivers, harbors	306,870.76	
Harbor board	49,003.06	

Total ordinary

27,593,893.09

26,081,896.34

City comptroller

1,000.00

Dept. finance miscell.

4,480.46

House of correction

4,419.00

Department of fire

1,000.00

Department of health

30,750.00

Dept. public welfare

1,000.00

City markets

910.14

Special park commission

113,277.56

Bureau waste disposal

146,081.03

Dept. gas, electricity

43,186.10

Bureau of architecture

65,570.95

Bureau of streets

5,819.56

Bureau of sewers

9,019.86

Bureau of engineering

25,067.12

34,138.98

Total extraordinary

416,412.73

1,058,467.35

Grand total

28,010,305.87

27,140,363.69

NET RECEIPTS FROM LICENSES.

	1916.	1915.
Acetylene gas—Sale	\$217.80	\$307.20
Acetylene gas—Collection	148.50	288.00
Amusements	140,855.30	144,473.48
Auctioneers	7,150.00	7,328.00
Bakers	8,162.50	7,665.60
Bar permits	10,383.12	11,937.60
Bathing, etc., beaches	89.10	86.40
Billiards and pool	24,938.10	24,604.80
Bill posters	99.00	96.00
Boats	63.36	74.88
Bowling alleys	2,697.75	2,217.60
Brewers and distillers	26,276.25	24,960.00
Brokers	64,770.75	58,680.00
Butchers	67,077.45	63,273.60
Carbureted waters—Bottlers	2,765.42	2,720.01
Cars, elevated railroad	86,050.00	80,100.00
Cartridges and shells	287.10	355.20
Catch basin cleaner		9.60

	1916.	1915.		1916.	1915.
Certificates of fitness.....	\$534.60	\$571.20	Peddler-Basket.....	\$289.58	\$277.82
Cigarettes.....	221,958.00	202,656.00	Peddler-Coal.....	188.10	177.60
Deadly weapons.....	1,782.00	480.00	Peddler-Hand cart.....	2,413.13	5,022.01
Delicatessen.....	3,509.55	3,926.40	Peddler-Oil.....	2,752.20	2,438.40
Detective agencies.....	112,629.33	1,248.00	Peddler-Pack or solicitors	2,060.45	2,671.20
Dog licenses.....	81.18	29,944.56	Peddler-Wagon.....	66,874.50	84,804.00
Drivers.....	6,895.35	6,614.40	Peddler-Wood.....	396.00	316.80
Druggists.....	1,366.20	1,353.60	Poulterer.....	430.65	403.20
Dry cleaners.....	2,103.70	1,915.20	Public weigher.....	593.00	720.00
Fishmongers.....	118.80	158.40	Public cart-Horse drawn..	4,901.50	4,703.04
Garages.....	10,939.50	8,460.01	Public cart-Auto.....	5,672.70	3,297.60
Gunpowder and explosives..	1,881.00	1,728.00	Public horse drawn vehicle	173.25	288.00
Hacks, cabs and coupes....	77.22	141.12	—Not on stand.....	6,568.65	5,308.80
Hospitals.....	4,595.26	4,320.00	Public passenger automob-	886.05	398.40
House movers.....	217.80	201.60	—On stand.....	6,811.20	6,489.60
Ice dealers.....	13,587.75	14,318.40	Public passenger automob-	42,297.75	31,736.40
Junk dealers.....	7,227.00	4,440.00	—Not on stand.....	1,049.40	1,046.40
Junk wagons.....	17,988.20	11,961.60	Rendering tanks.....	1,021.01	960.07
Liquors-Malt.....	19,032.11	13,113.05	Restaurant.....	6,965,851.56	6,848,240.36
Liquors-Spiritous.....	27,373.70	24,328.00	Roofers.....	49.50	.....
Liquors-Vinous.....	16,755.97	14,867.76	Runners.....	990.00	960.00
Lumber yards.....	13,076.26	12,784.02	Scavengers-Night.....	1,079.10	1,099.20
Meat food products.....	843.92	720.00	Scavengers-Offal.....	14,454.00	10,767.00
Medical dispensaries.....	386.10	379.20	Scavengers-Private.....	569.25	504.00
Milk dealers.....	50,188.05	49,377.60	Second hand dealers.....	10,989.00	10,368.00
Milk wagons.....	34,273.80	32,030.40	Shooting galleries.....	1,872.00	1,728.00
Moving picture films-Storage	513.81	1,032.00	Slaughtering and rendering	608.85	643.20
Moving picture operators-	273.24	450.56	Soot factories.....	1,331.55	1,785.60
Original.....	1,905.76	1,812.48	Stables-Boarding.....	1,138.50	1,416.00
Renewals.....	29.70	28.80	Stables-Livery.....	1,138.50	1,056.00
Naturariums.....	19.80	.....	Stables-Sales.....	1,138.50	1,056.00
Nurseries.....	410.85	504.00	Tanneries.....	440.55	450.24
Omniibus.....	24,651.00	17,316.00	Tickers.....	4,687.65	4,368.00
Pawnbrokers.....	.....	.....	Undertakers.....	3,145.72	7,042.56
			Workshops.....	.....	.....
			Total.....	8,197,392.03	7,926,119.35

CHICAGO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1917.

FROM CORPORATE PURPOSES FUND.

Mayor's office.....	\$27,865.00
Bureau of statistics and library.....	5,970.00
City council.....	213,000.00
Committee on finance.....	38,000.00
Committee on local transportation	5,945.00
Committee on gas, oil & electric light	17,000.00
Committee on streets and alleys.....	300.00
Com. on harbors, wharves, bridges....	300.00
Chicago plan commission.....	10,000.00
Committee on health.....	300.00
Committee on railway terminals.....	36,500.00
Committee on local industries.....	14,076.41
Office of city clerk.....	57,945.00
Office of corporation counsel.....	218,703.61
Office of prosecuting attorney.....	47,545.00
Office of city attorney.....	114,810.00
Office of city comptroller.....	217,011.00
Department of finance-interest.....	277,000.00
Department of finance-miscellaneous.	1,342,263.57
Office of city treasurer.....	57,590.30
Office of city collector.....	80,160.00
Board of election commissioners.....	1,010,100.00
Civil service commission.....	60,590.00
Department of supplies.....	28,640.00
Department of police.....	7,284,797.40
Municipal courts.....	850,021.99
House of correction.....	383,128.35
Chicago liquor commission.....	2,000.00
Commission on gas litigation.....	193,000.00
Department of fire.....	3,613,663.40
Department of buildings.....	162,250.00
Department of health.....	1,050,313.00
Office of city physician.....	7,565.00
Department of boiler inspection, etc.	35,340.72
Department of weights and measures	33,581.60
Department of smoke inspection.....	28,845.00
Examining boards.....	26,049.00
Hospitals.....	20,000.00
Office of inspector of oils.....	14,590.00
Board of local improvements.....	814,969.91
City markets.....	1,930.03
Department of gas and electricity....	1,623,793.50
Department of public service.....	79,025.00
Office of commissioner of public works	53,551.36
Bureau of compensation.....	8,300.00
Bureau of maps and plats.....	37,951.00

Bureau of architecture.....	\$6,705.00
Bureau of city hall.....	239,805.38
Bureau of streets.....	3,547,370.50
Bureau of waste disposal.....	742,518.49
Bureau of parks, playgrounds, beaches	347,007.00
Bureau of sewers.....	411,728.00
Bureau of bridges and viaducts.....	394,020.00
Bureau of rivers and harbors.....	317,062.50
Harbor board.....	70,684.60
Furniture, fittings, etc.....	31,213.00
Printing, stationery, etc.....	112,540.00
Total.....	26,436,951.50

FROM WATER FUND.

Department of finance-interest.....	\$6,000.00
Department of finance-miscellaneous.	883,153.70
Board of local improvements.....	21,424.16
Bureau of engineering.....	6,592,969.35
Bureau of water.....	378,504.50
Bureau of parks, playgrounds, etc....	70,000.00
Furniture, fittings, fixtures.....	4,147.50
Printing, stationery, etc.....	32,416.50
Total.....	7,986,645.71

RECAPITULATION.

Corporate purposes fund.....	\$26,436,951.50
Vehicle tax fund.....	2,100,910.00
Traction fund.....	2,070,000.00
School purposes.....	24,045,000.00
Public library.....	1,140,000.00
Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium....	1,078,000.00
Interest and sinking fund.....	5,712,863.00
From water fund.....	7,986,645.71
Police pension fund.....	761,000.00
Fire pension fund.....	326,000.00
To be reimbursed.....	232,150.00
Total appropriations.....	69,889,520.21

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President—John J. Fitzpatrick.
 Vice-President—Oscar F. Nelson.
 Secretary—E. N. Nockels.
 Financial Secretary—Fred G. Hopp.
 Treasurer—Thomas F. Kennedy.
 Headquarters—166 West Washington street.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

NORTH SIDE.

Academy of Sciences museum in Lincoln park.
Cemeteries—Graceland, Rosehill, Calvary.
Fort Sheridan, near Highwood.
Grant, Lincoln, Schiller, Goethe and other monuments in Lincoln park.
Historical society library and collection, Dearborn avenue and Ontario street.
Indian trail tree, near Glencoe.
Kinzie home tablet, Pine and Kinzie streets.
Lake Shore drive.
Lincoln park conservatories and zoo.
Municipal pier, foot of Grand avenue.
Newberry library, Clark street and Walton place.
Northwestern university in Evanston.
Waterworks, Chicago avenue, near lake.

SOUTH SIDE.

Armour Institute of Technology, 3300 Federal street.
Art Institute galleries of paintings, sculptures and art collections; on the lake front, foot of Adams street.
Auditorium tower, Wabash avenue and Congress street; view of city.
Blackstone branch library, Lake avenue and 49th street.
Board of trade, LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; admission to gallery.
Cahokia courthouse on Wooded island in Jackson park.
Central Trust Company building, interior mural decorations, 125 West Monroe street.
Chamber of Commerce building (interior), LaSalle and Washington streets.
Chicago Normal school, 68th street and Stewart avenue.
City hall, Washington, LaSalle and Randolph streets.
Confederate monument in Oakwoods cemetery.
County building, Clark, Randolph and Washington streets.
Cregar library, 106 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.
Douglas monument, 35th street and Ellis avenue.
Drexel, Grand and 55th Street boulevards.
Field museum in Jackson park.
Fire tablet (1871), 137 DeKoven street.
Fort Dearborn site tablet, River street, opposite Rush street bridge.
Grand Army hall in public library building, Randolph street and Michigan avenue.
Great Lakes fountain, south end of Art Institute.

Iroquois theater fire, scene of, 28-30 West Randolph street; memorial tablet by Lorado Taft in Iroquois Memorial hospital, 28 North Market street.

Jackson park, site of World's Fair in 1893.
Life saving station at mouth of Chicago river.
Lincoln wigwam tablet, Market and Lake streets.
Logan statue in Grant park (lake front).

Marquette building sculpture panels, Dearborn and Adams streets.

Marquette-Joliet cross, Robey street and drainage canal.

Masonic Temple; view of city from roof.

Massacre monument in 18th street near the lake.
Midway plaisance.

McKinley statue in McKinley park.

Orchestra hall, 216-220 South Michigan avenue.

Postoffice, on square bounded by Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets and Jackson boulevard.

Public library, Michigan avenue and Washington street.

Pullman suburb and manufactory.

South Water street; commission house district.
State street department stores; shopping district.

Stockyards, Halsted and Root streets.

Tower building, Michigan avenue and Madison street.

University of Chicago quadrangles, Ellis avenue and 58th street.

Washington statue, Grand boulevard and 51st street.

Wendell Phillips high school, Prairie avenue and 39th street.

Wooded island in Jackson park.

WEST SIDE.

Ashland, Humboldt, Washington and Garfield boulevards.

Northwestern railway passenger station, Canal and West Madison streets.

Douglas park.

Drainage canal.

Garfield park.

Ghetto district on South Canal, Jefferson and

Maxwell streets; fish market on Jefferson street from 12th to Maxwell.

Haymarket square, Randolph and Desplaines streets; scene of anarchist riot.

Hall House, 800 South Halsted street.

Humboldt park.

Humboldt, Leif Ericson, Reuter and Kosciusko monuments in Humboldt park.

Parental school, St. Louis and Berwyn avenues.
Police monument (Haymarket), in Union park.

CHICAGO INTERURBAN TROLLEY LINES.

Following are the principal electric interurban lines with terminals in or near Chicago, with the names of the principal points reached by them:

Chicago & Milwaukee—Terminal in Evanston; makes connection with Northwestern elevated and surface lines to Chicago; runs north to Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee; branch from Lake Bluff to Libertyville and Rockfeller.
Electric lines run from Milwaukee to Burlington, to East Troy, to Waukesha, Pewaukee, Oconomowoc and Watertown and to Sheboygan and Elkhart lake.

Chicago & Joliet—Terminal at 48th street and Archer avenue; runs southwest to Lockport and Joliet; connects at Joliet with lines for Aurora, Chicago Heights, Morris, Seneca, Ottawa, Starved Rock, Urica, LaSalle, Peru, Spring Valley, Bureau and Princeton. From Ottawa a line runs to Streator.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago—Terminal at 256 5th avenue; runs in a westerly direction to Wheaton,

where one branch runs northwest to Elgin and one southwest to Aurora; at Eola Junction on the latter branch a line runs to Batavia. Aurora and Elgin are connected by a line which runs as far south as Yorkville and as far north as Carpenterville. At Elgin connection is made with a line running to Belvidere and Rockford and from the latter place a line runs west to Freeport and another north to Beloit and Janesville. At Aurora a line runs northwest to DeKalb. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago road is operated on the third rail system.

Chicago & Southern Traction—Terminal at 79th and Halsted streets; runs in a southeasterly direction to Chicago Heights and Kankakee.

Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend—Terminal at Pullman; runs in an easterly direction to Michigan City and South Bend; connects at South Bend with interurban lines reaching various points in Michigan and Indiana.

GREAT MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR CHICAGO.

It was announced Nov. 10, 1916, that the General Education board and the Rockefeller Foundation had each appropriated \$1,000,000 for the establishment, in connection with the University of Chicago, of schools of medicine and research laboratories. The gifts were conditional on the raising of \$3,300,000 additional. Of this amount it was announced that \$700,000 had already been

pledged. Rush Medical college and the Presbyterian hospital are to be a part of the new medical center. The plans call for the best teaching forces and equipment obtainable.

It was announced Nov. 13, 1916, that Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago had subscribed \$500,000 for the new medical institution. Later Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rawson added \$300,000 to the fund.

CEMETERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Arlington—West thirteen miles, near Elmhurst.
 Bethany—Archer avenue and 79th street.
 Bohemian National—North Crawford and Foster avenues.
 B'nai Abraham—South of Waldheim.
 B'nai Shalom—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Brith Abraham—Desplaines avenue and 14th street, Forest Park.
 Brookside—West sixteen miles, near South Elmhurst.
 Calvary—North ten miles, near South Evanston.
 Chebra Gemilath Chasadam Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chebra Kadisha Ubikur Cholim—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Chebra Shomer Hadas—Nine miles west on Desplaines avenue, south of West 12th street.
 Concordia—Nine miles west on Madison street.
 Crown Hill—Fourteen miles west on Aurora, Elgin & Joliet railway.
 Eden—Irving Park boulevard, near Franklin Park.
 Elm Lawn—West thirteen miles on Lake street, near Elmhurst.
 Elmwood—Grand and Beach avenues.
 Evergreen—North Kedzie avenue and 87th street.
 Fairmount—Willow Springs.
 Fair Oaks Park—Matteson, south.
 Forest Home—West ten miles on 12th street.
 Free Sons of Israel—Waldheim.
 German Lutheran—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Graceland—North five miles on Clark street.
 Hebrew Benevolent Society—North Clark street, near Irving Park boulevard.
 Highland—West Chicago.
 Lincoln—Kedzie avenue and 123d.
 Montrose—Bryn Mawr and Crawford avenues.
 Moses Montefiore—South of Forest Home.
 Mount Auburn—Southwest nine and one-half miles at 39th street and Oak Park avenue.
 Mount Carmel—Hillside Station.
 Mount Forest—Thornton, Ill.
 Mount Glenwood—Thornton, Ill.
 Mount Greenwood—Near Morgan Park; south.
 Mount Hope—Near Morgan Park.
 Mount Israel—Dunning.
 Mount Maariv—Narragansett avenue near Irving Park boulevard.
 Mount Olive—Northwest nine miles, on Narragansett avenue.
 Mount Olivet—South sixteen miles, near Morgan Park.
 New Light—East Prairie road, near Lincoln avenue, Morton Grove; northwest.
 North Chicago Hebrew Congregation—At Roschill; north.
 Norwood Park—Sanford avenue and Higgins road.
 Oak Hill—West 118th street and Kedzie avenue.
 Oakland—Proviso; west twelve miles.
 Oak Lawn—South Halsted and 180th streets.
 Oakridge—Oakridge avenue and West 12th street, west twelve miles.
 Oakwoods—Greenwood avenue and 67th street; south.
 Oestereich-Ungarischer Kranken Unterstuetzungs-Verein—At Waldheim.
 Ohavo Amuno—South of Forest Home.
 Ohavo Shalom—At Oakwoods.
 Polish—Milwaukee avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Ridgeland—North Crawford and Peterson avenues.
 Roschill—North seven miles at Edgewater avenue and East Ravenswood avenue.
 St. Adalbert—Norwood Park.
 St. Boniface—North Clark street and Lawrence avenue.
 St. Henry—Ridge and Devon avenues.
 St. Joseph's—River Grove.
 St. Lukas—5232 North Crawford avenue.
 St. Maria—Grand Trunk railway and 87th street; south.
 Sinai Congregation—At Roschill.
 Society of Benevolence and Relief of the Sick—North Clark street and Irving Park boulevard.
 Union Ridge—Higgins avenue, near Norwood Park.
 Waldheim—West ten miles on Harrison street.
 Woodlawn—West 22d street and Harlem avenue.
 Zion Congregation—At Roschill.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WITHIN CHICAGO.

[From report of Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency.]

There are twenty-two distinct governing agencies in the territory that Chicago comprises, most of them absolutely independent of one another. They are:

City of Chicago.
 Board of education.
 Library board.
 Municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.
 Cook county.
 Sanitary district of Chicago.
 South park commissioners.
 West Chicago park commissioners.
 Lincoln park commissioners.
 Ridge avenue park commissioners.
 North shore park commissioners.
 Calumet park commissioners.
 Fernwood park commissioners.
 Ridge park commissioners.
 Irving park commissioners.
 Northwest park commissioners.
 Old Portage park commissioners.

Edison park commissioners.
 West Pullman park commissioners.
 Ravenswood Manor-Gardens park commissioners.
 River park commissioners.
 Commissioners of the first park district of the city of Evanston.

The board of education, the library board and the tuberculosis sanitarium, while having their separate tax levies, are subject to a degree to control by the mayor and city council. The other bodies named are independent of one another. The state public utilities commission, though not a taxing body, is, in a sense, another governmental agency in the city.

If account were taken of the eight towns lying wholly within the city of Chicago (Lake View, North Chicago, Jefferson, West Chicago, South Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake and Evanston), which still have legal existence, the number of governing bodies comprised in the city would be thirty, instead of twenty-two.

CHICAGO'S FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Operated by the health department: Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner; W. K. Murray, M. D., chief of bureau of hospitals, public baths and lodging houses. Names and locations of baths: Carter H. Harrison—759 Mather street.
 Martin B. Madden—3825 Wentworth avenue.
 William Mayor—4647 Gross avenue.
 Robert A. Waller—19 South Peoria street.
 Kosciuszko—1444 Holt street.
 DeWitt C. Crozier—1155 Cambridge avenue.
 John Wentworth—2839 South Halsted street.
 Theodore T. Gurney—1139 West Chicago avenue.
 William B. Ozden—3346 Emerald avenue.
 Joseph Medill—2138 Grand avenue.
 Thomas Gahan—4226 Wallace street.
 Fern—1849 Throop street.
 Fernand Henrotin—2415 North Marshfield avenue.

William Loeffler—1217 South Union street.
 Simon Baruch—1911 West 20th street.
 Graeme Stewart—1642 West 35th street.
 Fourteenth Street Bath—14th street pumping station, 1332 Indiana avenue.
 Twenty-Second Street Bath—22d street pumping station, Ashland avenue near 22d street.
 Lincoln—1619 North Lincoln street.
 Public Bath—Polk and Paulina streets.
 Public Bath—Kedzie avenue and 24th street.

The Carter H. Harrison bath, opened in January, 1904, is said to have been the first free public bath in the United States. Similar baths in Vienna charged a fee of 2 cents and those in New York 5 cents. The average cost of each plant has been between \$15,000 and \$20,000, and the average annual cost of maintenance \$4,000.

COOK COUNTY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

[From report of county comptroller.]

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

	1915.	1916.
Number patients*.....	1,803	1,335
Salaries.....	\$365,902.17	\$417,151.59
Nursing.....	300,647.65	229,750.94
Supplies.....	338,002.27	366,960.81
Repairs, etc.....	19,021.36	22,196.18
Total expense.....	923,567.45	1,036,059.52
Cost per capita.....	1.40	1.57

OAK FOREST INSTITUTIONS.

	1915.	1916.
Number inmates*.....	3,592	3,596
Salaries.....	\$180,309.87	\$159,900.52
Supplies.....	353,555.71	373,760.55
Repairs, etc.....	22,945.02	23,607.93
Total expense.....	556,710.60	593,269.90
Cost per capita.....	.42	.46

HOME FOR DELINQUENT AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

	1915.	1916.
Number inmates*.....	112	124
Salaries.....	\$45,557.93	\$50,324.64
Supplies.....	37,108.49	42,017.87
Repairs, etc.....	1,134.56	989.40
Total expense.....	\$83,801.03	\$93,331.91
Cost per capita.....	2.05	2.09

COUNTY AGENT.

	1915.	1916.
Families†.....	5,183	3,704
Salaries.....	\$125,402.37	\$125,335.22
Supplies.....	331,316.84	226,169.03
Repairs.....	510.05	325.23
Total expense.....	457,229.26	351,829.53

*Daily average number. †Monthly average number of families aided in their homes.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Cook county sends its delinquent children to state institutions, but all dependent children are committed to incorporated industrial or manual training schools, \$15 a month being allowed for each girl and \$10 for each boy. The following table shows the schools to which Cook county sends dependent children, the monthly

average number of children sent to each and the total expense in 1916:

School.	Children.	Cost.
St. Mary's Training.....	462	\$51,500.00
Glenwood Manual Training.....	209	21,165.15
Chicago Industrial School (girls).....	231	45,500.00
Park Ridge (girls).....	96	15,706.00
Cook County Kinderheim.....	.....	.....
Illinois Technical (colored girls).....	86	14,124.50
Polish Manual Training (boys).....	282	27,500.00
St. Hedwig's Industrial (girls).....	225	30,500.00
Lisle Manual Training (boys).....	90	9,612.31
Lisle Industrial (girls).....	61	9,700.00
Catherina Kasper Industrial (girls).....	199	31,500.00
Ketteler Manual Training (boys).....	274	27,000.00
Amanda Smith Industrial (girls).....	33	6,219.50
Louise Man. Train'g (colored boys).....	4	4,922.63
Bohemian Industrial (girls).....	9	400.00
Bohemian Training (boys).....	20	1,200.00
Addison Manual Training (boys).....	40	682.96
Addison Industrial (girls).....	16	419.50
Total.....	2,443	\$297,652.05

COOK COUNTY PARENTS' PENSION FUND.

The Illinois parents' pension law, effective July 1, 1911, as amended June 30, 1913, provides that any mother who is a citizen of the United States, who has resided in Cook county three years, whose husband is dead or has become permanently incapacitated for work, is entitled to assistance, the maximum amount being \$15 a month where there is but one child and not exceeding \$50 a month for any one family. Total payments from July 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1915, \$439,873.37; total paid to Nov. 30, 1912, \$76,536.77; total paid in 1913, to Nov. 30, \$132,182.69; total in 1914 to Nov. 30, \$100,347.99; total in 1915 to Nov. 30, \$130,805.92; total in 1916 to Nov. 30, \$213,261.17.

Average per month.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Families assisted.....	442	346	429	665
Number of children.....	1,465	1,124	1,392	2,070
Children per family.....	3.80	3.25	3.27	3.11
Paid to family.....	\$24.92	\$24.17	\$25.41	\$26.73
Cost per child.....	\$7.56	\$7.44	\$7.77	\$8.59

ILLINOIS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Established by act of June 27, 1913.

Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.	Bushel of—	Pounds.
Alfalfa seed.....	60	Cranberries.....	33	Orchard grass seed.....	14	Rough rice.....	45
Apples, green.....	50	Cucumbers.....	48	Osage orange seed.....	33	Rutabagas.....	50
Apples, dried.....	24	Emmer.....	40	Parsnips.....	50	Rye meal.....	50
Barley.....	48	Flax seed.....	56	Peaches.....	60	Rye.....	56
Beans, green or string.....	24	Flour, wheat, barrel.....	196	Peaches, dried.....	33	Salt, coarse.....	55
Beans, wax.....	24	Half barrel.....	98	Peanuts, green.....	22	Salt, fine.....	50
Beans, white.....	24	Quarter barrel sack.....	49	Peanuts, roasted.....	20	Shorts.....	20
Beans, castor.....	46	Eighth barrel sack.....	24½	Pears.....	58	Sorghum seed.....	50
Beets.....	60	Gooseberries.....	40	Peas, dried.....	60	Spelt.....	40
Blue grass seed.....	20	Hair, plastering, unwashed.....	8	Peas, green, in pod.....	32	Spinach.....	12
Bran.....	14	Washed.....	4	Popcorn, in ear.....	70	Sweet clover seed.....	33
Buckwheat.....	52	Hemp seed.....	44	Popcorn, shelled.....	66	Unbushed.....	33
Carrots.....	50	Hickory nuts.....	50	Potatoes, Irish.....	60	Timothy seed.....	45
Charcoal.....	20	Hungary grass seed.....	50	Potatoes, sweet.....	60	Tomatoes.....	56
Clover seed.....	60	Indian corn or maize.....	56	Quinces.....	48	Turnips.....	55
Coal.....	80	Lime.....	56	Rape seed.....	50	Walnuts.....	60
Coke.....	40	Malt.....	38	Red top seed.....	14	Wheat.....	60
Corn seed, broom.....	48	Millet.....	50	Whenever any of the following articles are sold by the cubic yard and the same are weighed, the following weights shall govern:			
Corn meal, unbolted.....	48	Millet, Japanese.....	35	Crushed stone, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Corn in ear.....	70	Onions.....	32	Bank sand, 2,500 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Corn, kafir.....	56	Onion sets, top.....	30	Torpedo sand, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Corn, shelled.....	56	Onion sets, bottom.....	32	Gravel, 3,000 pounds, 1 cubic yard.			
Cotton seed.....	32						

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TORRENS SYSTEM.

Year.	No. sales.	Consid-eration.	Year.	No. sales.	Consid-eration.	Year.	Num-ber.	Consid-eration.	Year.	Num-ber.	Consid-eration.
1898.....	13,358	\$92,100,276	1908.....	29,321	\$133,325,630	1903.....	309	\$741,030	1911.....	2,014	\$3,235,138
1899.....	14,336	108,210,111	1909.....	32,821	140,908,512	1904.....	445	1,142,410	1912.....	2,786	4,434,250
1900.....	14,256	87,917,998	1910.....	30,058	155,464,768	1905.....	348	1,254,049	1913.....	3,397	5,393,548
1901.....	15,871	100,664,279	1911.....	37,615	154,320,911	1906.....	988	1,607,189	1914.....	3,826	5,577,709
1902.....	18,063	111,441,112	1912.....	45,793	113,693,768	1907.....	948	1,267,406	1915.....	4,277	5,935,501
1903.....	19,890	107,680,304	1913.....	54,042	135,669,729	1908.....	1,006	1,883,337	1916.....	5,089	5,474,785
1904.....	24,450	102,370,570	1914.....	55,834	118,920,581	1909.....	1,253	2,186,587	1917*.....	4,068	3,922,193
1905.....	28,940	139,601,896	1915.....	52,605	103,826,605	1910.....	1,789	3,295,850			
1906.....	31,562	141,342,020	1916.....	55,431	117,971,786						
1907.....	26,380	131,982,811	1917*.....	42,962	70,404,614						

*First ten months.

SOUTH WATER STREET PLAN.



SKETCH OF PROPOSED SOUTH WATER STREET DOUBLE DECK IMPROVEMENT.

View looking southeast across the river from Kinzie street, with the Franklin-Orleans street bridge and the double deck arrangement sketched. The buildings shown are in the central district of the city. From sketch by E. H. Bennett, consultant on city plan.

In November, 1917, Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago plan commission, submitted an elaborate report on a plan for making South Water street the second finest thoroughfare in Chicago. The main features of the plan follow: Here is the way to change South Water street into a fine highway of tremendous economic value to Chicago, and profit to the city treasury plus a tremendous saving to the consumer:

First. Take for public use all the property between the river bank and South Water street from State street to Market street, excepting the big building of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Tear down all the buildings and convert their sites into street space.

Second. Double deck South Water and River streets from Michigan avenue to Market Street, having the upper level conform to the present elevation of the decks of the bridges. Keep the upper level of the new street for light traffic, excavate and construct a heavy traffic way on the lower level to connect the lake front warehouse, railway and manufacturing district with the west side railway and industrial zone.

Third. Create on the surplus area of the lower level a rail and water freight transfer and team track facility open to all roads for the downtown district, leasing platform and traffic rights to a terminal company; freight cars to be conveyed to and from the terminal by car floats and lighterage on the river. Subsurface area, if not used for freight station purposes and through traffic roadway, to be used as a public garage and parking space for automobiles. The subsurface space under the lower level will afford a storage space for the storage of 300 subway trailer cars, besides a double track for through service. These uses will produce public revenue sufficient to pay, in a few years, the entire cost of remodeling the street, so far as it would be borne by the city, and annually will save the citizens an amount nearly equal to the total cost.

The engineers, architects and technical staff of the Chicago Plan commission, aided by traffic, transportation and realty experts, have made a thorough study of the plan here outlined. It has been adjudged feasible, economical and in every way desirable.

South Water street is potentially one of Chicago's most valuable street assets. Nature has

made it the logical north boundary of the loop district, a little area comprising one-quarter of a square mile of high development in the heart of the world's fourth city. Consider how the improvement proposed will bring South Water street into its destiny, not as a fruit market, but as a modern, high class business thoroughfare.

On the upper level the new street will terminate upon the fine, broad plaza at the south end of the new Michigan avenue bridge. This light traffic driveway, skirting the river's edge for half a mile, will be mostly of a width of 110 feet. It will slope inappreciably to normal street level at Market and Lake streets. There can be broad sidewalks and such decorative treatment of the river embankment as is desirable. On the lower level, which will be 135 feet wide, will be provided a commodious and finely paved traffic road. This will connect at River street and Michigan avenue with the lower level of the double decked new Michigan avenue bascule bridge. South Water street, east of Wabash avenue, will go underneath Michigan avenue on the lower level and on into the freight yards. Its western exit will be into Market street, which is very wide, at the Lake street bridge. The lower level of this new trafficway will have no cross traffic. Team and trucks will have no delays, and so a tremendous volume of business can flow through it at huge saving in time and money to the industrial and commercial interests of Chicago. An important advantage of the lower level is that it will uninterruptedly connect the Illinois Central freight terminal area with the west side warehouse and terminal districts.

The lower level area, to be used for freight service and transfer, will be approximately one-third of the entire ground area. A roadway of eighty feet along the north or river line of the street will leave fifty-five feet for railway trackage and loading platforms.

The cost of remodeling South Water street and River street on this plan is estimated at \$5,282,680. Of this sum \$3,700,000 will be for lands and buildings (an average value of \$31.22 per square foot) and \$1,582,680 for double deck structure, dock walls, excavating, grading, approaches and realty damages. The land values given are the full, fair cash value as fixed by the board of review, and are accurate. The bulk of the South Water street

property to be taken is fifty-five feet deep, and the street is eighty feet wide.

Of the 6,070 automobiles daily crossing Rush street bridge, between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., 4,500 are destined for the loop; the remainder, 1,570, is through traffic. Of the 4,500 automobiles entering the loop, 75 per cent are destined for the loop west of State street. A majority of these should turn westward at the Rush street bridge and go to their destination via South Water street. In this way 2,000 out of the 3,375 automobiles daily entering the loop via Rush street for points west of State street would be distributed from South Water street, instead of Michigan avenue.

A factor probably more important than the passenger automobile is that of the commercial vehicle, for upon the free, uninterrupted and economical facilities provided for teaming and trucking depends the commercial success of Chicago. With South Water street developed on the two-level plan, this heavy traffic can be facilitated and distributed as masterly as can the automobile traffic.

The removal of the South Water street market to some location outside the loop will reduce loop traffic 13,314 vehicle trips per day now required to serve the 6,133 retail grocers of the city. This is in addition to the 200 transfer and 1,700 freight team trips in the total of 15,714.

FIRE DEPARTMENT STATIONS.

GENERAL ENGINE COMPANIES.

General headquarters, city hall.

No. Location.	No. Location.	No. Location.	No. Location.
1. 333 S. 5th avenue.	44. 3138 W. Lake street.	87. 8701 Escanaba-av.	3. 158 West Erie street.
2. 2421 Lowe avenue.	45. 4602 Cottage Grove.	88. 3500 W. 60th street.	4. 214 West 22d street.
3. 855 West Erie street.	46. 9321-23 S. Chicago-av.	89. 4456 N. Knox avenue.	5. 1125 West 12th street.
4. 1244 N. Halsted street.	47. 7541 Dobson avenue.	90. 1016 W. Division-st.	6. 117 N. Franklin-st.
5. 338 S. Jefferson street.	48. 4005 Dearborn street.	91. 3000 Elbridge avenue.	7. 455 N. Lincoln street.
6. 585 Maxwell street.	49. 1642 W. 47th street.	92. Fullerton-av. bridge.	8. 2885 S. Loomis street.
7. 636 Blue Island-av.	50. 4649 Wentworth-av.	93. 331 South 6th avenue.	9. 61 E. South Water-st.
8. 1931 Archer avenue.	51. 6345 Wentworth-av.	94. 326 S. Jefferson-st.	10. 1613 Hudson avenue.
9. 2527 Cottage Grove-av.	52. 4714 S. Elizabeth-st.	95. 4000 Wilcox street.	11. 9 East 36th place.
10. 733 S. LaSalle-st.	53. 40th and Packers-av.	96. 439 N. Waller-av.	12. 2256 W. 13th street.
11. 10 E. Austin avenue.	54. 8023 Eberhart-av.	97. 13359 Superior-av.	13. 2756 N. Fairfield-av.
12. 1641 W. Lake street.	55. 2740 Sheffield avenue.	98. 202 E. Chicago-av.	14. 915 West 19th street.
13. 209 N. Dearborn-st.	56. 2214 Barry avenue.	99. 3042 S. Kedvale-av.	15. 4600 Cottage Grove.
14. 509 W. Chicago-av.	57. 2412 Haddon avenue.	100. 6543 Rosalie-av.	16. 1405 East 62d place.
15. 1154 W. 22d street.	58. 92d street bridge.	101. 6900 Justine street.	17. 3923 S. Chicago-av.
16. 23 West 31st street.	59. 326 Exchange avenue.	102. 7077 N. Clark street.	18. 4738 Halsted street.
17. 558 W. Lake street.	60. 1305 E. 55th street.	103. 1459 W. Harrison-st.	19. 1129 W. Chicago-av.
18. 1123 W. 12th street.	61. 5300 Wentworth-av.	104. 1401 Michigan-av.	20. 446 West 69th street.
19. 3444 Rhodes avenue.	62. 94 E. 114th street.	105. 2337 W. Erie street.	21. 1529 Belmont avenue.
20. 1318 Rawson street.	63. 6328-20 Maryland-av.	106. 2754 N. Fairfield-st.	22. 2545 Foster avenue.
21. 14 W. Taylor street.	64. 6244 Ladin street.	107. 2258 W. 13th street.	23. 4937 Lipps avenue.
22. 620 Webster avenue.	65. 2714 W. 39th street.	108. 4535 Lipps avenue.	24. 10400 Vincennes road.
23. 1702 West 21st place.	66. 2856 Fillmore street.	109. 2358 S. Whipple-st.	25. 7077 N. Clark-st.
24. 2447 Warren avenue.	67. 4666 Fulton street.	110. 2230 Foster avenue.	26. 4002 Wilcox street.
25. 755 Canalport-av.	68. 1642 N. Kostner-av.	111. 1701 North Washtenaw avenue.	27. 30 East 114th street.
26. 451 N. Lincoln street.	69. 4017 N. Tripp-av.	112. 1732 Bronck street.	28. 1621 N. Robey street.
27. 1244 Wells street.	70. 2104 Eastwood-av.	113. 4653 Lexington-st.	29. 441 N. Waller avenue.
28. 2867 Loomis street.	71. Wood-st bridge (fireboat Chicago).	114. 3542 Fullerton-av.	30. 6017 S. State street.
29. 740 West 35th street.		115. 11940 S. Peoria-st.	31. 1401 Michigan-av.
30. 1125 N. Ashland-av.	72. 7914 Burnham-av.	116. 5929 S. Wood street.	32. 2360 S. Whipple-st.
31. 2012 W. Congress-st.	73. 9630 Emerald avenue.	117. 816 N. Laramie-av.	33. 4457 Marshall-av.
32. 59 E. South Water-st.	74. 10615 Ewing avenue.	118. 13401 Indiana-av.	34. 1024 East 73d street.
33. 2208 Clybourn-av.	75. 12054-56 Wallace-st.	119. 6030 Avondale-av.	
34. 114 N. Curtis street.	76. 3519 Cortland street.	120. 11035 Homewood-av.	
35. 1625 N. Robey street.	77. 1224 S. Kaskaskia-av.	121. 95th and Charles.	
36. 2346 W. 25th street.	78. 1052 Waveland-av.	122. 6856 Indiana-av.	
37. Foot of N. Franklin street (fireboat Graeme Stewart).	79. 5358 N. Ashland-av.	123. 5213 S. Western-av.	
	80. 623 East 108th street.	124. 44 N. Kedzie-av.	
38. 2246 S. Ridgeway-av.	81. 10458 Hoxie avenue.		
39. 1613 West 33d place.	82. 761 East 95th street.		
40. 119 N. Franklin-st.	83. 1219 Lafayette place.		
41. Throop street bridge.	84. 5721 S. Halsted-st.		
42. 230 W. Illinois-st.	85. 3700 W. Huron-st.		
43. 2183 State street.	86. 2414 Cuyler avenue.		

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

Headquarters 10 South LaSalle street.

President—Lucius Teter.
 Vice-President—James W. Morrison.
 Vice-President Interstate and Foreign Trade Division—H. H. Merrick.
 Vice-President Civic Industrial Division—Carl R. Latham.
 Vice-President Local Division—John T. Stockton.
 General Secretary—A. R. Bone.
 General Treasurer—W. W. Baird.

OFFICIAL STAFF.
 Business Manager—Hubert F. Miller.
 Acting Business Manager—Robert B. Beach.
 Editor Chicago Commerce—William Hudson Harper.
 Traffic Director—H. C. Barlow.
 Manager Convention Bureau—George M. Spangler, Jr.
 Foreign Trade Commissioner—H. H. Garver.

CHICAGO BUTTER AND EGG BOARD.

136 West Lake street.

President—S. Edward Davis.
 Secretary—Thomas E. O'Neill.

Treasurer—M. H. Eichengren.
 Boards meets daily at 9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Fort Dearborn established.....	1803	Fire engines—126.
Fort Dearborn massacre.....	Aug. 15, 1812	Fire engine companies—161.
Chicago surveyed and platted.....	1830	Fire hook and ladder companies—34.
Cook county organized.....	1831	Hospitals—84.
Town of Chicago incorporated.....	August, 1833	Imports of merchandise (1916)—\$26,706,914.
City of Chicago incorporated.....	March 4, 1837	Internal revenue collected in Chicago district (1917)—\$42,330,963.51.
First election held.....	March 31, 1837	Latitude—N. 41 deg. 53 min. 6 sec.
First money panic.....	1837	Length of city, north to south, miles—26.
First railroad opened.....	1848	Libraries—30.
Cholera epidemic.....	1854	Lights, street, in service—54,606.
Second money panic.....	1857	Longitude—87 deg. 38 min. 1 sec. west.
Great fire (loss \$200,000,000).....	Oct. 8-9, 1871	Mail carriers (1917)—2,129.
Third financial panic.....	1873	Mail, pieces of, handled, fiscal year (1917)—2,131,731,243.
City incorporated under general law.....	April 23, 1875	Manufactures in 1914, value of product—\$1,482,814,000.
Savings bank crash.....	1877	Medical schools—29.
World's Fair held.....	1893	Newspapers and periodicals—320.
Centennial celebrated.....	Sept. 26-30, 1903	Parks, area of public, in acres—3,949.
Iroquois theater fire.....	Dec. 30, 1903	Police force, all branches—5,277.
Eastland disaster.....	July 24, 1915	Postal receipts, year ending June 30, 1917—\$29,167,177.07.
Population July 1, 1917 (est.)—2,652,000.		Postal savings banks depositors (1917)—27,535.
Appropriations, all purposes (1917)—\$69,889,520.71.		Pupils enrolled in public schools (1917)—360,639.
Area in square miles—200.371.		Railroads (divisions not included) entering Chicago—27.
Assessed valuation, total all property (1916)—\$1,032,876,669 (one-third actual value).		Revenue, municipal—\$80,231,540.82.
Assets, fixed (1916)—\$188,570,291.13.		Saloons, number of (Nov. 22, 1917)—5,916.
Asylums—127.		Schools, public, number of—306.
Banks, national, state and private—168.		Street, longest (Western avenue), miles—23½.
Boulevards, mileage of—62.		Street railway mileage—1,350.
Cemeteries, number of—59.		Streets and alleys, total mileage—4,824.
Churches, chapels and missions—1,200.		Teachers in public schools, number of—3,142.
Clearings by associated banks (1916)—\$20,541,943.195.		Tonnage of vessels cleared in 1916—11,369,599.
Debt—\$34,762,800.		Value (actual) of real estate and personal property (1916)—\$2,886,275,223.
Dispensaries—22.		Water used in a year (1916), gallons—236,139,380,000.
Elevation—Above sea level, 600 feet; above Lake Michigan, 19 feet.		Width of city, east to west—9 miles.
Employees on city pay rolls (1916)—33,552.		
Expense, municipal (1916)—\$77,200,380.66.		
Firemen, number of, including officers—2,075.		
Fire alarm boxes—2,133.		
Fireboats—6.		

MUNICIPAL PIER AND OUTER HARBOR.

Four outer harbor sites along Chicago's lake front were established by the city council Nov. 20, 1911. The ordinances provided for the following districts:

No. 1—From the mouth of the Chicago river north to Chicago avenue and extending one mile into Lake Michigan.

No. 2—From the mouth of the Chicago river south to Randolph street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 3—From the south end of Grant park south to 31st street and extending one mile into the lake.

No. 4—All of the Calumet river within the city and all of Lake Calumet.

Feb. 7, 1912, the harbor and subway commission submitted to the council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges preliminary plans and drawings for the initial development of "outer harbor district No. 1." In this report the commission stated that it had proceeded on the theory that joint and parallel action by the federal government would be taken to protect the initial piers recommended by the construction of an adequate outer breakwater. The plan proposed by the commission provided for the construction of five piers extending eastward from the shore line between the mouth of the Chicago river and Chicago avenue, with a uniform length for four piers of 2,500 feet and one pier of 3,000 feet. At the election of April 3, 1912, a proposition to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for harbor construction was approved by popular vote. It was found, however, that the O'Connor harbor act

contained a provision prohibiting the city from acquiring title to property along the lake shore line where it has been filled in or where the riparian rights were in dispute. The harbor law was re-enacted in amended form in June, 1913, by the legislature and in August of the same year, land along the lake shore between Illinois and Ohio streets was acquired for \$300,000, and arrangements for building the first pier were made at once. Contracts were let and work was actually begun March 16, 1914. The pier was practically completed near the close of 1915, and was used in 1916.

The pier extends 3,000 feet into the lake from the foot of Grand avenue. It rests on a foundation of concrete and piling, the superstructures being of brick and steel. The headhouse, as the building at the shore end of the pier is called, contains the administration offices and the entrances to the two freight and passenger buildings. Each of these is two stories in height, 2,340 feet long and 100 feet in width. The upper story is for passengers and the lower for freight. Between these buildings, which stand parallel to each other, is a roadway eighty feet in width. Between each building and the outer line of the dock is a six-foot dock. The total width of the pier is 292 feet. On the outer end is a recreation building, 665 feet long, containing a dance and concert hall, restaurant and other features of entertainment.

The total cost of the pier was approximately \$3,400,000, not including engineering and inspection. It is municipally owned and operated.

DEATH RATES IN ILLINOIS CITIES.

Per 1,000 population. [U. S. census bureau report.]	City.	1914.	1913.	1912.
City.....	1914.	1913.	1912.	
Aurora.....	14.1	14.2	14.5	
Belleville.....	14.4	15.4	13.1	
Decatur.....	12.3	13.0	12.2	
Evanston.....	11.0	10.2	11.5	
Quincy.....	14.8	15.7	14.6	
Springfield.....	15.6	17.6	15.3	

BOULEVARD CONNECTING LINK PROJECT.

Plans for properly connecting the south and north side boulevard systems of Chicago by means of widening Michigan avenue and a new bridge over the river began to be studied seriously in 1905 by committees of various public bodies, such as the city council, real estate boards, park boards and by architects and other private individuals. In 1906, 1907 and 1908 Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett, architects, working under the direction of the Commercial club, prepared the famous "Plan of Chicago," of which one feature was the Michigan avenue improvement project. Nov. 1, 1909, the Chicago Plan commission, representing the official administration and the public generally, was created by the city council in response to an official request from Mayor Fred A. Busse, who appointed its members. It held its first meeting Nov. 4 in that year and elected Charles H. Wacker as president. The duty of the commission was to carry out as far as practicable from time to time the ideas formulated in the Commercial club, or as it is often called, the Burnham plan.

Study of the Michigan avenue project was begun at once by the commission and after a long series of meetings and conferences it adopted, July 10, 1911, a plan which was presented two days later to the board of local improvements for its consideration. June 2, 1913, that body submitted to the city council an ordinance for carrying the plan into effect and July 14 the ordinance was passed. Some of the property owners affected began proceedings attacking the validity of the ordinance and in December the state Supreme court made a ruling in which it declared that the ordinance was invalid because of faulty description of land involved in the project. A revised ordinance, correcting the errors pointed out by the court, was introduced in the council and finally passed by that body March 23, 1914, without opposition. At the election of Nov. 3, 1914, the people of Chicago approved a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$3,800,000 for paying that part

of the cost chargeable to the city for the boulevard link.

The ordinance as passed calls for the improvement of a thoroughfare extending from Randolph street northward along Michigan avenue, over the river, thence over private property and along Pine street and Lincoln parkway to Chicago avenue. Michigan avenue is to be widened to 127.5 feet and that part of the new thoroughfare north of the river is to be 341 feet wide. The improvement is to consist of a two-level roadway comprising an upper level extending the entire distance between Randolph street and Chicago avenue and supported between Lake street and Grand avenue upon an elevated steel and concrete structure, and a lower level extending from Lake street to Grand avenue. The bridge is to be double decked and of the bascule type, the upper level connecting the parts of the upper level of the thoroughfare and the lower level connecting the portions of the lower level of the thoroughfare north and south of the river. The upper level of the bridge is to be ninety feet wide and the lower level sixty feet. The structure is to have a clear span between the abutments of 220 feet. The upper level is to be used by pleasure vehicles and the lower level is to carry heavy traffic.

The total cost of the entire improvement, including land to be taken, is estimated at about \$7,000,000. The cost of the bridge, elevated structure, walls and excavations, pavements, lighting and bridge machinery alone, without land damages, is estimated at \$2,298,247. The greater part of the cost will be met by assessments on the property benefited.

Appraisalment of the land and buildings to be taken in whole or in part for the improvement was completed in September, 1915, and it was announced that fifty-two holders of real estate would receive \$4,942,083 as awards from the city. When the awards have been confirmed by the County court the actual construction of the boulevard link will begin.

WIND-BAROMETER TABLE FOR THE GREAT LAKES.

[Prepared by United States weather bureau.]

Height of barom. (lake level). Direction of wind.	Character of weather and wind indicated.
29.40 to 29.60, and steady.....West.....	Fair, slight changes in temperature, gentle to fresh winds.
29.40 to 29.60, rising.....West.....	Fair, cooler, fresh west to northwest winds.
29.40 to 29.60, falling.....South.....	Warmer, increasing southerly winds.
29.60, or above, falling rapidly..East to south.....	Warmer, rain or snow within 36 hours, increasing east to southeast winds.
29.60, or above, rising rapidly..West to north.....	Cool and clear, quickly followed by warmer, variable winds.
29.60, or above, steady.....Variable.....	No immediate change, but winds will go to south inside of 36 hours.
29.40, or below, falling slowly..South to east.....	Rain or snow, increasing easterly winds.
29.40, or below, falling rapidly..South to east.....	Rain or snow, high easterly winds, followed within 48 hours by clearing, cooler, west to northwest winds.
29.40, or below, rising slowly..South to west.....	Clearing, colder, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly..South to east.....	Severe storm of wind and rain, and wind shifting to northwest within 36 hours.
29.20, or below, falling rapidly..East to north.....	Severe northeaster, with heavy rain or snow, and winds backing to northwest.
29.20, or below, rising rapidly..Going to west.....	Clearing and cooler, probably cold wave in winter.

PAST POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CITY COUNCIL.

From 1900 to 1918.

Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prog.	Year.	Mayor.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Soc.	Prog.
1900-1	Harrison.	Dem.	27	39	4	..	1909-10	Busse, Rep.	29	41	..	..	..
1901-2	Harrison.	Dem.	29	38	3	..	1910-11	Busse, Rep.	33	32	..	..	..
1902-3	Harrison.	Dem.	30	39	1	..	1911-12	Harrison, Dem.	42	28	..	..	..
1903-4	Harrison.	Dem.	32	36	1	..	1912-13	Harrison, Dem.	45	24	..	..	..
1904-5	Harrison.	Dem.	32	35	2	1	1913-14	Harrison, Dem.	45	21	1	..	3
1905-6	Dunne, Dem.	32	37	1	..	..	1914-15	Harrison, Dem.	39	21	4	..	6
1906-7	Dunne, Dem.	36	34	..	..	..	1915-16	Thompson, Rep.	27	36	3	2	2
1907-8	Busse, Rep.	36	34	..	..	..	1916-17	Thompson, Rep.	32	36	..	2	..
1908-9	Busse, Rep.	26	43	1	..	..	1917-18	Thompson, Rep.	42	24	1	3	..

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO SINCE 1850.

For corresponding data for 1916 consult index.

	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Area.....sq. miles	14.0	17.9	35.6	35.6	179.1	190.6	191.3
Population.....	28,269	109,206	298,977	503,298	1,099,850	1,698,579	2,185,283
Valuation.....dols.	7,220,249	37,053,512	275,986,550	117,133,726	219,354,368	276,565,880	*848,994,536
Tax levy.....dols.	25,271	373,315	4,139,799	3,899,127	9,558,335	18,384,195	23,485,538
Bonded debt.....dols.	93,395	2,336,000	11,041,000	12,752,000	13,545,400	16,328,490	26,225,642
Receipts—Flour, brls.		713,348	1,766,037	3,215,389	4,338,058	9,313,591	8,006,283
Wheat.....bu.	1,687,465	14,927,083	17,394,409	23,541,607	14,248,770	48,945,298	27,540,100
Corn.....bu.	2,869,339	15,862,394	20,139,775	97,272,844	91,387,754	134,663,456	102,592,850
Total grain.....bu.	6,928,459	37,255,027	60,432,574	165,853,770	219,032,513	349,637,295	299,853,924
Cattle.....No.			532,964	1,382,477	3,484,280	8,039,206	3,052,958
Shipments—							
Flour.....brls.	100,871	698,132	1,705,977	2,862,737	4,134,586	7,396,697	7,038,351
Wheat.....bu.	883,644	12,402,197	16,432,585	22,796,288	11,975,276	36,649,956	18,679,100
Corn.....bu.	262,013	13,700,113	17,777,377	93,572,934	90,574,379	111,099,653	78,623,100
Total grain.....bu.	1,830,958	31,108,759	54,745,903	154,377,115	204,674,913	265,552,246	214,601,080
Hogs, packed.....No.	20,000	151,339	688,149	4,680,637	4,473,467	7,119,440	5,161,552
Imports, value.....dols.				6,955,234	15,406,786	15,441,320	28,281,331
Vessel arrivals.....tons			3,049,265	4,616,963	5,138,253	7,044,995	8,439,074
Clearances.....tons			2,983,942	4,537,382	5,150,665	7,141,105	9,470,572
Manufactures, value.....dols.		20,000,000	92,518,742	249,022,948	664,567,927	888,945,311	†1,281,313,000
Bank clearings.....dols.			810,676,036	1,725,684,894	4,093,145,904	6,799,535,598	13,939,689,934.43
Internal revenue collections.....dols.			8,395,132	8,936,615	13,518,996	13,391,410	11,652,567.87
National bank deposits.....dols.							
State bank deposits.....dols.			16,774,514	64,764,000	105,785,470	231,386,146	403,941,474
Postoffice rcpts.....dols.			1,071,842	1,446,014	41,670,296	158,238,138	430,468,405
Water used per day.....gals.	590,000	4,703,525	21,766,260	57,334,376	152,372,238	322,599,630	517,117,000
Pipe.....miles	30.0	91.0	272.4	455.4	1,205.0	1,872.0	2,272
Revenue.....dols.		131,162	539,180	865,618	2,109,508	3,250,481	5,635,006
Police-men.....No.	9	100	274	473	1,900	2,800	4,260
Schools.....No.	7	14	59	73	238	329	280
Teachers.....No.	7	123	572	808	2,711	5,321	6,383
Pupils.....No.	3,000	14,199	40,832	59,562	135,541	255,861	300,893

*One-third full value. †In 1909.

DISTANCES IN CHICAGO.

FROM MADISON STREET SOUTH.

Twelfth street, 1 mile.
 Twenty-second street, 2 miles.
 Thirty-first street, 3 miles.
 Thirty-ninth street, 4 miles.
 Forty-seventh street, 5 miles.
 Fifty-fifth street, 6 miles.
 Sixty-third street, 7 miles.
 Seventy-first street, 8 miles.
 Seventy-ninth street, 9 miles.
 Eighty-seventh street, 10 miles.
 Ninety-fifth street, 11 miles.
 One Hundred and Third street, 12 miles.
 One Hundred and Eleventh street, 13 miles.
 One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 14 miles.
 One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, 15 miles.
 City limits, 16½ miles.

FROM MADISON STREET NORTH.

Chicago avenue, 1 mile.
 North avenue, 2 miles.
 Fullerton avenue, 3 miles.
 Belmont avenue, 4 miles.
 Irving Park boulevard, 5 miles.

Lawrence avenue, 6 miles.
 Bryn Mawr avenue, 7 miles.
 Devon avenue, 8 miles.
 Tonahy avenue, 9 miles.
 City limits, 9½ miles.

FROM STATE STREET WEST.

Halsted street, 1 mile.
 Ashland boulevard, 2 miles.
 Western avenue, 3 miles.
 Kedzie avenue, 4 miles.
 Crawford avenue, 5 miles.
 Cicero avenue, 6 miles.
 Central avenue, 7 miles.
 Ridgeland avenue, 8 miles.
 City limits (west on North avenue), 9 miles.

FROM STATE STREET EAST.

To lake on 22d street, ¾ mile.
 To Cottage Grove avenue on 31st street, ¾ mile.
 To Cottage Grove avenue south of 39th street, 1 mile.
 To Stony Island avenue on 55th, 2 miles.
 To Yates avenue, south of 71st street, 3 miles.

SALOONS IN CHICAGO BY WARDS.

From preliminary report of the Chicago mission on the liquor problem; chairman,

com-John Toman; secretary, Frederick Rex; figures are for 1916.

Ward.	Popu-lation.	Saloons.*	Ratio.	Ward.	Popu-lation.	Saloons.*	Ratio.
1.....	52,120	675	77	13.....	69,601	167	417
2.....	64,755	223	200	14.....	66,588	214	311
3.....	66,063	40	1,651	15.....	82,329	130	633
4.....	63,468	209	304	16.....	68,074	218	312
5.....	66,639	336	198	17.....	71,883	271	265
6.....	75,838	42	1,806	18.....	65,745	346	195
7.....	71,869	64	1,123	19.....	60,546	174	348
8.....	68,845	295	233	20.....	62,830	204	308
9.....	73,169	225	325	21.....	64,483	278	232
10.....	62,833	160	393	22.....	64,640	202	320
11.....	69,415	264	263	23.....	68,398	142	481
12.....	68,249	177	386	24.....	63,924	212	301
*Ratio of population to each saloon.				Total			
				2,491,939			
				7,094			
				351			

BANKS AND BANK STATISTICS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

Adams State—3945 West 26th street; capital, \$50,000; president, Joseph Klicka; cashier, John T. Siama.

Alta State—Halsted street and Fullerton and Lincoln avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, A. S. Maltman; cashier, David S. Davis.

American State—1825 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, James F. Stepina; cashier, Adolph J. Krasa.

Argo State—Summit; capital, \$50,000; president, W. G. Knoedler; cashier, E. M. Heller.

Atlas Exchange National—610 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Daniel M. Healy; cashier, Nicholas Kyriakopoulos.

Austin Avenue Trust and Savings—402 North Austin avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, Henry Pillinger; cashier, Wm. B. Ross.

Austin National—5634 West Chicago avenue; capital, \$125,000; president, Francis E. Pray; cashier, J. F. Cahill.

Austin State—Parkside avenue and South boulevard, Austin; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Percy D. Castle.

Avenue State—Oak Park; capital, \$100,000; president, W. S. Herrick; cashier, A. E. Walther.

Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, \$100,000; president, George I. McElowney; cashier, David Wallace.

Bank of Commerce and Savings—30 North Michigan avenue; capital, \$500,000; president, Wm. F. Van Buskirk; cashier, W. M. Grissom.

Bank of Harvey—Harvey; capital, \$50,000; president, W. H. Miller; cashier, Alfred Miller.

Bank of Montreal—108 South LaSalle; capital, \$14,400,000; manager Chicago branch, J. M. Greata.

Berwyn State—Berwyn; capital, \$25,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, R. W. Teeter.

Blue Island State—Blue Island; capital, \$50,000; president, J. M. Lobaugh; cashier, C. H. Lobaugh.

Bowmanville National—4802 North Western avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, E. M. Heidkamp; cashier, Edwin A. Feldott.

Bremen State—Tinley Park; capital, \$25,000; president, F. H. Henke; cashier, B. L. Casteel.

Calumet National—9117 Commercial avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, John Cunnea; cashier, O. M. Clark.

Calumet Trust and Savings—2115 Morgan avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, William Schulze; cashier, Harry H. Cavin.

Capital State Savings—5400 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, J. E. Kavanagh; cashier, E. F. Turnbloom.

Central Manufacturing District Bank—1112 West 35th street; capital, \$250,000; president, William N. Jarnagan; cashier, Frank L. Webb.

Central Trust Company of Illinois—125 West Monroe street; capital, \$6,000,000; president, Charles C. Dawes; cashier, William R. Dawes.

Century Trust and Savings—State and Adams streets; capital, \$500,000; president, John W. Fowler; cashier, C. R. Corbett.

Chicago City Bank and Trust—6225 Halsted; capital, \$500,000; president, Louis Rathje; cashier, E. H. Holtorf.

Chicago Land, Credit and Trust Co.—134 South LaSalle street; capital, \$200,000; president, F. H. Wickett; cashier, F. J. Wegg.

Chicago Savings and Trust—Chicago Savings Bank building, State and Madison; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Lucius Teter; cashier, William M. Richards.

Chicago State—Madison street and Ashland boulevard; capital, \$200,000; president, Raymond Cardona; cashier, Hugh McNeff.

Cicero State—Hawthorne; capital, \$50,000; president, G. H. Hughes; cashier, C. C. Stoffel.

Citizens' State Bank of Lake View—3228 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$250,000; president, Charles Johnson; cashier, Otto J. Gondolf.

Citizens' State Bank of Melrose Park—Capital, \$50,000; president, C. J. Wolf; cashier, C. J. Busscher.

Citizens' Trust and Savings—Garfield boulevard and State street; capital, \$50,000; president, Oliver F. Smith; cashier, A. H. LeMessurier.

City National Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, \$100,000; president, Joseph F. Ward, cashier, Charles N. Stevens.

City State Bank—5056 South Halsted street; capital, \$50,000; president, Charles Detrick; cashier, George A. Airey.

Colonial Trust and Savings—137 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, L. C. Rose; assistant cashier, Emil Stuedil.

Commercial Bank—Blue Island; capital, \$100,000; president, J. L. Zacharias; cashier, Christian Krueger.

Commercial Bank of Chicago Heights—Capital, \$50,000; president, Donald T. McClure; cashier, Joseph Kotlinek.

Continental and Commercial National—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$21,500,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Wilson W. Lampert.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings—203 South LaSalle street; capital, \$3,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Charles C. Willson.

Corn Exchange National—LaSalle and Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Ernest A. Hamill; cashier, James G. Wakefield.

Depositors State and Savings—4633 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$300,000; president, John F. Smulski; cashier, James J. Pesicka.

Des Plaines State—Des Plaines; capital, \$50,000; president, P. M. Hoffman; cashier, Wm. F. Grautner.

Drexel State—3946 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$350,000; president, R. J. Neal; cashier, A. J. Kolar, Jr.

Drovers' National—4201 Halsted; capital, \$750,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Frederick N. Mercer.

Drovers' Trust and Savings—Union stockyards; capital, \$250,000; president, William C. Cummings; cashier, Murray M. Ostcott.

Edgewater State—615 Broadway; capital, \$200,000; president, William Hardy; cashier, John Orchard.

Englewood State—237 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, John R. Burgess; cashier, E. W. Stansbury.

Evanston Trust and Savings—Evanston; capital, \$100,000; president, James R. Smart; cashier, A. F. Bull.

Fidelity State—2975 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$25,000; president, Edmund Szajkowski; cashier, Frank Kryszkowski.

First National—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$10,000,000; president, Frank O. Wetmore; cashier, Henry A. Howland.

First National of Englewood—349 West 63d; capital, \$150,000; president, J. J. Nichols; cashier, V. E. Nichols.

First Trust and Savings—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$5,000,000; president, Emile K. Boisot; secretary, David V. Webster.

First Trust and Savings of Riverdale—Capital, \$25,000; president, Horace Holmes; cashier, H. C. Thompson.

Foreman Bros. Banking Company—30 North LaSalle; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Oscar G. Foreman; cashier, John Terborgh.

Fort Dearborn National—76 West Monroe; capital, \$3,000,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, E. C. Tubbs.

Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings—76 West Monroe; capital, \$500,000; president, William A. Tilden; cashier, Herbert C. Roer.

Franklin Park State—Franklin Park; capital, \$25,000; president, H. N. Leadaman; cashier, William H. Kirchhoff.

Franklin Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and 35th street; capital, \$300,000; president, Simon W. Straus; cashier, Edgar F. Olson.

Fullerton-Southport State Savings—Fullerton and Southport avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Walter J. Raymer; cashier, A. I. Mikitynski.

Garfield Park State Savings—4004 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, John E. Decker; cashier, Arthur A. Marquart.

German American State—Matteson; capital, \$25,000; president, George H. Fortmiller; cashier, Henry Schulze.

- German Bank of Chicago—Clark and Division streets; capital, \$200,000; president, Gustave F. Fischer; cashier, Jacob R. Darmstadt.
- Glencoe State—Glencoe; capital, \$25,000; president, Jacob Schnur; cashier, F. A. Andrew.
- Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company—Madison and LaSalle streets; capital, \$1,500,000; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; cashier, Walter J. Greenebaum.
- Guarantee Trust and Savings—335 West 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, William H. C. Stege; cashier, Otto J. Meier.
- Halsted Street State—6910 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Henry F. Eidmann; cashier, Roy P. Roberts.
- Harlem State Savings—Oak Park; capital, \$50,000; president and cashier, W. F. Grosser.
- Harris Trust and Savings—115 West Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, Albert W. Harris; cashier, John S. Broeksmitt.
- Hibernian Banking Association—208 South LaSalle street; capital, \$2,000,000; president, George M. Reynolds; cashier, Frederic S. Hebard.
- Highlands State—7904 South Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, John Bain; cashier, William Brietzke.
- Hill, A. H., State—3600 Irving Park boulevard; capital, \$200,000; president, A. H. Hill; cashier, C. E. Mitchell.
- Home Bank and Trust Company—Ashland and Milwaukee avenues; capital, \$300,000; president, Charles F. Hoerr; cashier, William O. Conrad.
- Homewood State—Homewood; capital, \$25,000; president, Henry Gottschalk; cashier, James A. Cowing.
- Hyde Park State—Lake avenue and 53d street; capital, \$200,000; president, John A. Carroll; cashier, M. A. Harmon.
- Illinois State Bank of Chicago—Clark and Kinzie streets; capital, \$200,000; president, Alfred Decker; cashier, Virgil C. Webster.
- Illinois Trust and Savings—LaSalle and Jackson; capital, \$5,000,000; president, John J. Mitchell; cashier, Joseph I. Cooper.
- Interstate National—13304 Erie avenue (Hege- wisch); capital, \$25,000; president, Lawrence Cox; cashier, William Sippel.
- Irving Park National—4011 Elston avenue; capital, \$100,000; president, John A. Wadhams; cashier, Murray MacLeod.
- Jefferson Park National—4815 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, George M. Hayes; cashier, Fred H. Esdohr.
- Kaspar State—1900 Blue Island avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, William Kaspar; cashier, Joseph Sikrya.
- Kenwood Trust and Savings—Grand boulevard and 47th; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles E. Ford; cashier, Eugene E. Ford.
- Kimberly State—1276 East 75th street; capital, \$25,000; president, E. E. Vail.
- Kirchman State—Cicero; capital, \$100,000; president, Frank Kirchman; cashier, John W. Jedlan.
- Krause State—1341 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, J. Henry Krause; cashier, J. Jacob Krause.
- LaGrange State—LaGrange; capital, \$50,000; president, L. C. Bassford; cashier, N. M. Fromm.
- LaGrange Trust and Savings—LaGrange; capital, \$50,000; president, W. E. Keeler; cashier, H. J. Twinting.
- Lake View State—3160 North Clark; capital, \$200,000; president, George W. McCabe; cashier, Joseph E. Olson.
- Lake View Trust and Savings—3211 North Ashland avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, Joseph J. Budlong; cashier, B. J. Steacy.
- Lansing State—Lansing; capital, \$25,000; president, William Winterhoff; cashier, H. F. W. Schultz.
- Lawdale National—3341 West 26th street; capital, \$50,000; president, Frank J. Hajicek; cashier, Rudolph F. Hajicek.
- Lawdale State—3113 West 22d; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph J. Salat; cashier, Joseph Kopecky.
- Liberty Trust and Savings—Kedzie avenue and 12th street; capital, \$250,000; president, Charles Hollenbach; cashier, Frank A. Alden.
- Lincoln State Bank of Chicago—3105 South State street; capital, \$200,000; president, George F. Leibbrandt; cashier, John Hardie.
- Lincoln Trust and Savings—3936 Lincoln avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, O. B. Conklin; cashier, Theodore G. Behrens.
- Live Stock Exchange National—Union stockyards; capital, \$1,250,000; president, Melvin A. Traylor; cashier, G. F. Emery.
- Logan Square Trust and Savings—2569 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, James E. Heaney; vice-president and cashier, Fred W. Popp.
- Madison and Kedzie State—3131 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Harry H. Baum; cashier, John H. Richardson.
- Market Trust and Savings—127 North Halsted street; capital, \$200,000; president, Fred S. Fulton; cashier, J. Holmes Crosby.
- Maywood State—Maywood; capital, \$100,000; president, John Soffel; cashier, W. G. Heidemann.
- Maywood Trust and Savings—Maywood; capital, \$25,000; president, Chas. N. Bullard; cashier, Carl E. Robinson.
- Mechanics and Traders' State—Washington boulevard and Desplaines street; capital, \$200,000; president, Calvin F. Craig; cashier, Norton F. Stone.
- Melrose Park State—Capital, \$100,000; president, W. G. Heidemann; cashier, John Soffel.
- Mercantile Trust and Savings—547 West Jackson boulevard; capital, \$250,000; president, Frederick H. Rawson; cashier, Harry N. Grut.
- Merchants' Loan and Trust—112 West Adams; capital, \$3,000,000; president, Edmund D. Hulbert; cashier, Paul C. Peterson.
- Metropolitan State—807 W. 35th street; capital, \$50,000; president, John B. Brenza; cashier, Julius C. Brenza.
- Michigan Avenue Trust—2218 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, W. C. Perolat.
- Mid-City Trust and Savings—Halsted and Madison; capital, \$500,000; president, William J. Rathje; cashier, D. B. Kennedy.
- Morton Grove Trust and Savings—Morton Grove; capital, \$25,000; president, August Geweke; cashier, H. S. Scharenberg.
- Morton Park State—Morton Park; capital, \$100,000; president, Harley B. Mitchell; cashier, Byron C. Thorpe.
- National Bank of the Republic—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, John A. Lynch; cashier, Oscar H. Swan.
- National City Bank of Chicago—Dearborn and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, David R. Forgan; cashier, Walker G. McLaury.
- National Produce—196 North Clark; capital, \$300,000; president, Edwin L. Wagner; cashier, Ralph N. Ballou.
- Noel State—Milwaukee and North avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph R. Noel; cashier, Frank W. Hausmann.
- North Avenue State—North avenue and Larrabee; capital, \$200,000; president, Landon C. Rose; cashier, Otto G. Roehling.
- North Side State Savings—808 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, William R. Dawes; cashier, P. H. Weibrenner.
- Northern Trust—LaSalle and Monroe; capital, \$2,000,000; president, Solomon A. Smith; cashier, Thomas C. King.
- Northwestern Trust and Savings—1152 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$400,000; president, J. F. Smulski; cashier, T. M. Helinski.
- Oak Park Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital, \$200,000; president, Henry W. Austin; cashier, Paul E. Zimmerman.
- Ogden Avenue State—3444 Ogden avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Frank Ransford; cashier, Elmer F. Adams.
- Park Ridge State—Park Ridge; capital, \$25,000; president, G. H. Barrows; cashier, M. C. Affelt.
- Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co.—105 South LaSalle street; capital, \$200,000; president, Oren E. Taft; cashier, F. Watson.
- People's Stock Yards State—Ashland and 47th; capital, \$500,000; president, R. J. Schlesinger; cashier, H. C. Laycock.

People's Trust and Savings—Michigan avenue and Adams; capital, \$500,000; president, Earle H. Reynolds; cashier, H. T. Griswold.

Phillip State—7005 North Clark street; capital, \$200,000; president, Peter Phillip; cashier, C. P. Reynolds.

Pioneer State Savings—4016 West North avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, John J. Lovett; cashier, C. J. Peoples.

Proviso State—Maywood; capital, \$50,000; president, G. A. Hart; cashier, C. J. Gates, Jr.

Pullman Trust & Savings—Pullman; capital, \$300,000; president, Edward F. Bryant; cashier, Donald R. Bryant.

Ravenswood National—4600 Ravenswood avenue; capital, \$50,000; president, Walter D. Rathje; cashier, George T. Keeler.

Reliance State—Madison, Ashland and Ogden; capital, \$200,000; president, Raymond Cardona; cashier, Hugh McNeff.

River Forest State—River Forest; capital, \$50,000; president, John W. Broughton; cashier, John A. Klesert.

Riverside State—Riverside; capital, \$50,000; president, E. H. Story; cashier, Frank Frederick.

Rogers Park National—7044 North Clark street; capital, \$50,000; president, Otto E. Freund; cashier, Walter H. Creber.

Roseland State Savings—11500 Michigan avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, John S. Rannels; cashier, David J. Harris.

Schiff & Co. State—Twelfth street, near Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Benjamin L. Schiff; cashier, Samuel S. Shuster.

Second Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee and Western avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, James B. Forgan, Jr.; cashier, Martin J. Grau.

Security Bank of Chicago—Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter; capital, \$400,000; president, J. C. Hansen; cashier, R. L. Redheffer.

Sheridan Trust and Savings—Broadway and Lawrence avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, W. J. Klingenber; cashier, J. R. S. Crowder.

Shermerville State—Capital, \$25,000; president, Henry Rugen; cashier, Gus A. Olson.

Sixty-Third and Halsted State—810 West 63d street; capital, \$200,000; president, C. H. Dehning; cashier, George Lenz.

South Chicago Savings—3017 East 92d; capital, \$300,000; president, Warren W. Smith; cashier, Herbert Jones.

South Side State—4259 Cottage Grove avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, D. W. Cahill.

South-West Merchants' State—5105 South Ashland avenue; capital, \$200,000; president, Joseph F. Triska; cashier, Roswell W. Hawkins.

South-West Trust and Savings—35th street, Archer and Hoyne avenues; capital, \$200,000; president, Thomas J. Healey; cashier, August J. Schoenecke.

Standard Trust and Savings—29 South LaSalle; capital, \$1,000,000; president, Charles S. Castle; cashier, Henry C. Stevens.

State Bank of Chicago—LaSalle and Washington; capital, \$1,500,000; president, L. A. Goddard; cashier, Henry S. Henschen.

State Bank of Clearing—5601 West 63d street; capital, \$25,000; president, Frederick A. Hibbert; cashier, Theodore P. Oster.

State Bank of Evanston—Evanston; capital, \$150,000; president, William A. Dyche; cashier, E. J. Scheidenhelm.

State Bank of Oak Park—Capital, \$100,000; cashier, Alfred H. Klein.

State Bank of West Pullman—120th and Lowe; capital, \$25,000; president, Thomas W. Cole; cashier, Edward Larson.

State Commercial and Savings—1935 Milwaukee avenue; capital, \$25,000; president, Joseph Stein; cashier, Walter J. Stein.

Stockmen's Trust and Savings—5425 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, P. J. Harmon; cashier, F. J. A. Gold.

Stock Yard Savings—4162 South Halsted; capital, \$300,000; president, C. N. Stanton; cashier, H. I. Tiffany.

Suburban Trust and Savings—Oak Park; capital,

\$100,000; president, W. H. Rattenburg; cashier, John M. Duryee.

Summit State—Capital, \$25,000; president, H. B. Kilgour; cashier, F. C. Mandel.

Union Bank of Chicago—25 North Dearborn street; capital, \$500,000; president, Charles E. Schlytern; cashier, G. Hallibom.

Union Trust—Dearborn and Madison; capital, \$1,500,000; president, F. H. Rawson; cashier, F. P. Schreiber.

United State—9000 South Halsted; capital, \$200,000; president, Simon Heck; cashier, Carl Lundberg.

Washington Park National—730 East 63d street; capital, \$100,000; president, H. W. Mahan; cashier, A. E. Olson.

West Englewood Ashland State—1610 West 63d street; capital, \$250,000; president, John Bain; cashier, Edward C. Barry.

West Hammond Trust and Savings—Capital, \$25,000; president, A. J. Campbell; cashier, Paul Muschelwitz.

West Side Trust and Savings—Halsted and 12th; capital, \$400,000; president, Benjamin S. Mayer; cashier, Charles O. Petscher.

West Town State—2325 West Madison street; capital, \$200,000; president, Robert Forgan; cashier, Thomas J. Harper.

Wilmette Exchange State—Capital, \$75,000; president, S. A. Wheelock; cashier, J. K. Schaefer.

Winnetka State—Capital, \$25,000; president, John R. Leonard; cashier, Henry R. Hale.

Woodlawn Trust and Savings—1204 East 63d; capital, \$200,000; president, Charles M. Poague; cashier, John W. Watson.

Chicago Clearing House Association—Northern Trust building, LaSalle and Monroe streets; president, John A. Lynch; manager, W. D. C. Street.

*Stock of Hibernian Banking association owned by stockholders of the Continental and Commercial National bank.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS.

Year.	Clearings.	Year.	Clearings.
1901.....	\$7,756,372,455.31	1910.....	\$13,939,689,934.43
1902.....	8,394,372,351.59	1911.....	13,939,689,934.43
1903.....	8,755,563,649.93	1912.....	13,925,709,802.73
1904.....	8,989,983,764.40	1913.....	15,380,795,541.00
1905.....	10,191,765,732.59	1914.....	16,073,130,524.00
1906.....	11,047,311,894.50	1915.....	15,692,828,996.00
1907.....	12,087,647,870.08	1916.....	16,198,985,174.00
1908.....	11,853,814,943.50	1917.....	20,541,943,195.00

CLEARINGS OF 1915, 1916, 1917, BY MONTHS.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	\$1,311,826,388	\$1,528,456,407	\$2,063,813,293
February	1,160,850,501	1,435,476,210	1,742,451,867
March	1,386,313,210	1,731,134,746	2,127,919,419
April	1,820,808,716	1,540,234,921	2,112,310,980
May	1,317,856,405	1,691,283,788	2,211,075,057
June	1,301,185,219	1,625,068,061	2,117,698,672
July	1,318,207,588	1,625,375,273	2,078,436,174
August	1,294,569,410	1,697,059,267	2,027,259,654
September	1,314,396,361	1,722,248,567	1,915,897,614
October	1,473,790,089	1,953,126,208	2,267,387,502
November	1,481,537,796	1,932,151,672	2,128,296,861
December	1,577,606,485	1,060,328,121	.....
Total	16,198,985,174	20,541,943,195	.....

CHICAGO BANK DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

NATIONAL BANKS (Sept. 11, 1917).

Bank.	Deposits.	Loans.
Atlas Exchange.....	\$405,714	\$456,726
Austin National	693,875	384,353
Bowmanville	596,600	431,397
Calumet	1,599,921	1,180,308
Continental and Commercial	253,128,349	182,750,653
Corn Exchange	93,474,628	62,781,178
Drovers	14,411,738	10,102,709
First National	169,639,697	123,241,897
First of Englewood.....	3,976,279	2,602,289
Fort Dearborn	43,511,189	30,954,113
Interstate	326,742	202,614
Irving Park	1,014,083	693,617
Jefferson Park	571,796	404,447
Lawndale	1,498,861	1,129,464
Live Stock Exchange.....	16,702,505	10,849,394

Bank.	Deposits.	Loans.
National of Republic.....	\$26,646,581	\$21,198,420
National City.....	32,667,314	22,708,160
National Produce.....	3,758,293	2,091,566
Bavenswood.....	451,368	374,724
Rogers Park.....	441,598	229,673
Washington Park.....	2,738,339	1,800,040

Total\$668,285,650 \$476,567,908

STATE BANKS (Sept. 12, 1917).

Bank.	Deposits.	Loans.
Adams.....	\$153,446	\$153,923
Aetna.....	674,724	331,336
American.....	2,489,632	2,611,306
Austin.....	2,760,343	2,221,812
Calumet.....	393,230	198,916
Capital.....	724,140	569,882
Central Mfg.....	2,449,686	2,099,590
Central Trust.....	50,907,239	38,187,303
Chicago City & Trust.....	9,857,177	3,070,307
Chicago Savings.....	10,838,473	7,866,202
Citizens of Lake View.....	1,283,216	992,534
Citizens Trust.....	855,401	648,417
City State.....	196,708	234,256
Continental & Commercial.....	35,083,001	19,252,046
Depositors State.....	2,144,360	1,585,700
Drexel State.....	3,771,845	2,765,587
Drovers Trust.....	4,260,501	3,841,566
Edgewater State.....	429,511	511,247
Englewood State.....	1,926,567	1,415,864
Fidelity State.....	310,014	199,029
First Trust.....	71,882,765	39,765,185
Foreman Bros.....	16,068,109	12,391,301
Fort Dearborn Trust.....	5,184,320	3,477,951
Franklin Trust.....	2,151,303	1,415,947
Fullerton-Southport.....	694,470	495,573
Garfield State.....	1,630,028	615,896
German Bank of Chicago.....	728,938	485,379
Greenebaum.....	8,195,444	6,312,211
Guarantee Trust.....	685,989	624,163
Halsted Street State.....	754,353	701,538
Harris Trust.....	31,666,123	17,844,046
Hibernian.....	28,979,459	16,753,331
Hill State.....	447,972	446,510
Home Bank and Trust.....	1,767,706	1,455,719
Hyde Park State.....	1,619,129	1,165,412
Illinois State.....	969,032	829,082
Illinois Trust.....	99,722,005	71,428,783
Kaspar State.....	2,463,630	4,058,320
Kenwood Trust.....	2,892,696	2,144,985
Kirchman State.....	455,083	475,091
Krause State.....	267,122	634,125
Lake and State.....	1,092,160	1,160,582
Lake View State.....	1,147,969	857,324
Lake View Trust.....	3,057,012	2,890,934
Lawndale State.....	1,354,345	1,068,385
Liberty Trust.....	1,997,270	1,792,447
Lincoln State.....	785,632	563,288
Lincoln Trust.....	630,984	537,526
Logan Square Trust.....	690,968	712,012
Madison and Kedzie.....	1,185,849	1,022,240
Market Trust.....	865,131	881,059
Highlands State.....	118,369	267,520
Mechanics & Traders.....	1,440,148	1,310,630
Mercantile Trust.....	2,798,493	2,324,036
Merchants Loan & Trust.....	87,826,359	57,953,826
Metropolitan State.....	66,781	92,570
Michigan Avenue Trust.....	1,898,573	1,439,697
Mid-City Trust.....	4,315,993	3,991,124
Noel State.....	2,140,539	1,536,307
North Avenue State.....	2,718,816	1,701,876
North Side State.....	1,319,679	919,688
Northern Trust.....	32,669,846	20,751,241
Northwestern Trust.....	6,533,530	3,910,530
Ogden Avenue State.....	728,825	833,184
Peoples Stockyards.....	6,466,906	5,631,728
Peoples Trust.....	10,201,754	8,164,194
Phillip State.....	796,583	295,538
Pioneer State.....	646,221	559,539
Pullman Trust.....	4,138,859	4,073,469
Roseland State.....	1,232,242	647,693
Second Security.....	1,676,261	1,330,851
Security of Chicago.....	3,916,582	2,919,400
Schiff & Co.....	1,719,813	369,078
Sixty-third and Halsted.....	427,515	490,977
South Chicago.....	4,044,555	4,073,049
South Side.....	2,807,741	2,177,614
Reliance State.....	1,328,176	1,203,399

Bank.	Deposits.	Loans.
Sheridan Trust.....	\$2,299,102	\$1,734,547
Southwest Side Merchants.....	630,506	689,505
Southwest State.....	959,533	969,371
Standard Trust.....	8,170,847	5,872,529
State Bank of Chicago.....	31,160,595	25,466,679
State Bank of Clearing.....	192,277	130,852
State Com. & Savings.....	177,963	175,329
Stockmen's Trust.....	1,259,805	1,117,701
Stockyards Savings.....	4,065,176	3,799,040
Union Bank.....	2,781,989	1,675,097
Union Trust.....	33,620,000	20,866,596
United State Bank.....	626,487	632,094
West Side Trust.....	5,315,645	4,847,108
Woodlawn Trust.....	2,686,008	2,093,776

Total\$699,566,335 \$482,756,970

BUILDINGS, FAMILIES AND FIRMS IN CHICAGO.

From report of L. T. Steward, superintendent of city delivery, giving data for each postal district in the city on Dec. 31, 1916.

Station.	Area, sq.miles.	Bldgs.	Families.	Firms.
Main postoffice.....	1.77	1,793	424	25,000
Armour.....	1.87	9,148	22,650	403
Auburn Park.....	7.50	4,972	6,888	10
Austin.....	4.83	10,273	15,797	92
Canal.....	1.50	7,130	17,321	764
Wicker Park.....	1.23	3,913	7,796	3,351
Chicago avenue.....	2.76	13,615	37,339	907
Chicago Lawn.....	1.43	5,763	14,337	2,334
Cragin.....	12.00	3,063	8,803	37
"D".....	7.50	6,089	9,997	62
Dauphin Park.....	2.09	11,084	21,704	389
Douglas park.....	2.83	1,317	1,928	21
Dunning.....	1.51	7,271	14,238	145
Eastside.....	3.00	941	973	35
Edgewater.....	3.60	1,892	2,739	...
Elsdon.....	2.60	7,485	20,548	53
Englewood.....	4.50	3,074	4,355	38
51st street.....	3.25	15,190	28,959	284
Garfield park.....	3.62	11,321	25,382	87
Grand Crossing.....	4.46	11,865	23,348	141
Hawthorne.....	5.50	8,221	14,652	36
Hegewisch.....	6.00	15,691	34,248	216
Hyde Park.....	6.00	782	1,152	4
Irving Park.....	3.00	5,876	15,975	44
Jackson park.....	7.43	11,263	17,117	68
Jefferson.....	3.00	8,204	21,287	63
Lake View.....	7.00	3,144	4,367	65
Lincoln park.....	4.25	16,180	34,216	248
Logan square.....	1.53	7,737	20,088	152
"M".....	3.74	13,840	37,671	207
McKinley park.....	2.20	9,905	23,875	116
Morgan Park.....	5.24	7,351	12,914	140
North Halsted.....	3.95	1,225	1,326	...
Norwood Park.....	2.14	7,770	16,209	159
Ogden park.....	2.70	702	1,255	10
Pilsen.....	3.75	9,464	14,958	43
Pullman.....	3.07	14,798	36,113	616
Ravenswood.....	7.00	4,165	6,944	54
Riverdale.....	7.94	11,334	20,128	15
Rogers Park.....	2.89	477	655	11
South Chicago.....	4.64	8,301	18,472	23
Stockyards.....	13.41	8,301	18,472	503
20th street.....	4.25	9,115	25,550	668
Washington Heights.....	.78	3,984	9,180	500
West Pullman.....	4.50	2,982	3,266	12
Humboldt park.....	4.86	4,273	5,752	81
Total.....	4.00	15,863	39,519	231

Total200.19 335,350 719,656 38,406

CHICAGO WARDS AND ALDERMEN.

Number of, since 1837.

Year.	Alder- Wards. men.	Year.	Alder- Wards. men.		
1837-1838.....	6	10	1869-1875.....	20	40
1839-1846.....	6	12	1876*-1883.....	13	36
1847-1856.....	9	13	1884-1889.....	24	48
1857-1862.....	10	19	1890-1901.....	34	68
1863-1869.....	16	32	1901-1917.....	35	70

*Under the general incorporation act of 1876 Chicago was divided into eighteen wards.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

Entrances on Adams, Clark and Dearborn streets; telephone Harrison 4700; private exchange, all departments.

Postmaster—William B. Carlile; room 358, south wing.

Secretary—John T. McGrath, room 358, south wing.

Assistant Postmaster—John M. Hubbard; room 357, south wing.

Superintendent of Mails—Frank H. Galbraith; room 350, south wing.

Superintendent of Delivery—L. T. Steward; room 379, west wing.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. B. Bennett (registry section), Adams street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—D. J. Foster (inquiry section), room 706.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—M. J. O'Malley (second class section), Adams street lobby.

Ass't Supt. of Mails—J. N. Brady (supply section), 712 West Monroe street.

Ass't Supt. of Finance—John Matter (auditor's section), room 362.

Ass't Supt. Finance—T. W. Bean (cashier's section), Dearborn street lobby.

Ass't Supt. Finance—J. M. Hubbard, Jr. (money order section), room 403.

Secretary Civil-Service Board—Peter Newton, 13th floor.

Inspector in Charge—James E. Stuart; room 334, east wing.

Superintendent 6th Division, Railway Mail Service—Peter J. Schardt, room 308, north wing.

CARRIER STATIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

Armour—3017 Indiana avenue; Henry Welch, Jr. Auburn Park—David Herriott, 738 W. 79th street.

Austin—Dugald Martin, 433-435 N. Waller ave. C-1205-7-9 West Madison street; George Berz.

Canal—Canal street, north of Washington (C. & N. W. station); Robert T. Howard.

Chicago Avenue Station—210 West Chicago avenue; William S. Snorf.

Chicago Lawn—3510 West 63d street; Frank Ryan.

Cragin—4207 Armitage ave.; Peter J. O'Connor. D-2108-2110 West Madison street; James H. McCauley.

Dolphin Park—8948 Cottage Grove avenue; Jeremiah F. Collins.

Douglas Park—1205-1207 South Western avenue; Albert P. Treleven.

Dunning—6441 West Irving Park boulevard; Milton M. Potter.

Eastside—3909 Ewing avenue; Walter G. Seborg. Edgewater—5501-03 Broadway; John H. Harrington.

Eldson—3449 West 51st street; Luman L. Shepard. Englewood—449 West 63d street; Frederick A. Bosworth.

Fifty-First Street—715-721 W. 51st street; John E. Vreeland.

Garfield Park—3907-3909 West Madison street; Thomas R. Heaney.

Grand Crossing—7427-29 South Chicago avenue; William Arens.

Hawthorne Station—3647-3649 Ogden avenue; Edward O'Connell.

Hegewisch—13303 Baltimore avenue—Frank Lonn. Humboldt Park—1400-04 N. Western avenue; Calvin W. Woolfington.

Hyde Park—1448-1450 East 55th street; Wilber E. Crumbacker.

Irving Park—4218 West Irving Park boulevard; John T. McCormick.

Jackson Park—6314-18 Maryland avenue; James Kelly.

Jefferson—4841 Milwaukee avenue; Ernest Willmann.

Lake View—1229-33 Belmont avenue; William J. Becklenberg.

Lincoln Park—1617-19 Larrabee street; William R. Rennacker.

Lozan Square—2814-18 Fullerton avenue; James Stott.

M-4235-37 Cottage Grove avenue; James N. McArthur.

McKinley Park—3475-77 Archer avenue; James J. McKenna.

Mont Clare—2314-16 Sayre avenue; Geo. F. Dupuis.

Morgan Park—Frederick W. Dayton, 2115 Morgan avenue.

North Halsted—2454-2458 North Halsted street; Michael J. Keigher.

Norwood Park—8040 Avondale avenue; Stanley C. de Long.

Ogden Park Station—1614-1616 West 63d street; Thomas A. Kenny.

Pilsen—1507-1509 West 18th street; Joseph H. Richak.

Pullman—111th place and Cottage Grove avenue; Gustav A. Ernst.

Ravenswood—1512-14 Wilson avenue; Redmond P. Hogan.

Riverdale—13555 Indiana avenue; Otto F. Grange.

Rogers Park—William S. Hussander; 1774-1776 Lunt avenue.

South Chicago—N. E. corner 92d street and Exchange avenue; Patrick T. O'Sullivan.

Stockyards—760-4 Root street; Henry C. Smale.

Twentieth Street Station—1929 Indiana avenue; Albert L. Anderson.

Washington Heights—1254, West 103d street; George B. Grunau.

West Pullman—12005 Halsted street; Frank M. Turner.

Wicker Park—1221-25 N. Paulina street; Frank A. Kwasigroch.

STATIONS WITHOUT CARRIERS.

Masonic Temple—159 North State street; Henry H. Henshaw.

South Water—207 North LaSalle street; Cassius C. Roberts.

Stock Exchange—30 North LaSalle street; Charles Bonus.

Sheridan Park—Richard A. Hausner.

In addition to the above there are 308 numbered stations served from the carrier stations, each with a clerk in charge.

There are 4,390 clerks in the general postoffice and stations and 2,129 carriers, including collectors.

COLLECTIONS AND DELIVERIES.

In the downtown district there are twenty-six collections of mail matter between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m.; in the outlying districts there are from four to twelve collections. Mail is delivered six times a day in the business district and three times in the outlying districts.

Special delivery letters are delivered in the central postoffice district between 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. and from stations within their respective districts between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. Special delivery mail received in special delivery section which can reach the point of delivery up to approximately 11 p. m. daily will be given service throughout the city.

In the district bounded by the Chicago river on the north and west, and on the south by 12th street, hotels, clubs, newspapers and theaters have three night deliveries between 6 and 12 p. m.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Year ended June 30, 1917.

Stamps and stamped paper.....\$26,618,037.81

Second, third and fourth class postage 2,524,811.35

Miscellaneous receipts..... 24,327.91

Total 29,167,177.07

Increase as compared with previous year.

\$3,097,968.88, or 11.88 per cent.

REGISTERED MAIL.

Fiscal year 1917.

Official registration, fee prepaid, 24,800.

Letters registered with fee prepaid, 1,671,035.

Parcel post and third class registered with fee prepaid, 155,569.

Registered letters received for delivery, 2,446,609.

Registered parcel post and third class received for delivery, 48,953.

Distribution—Foreign mail re-registered free, forwarded, returned, misssent and dead letters, 91,161.
 Exchange office articles received in transit, 206,251.
 Registered jackets and sack jackets received and opened, 147,148.
 Registered jackets and sack jackets made up and dispatched, 37,373.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks received, 124,094.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks made up and dispatched, 125,960.
 Official letters and parcels registered free, 248,450.
 Total number of registered articles handled, 5,327,408.
 Letters registered by carrier, 5,499.
 Registered articles received in transit, 1,546,091.
 Through registered pouches and inner sacks received in transit, 36,097.
 Grand total, 6,915,095.

MAILING DIVISION.

Mails handled in the mailing division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

	Pounds.	Pieces.
Letters	23,589,410	1,061,523,437
Specials	71,421	1,785,513
Nixies	539,113	13,477,819
Second class	102,999,800	514,999,000
Third class	30,490,600	365,887,200
Parcel post	206,694,200	174,058,274
Total	364,384,544	2,131,731,243
Increase	13,663,785	*16,478,873
Per cent increase in weight		3.9
Per cent decrease in pieces		.8
Proportion of errors in handling mail		.004
*Decrease.		

Amount of mail matter of all classes received for delivery during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

Mail letters, 312,706,665.
 Local letters, 255,850,907.
 Mail letters received at stations, 134,017,142.

LOCATION OF RAILWAY

CENTRAL STATION.

Park row and 12th street; south side.
 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four).
 Illinois Central.
 Michigan Central.
 Grand Rapids & Indiana.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

West Madison and Canal streets; west side.
 All divisions.

DEARBORN STATION.

Dearborn and Polk streets; south side.
 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.
 Chesapeake & Ohio.
 Chicago & Eastern Illinois.
 Chicago & Western Indiana.
 Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville (Monon).
 Erie.
 Grand Trunk.
 Wabash.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Fifth avenue and Harrison street; south side.
 Baltimore & Ohio.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

Acacia—5719 Kenwood avenue.
 Alpha Delta Phi—5747 University avenue.
 Alpha Kappa Kappa—1832 West Adams street.
 Alpha Tau Omega—923 East 60th street.
 Beta Theta Pi—5555 Woodlawn avenue.
 Chi Psi—5735 University avenue.
 Delta Chi—5125 Kimbark avenue.
 Delta Kappa Epsilon—5754 Woodlawn avenue.
 Delta Sigma Phi—5755 Kenwood avenue.
 Delta Tau Delta—5607 University avenue.
 Delta Upsilon—5747 Blackstone avenue.
 Gamma Alpha—5520 Blackstone avenue.

Local letters received at stations, 109,650,389.
 Total number of letters, 812,225,103.
 Newspapers, circulars, etc., 168,108,361.
 Grand total of all classes of mail received for delivery, 980,333,464.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

The postal savings bank was opened at the main postoffice, Chicago, Aug. 1, 1911. Any one 10 years old or over may open an account. No account may be opened for less than \$1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit. Depositors are now allowed to deposit a total of \$1,000, any part or all of which may be deposited in any month.

Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

Depositors of the postal savings system by applying therefor thirty days in advance may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits on Jan. 1 or July 1 of each year for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, payable semiannually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable twenty years from that date in United States gold coin.

Postal savings banks have also been established at the following postal stations: Armour, Auburn Park, Austin, C. Canal, Chicago Avenue, Chicago Lawn, Cragin, D. Dauphin Park, Douglas Park, Eastside, Edgewater, Elsdon, Englewood, 51st Street, Garfield Park, Grand Crossing, Hawthorne, Hegewisch, Humboldt Park, Hyde Park, Irving Park, Jackson Park, Jefferson, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Logan Square, M. McKinley Park, Morgan Park, North Halsted, Norwood Park, Ordan Park, Pilsen, Pullman, Ravenswood, Riverdale, Rogers Park, Sheridan Park, South Chicago, Stockyards, 20th Street, Washington Heights, West Pullman, Wicker Park and at Stations No. 10 (Hull House) and No. 195 (Boston Store).

The Chicago office ranks third in the United States with total deposits June 30, 1917, of \$6,154,252, and 27,535 depositors.

PASSENGER STATIONS.

Chicago Great Western.
 Chicago Terminal Transfer.
 Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (Soo line; formerly Wisconsin Central).
 Pere Marquette.

LA SALLE STREET STATION.

Van Buren and LaSalle streets; south side.
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
 Chicago & Indiana Southern.
 Lackawanna.
 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
 New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate).

UNION STATION.

Canal street, between Adams and Madison; west side.
 Chicago & Alton.
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago.
 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle).

CHICAGO ELEVATED RAILROAD STATIONS.

LOOP STATIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 7. Madison and 5th-av. |
| 2. Madison and Wabash. | 8. Quincy and 5th-av. |
| 3. Randolph and Wabash. | 9. LaSalle and Van Buren. |
| 4. State and Lake. | 10. Dearborn and Van Buren. |
| 5. Clark and Lake. | 11. State and Van Buren. |
| 6. Randolph and 5th-av. | |

TRANSFER STATIONS ON THE LOOP.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Adams and Wabash. | 3. Randolph and 5th-av. |
| 2. Clark and Lake. | 4. State and Van Buren. |

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND EVANSTON DIVISION.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Kinzie street. | 22. Wilson avenue. |
| 2. Chicago avenue. | 23. Argyle avenue. |
| 3. Oak street. | 24. Bryn Mawr avenue (Edgewater). |
| 4. Division street. | 25. Thorndale avenue. |
| 5. Schiller street. | 26. Granville-av. (North Edgewater station). |
| 6. Sedgwick street. | 27. Loyola avenue. |
| 7. Larrabee street. | 28. Rogers Park. |
| 8. Halsted street. | 29. Birchwood avenue. |
| 9. Willow street. | 30. Howard street. |
| 10. Center street. | 31. Calvary. |
| 11. Webster avenue. | 32. Main street. |
| 12. Fullerton avenue. | 33. Dempster street. |
| 13. Wrightwood avenue. | 34. Davis street. |
| 14. Diversey boulevard. | 35. Foster street. |
| 15. Wellington avenue. | 36. Noyes street. |
| 16. Belmont avenue. | 37. Central street. |
| 17. Clark street. | 38. Isabella street. |
| 18. Addison street. | 39. Linden avenue. |
| 19. Grace street. | |
| 20. Sheridan road. | |
| 21. Buena Park. | |

RAVENSWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Southport avenue. | 7. Robey street. |
| 2. Paulina street. | 8. Western avenue. |
| 3. Addison street. | 9. Rockwell street. |
| 4. Irving Park-bd. | 10. Francisco avenue. |
| 5. Montrose boulevard. | 11. Kedzie avenue. |
| 6. Ravenswood. | 12. Kinball avenue. |

STUB TERMINAL STATION.

North Water and Clark streets.

SOUTH SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND JACKSON PARK DIVISION.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Congress & Wabash. | 15. 55th street. |
| 2. 12th street. | 16. 58th street. |
| 3. 18th street. | 17. 61st street. |
| 4. 22d street. | 18. South Park avenue and 63d street. |
| 5. 26th street. | 19. Cottage Grove avenue and 63d street. |
| 6. 29th street. | 20. University avenue and 63d street. |
| 7. 31st street. | 21. Dorchester avenue and 63d street. |
| 8. 33d street. | 22. Stony Island avenue and 63d street (Jackson park). |
| 9. 35th street. | |
| 10. 39th street. | |
| 11. Indiana avenue. | |
| 12. 43d street. | |
| 13. 47th street. | |
| 14. 51st street. | |

ENGLEWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. State street. | 5. Parnell-av. & 63d-st. |
| 2. Wentworth avenue. | 6. Halsted and 63d-sts. |
| 3. Princeton avenue. | 7. Racine avenue. |
| 4. Harvard and 63d-sts. | 8. Loomis street. |

NORMAL PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 65th street. | 3. 69th street. |
| 2. 67th street. | |

KENWOOD BRANCH.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Grand boulevard. | 4. Drexel boulevard. |
| 2. Vincennes avenue. | 4. Ellis & Lake Park-av. |
| 3. Cottage Grove and 5. 42d place. | |

STOCKYARDS BRANCH.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Wallace street. | 5. Swift. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 6. Packers avenue. |
| 3. Exchange avenue. | 7. Armour. |
| 4. Morris. | |

STUB TERMINAL STATION.
Congress and State streets.

THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Franklin street. | 6. Marshfield avenue. |
| 2. Canal street. | 8. Ogden avenue. |
| 3. Halsted street. | 8. Hoyne avenue. |
| 4. Racine avenue. | 9. Western avenue. |
| 5. Laflin street. | 10. California avenue. |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 11. Sacramento-bd. | 20. Central street. |
| 12. Kedzie avenue. | 21. Austin avenue. |
| 13. St. Louis avenue. | 22. Lombard avenue. |
| 14. Garfield park. | 23. Gunderson avenue. |
| 15. Crawford avenue. | 24. Oak Park avenue. |
| 16. Tripp avenue. | 25. Home avenue. |
| 17. Kilbourn avenue. | 26. Harlem avenue. |
| 18. Cicero avenue. | 27. Hannah street. |
| 19. Laramie avenue. | 28. Desplaines avenue. |

DOUGLAS PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Polk street. | 13. Lawndale avenue. |
| 2. 12th street. | 14. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. 14th place. | 15. Kildare avenue. |
| 4. 18th street. | 16. Kenton avenue. |
| 5. Wood street. | 17. 48th avenue. |
| 6. Hoyne avenue. | 18. 50th avenue. |
| 7. Western avenue. | 19. 52d avenue. |
| 8. California avenue. | 20. 54th avenue. |
| 9. Douglas park. | 21. 56th avenue. |
| 10. Kedzie avenue. | 22. 58th avenue. |
| 11. Homan avenue. | 23. Austin avenue. |
| 12. Clifton Park avenue. | 24. 62d avenue. |

LOGAN SQUARE BRANCH.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Madison street. | 6. Robey street. |
| 2. Lake street transfer. | 7. Western avenue. |
| 3. Grand avenue. | 8. California avenue. |
| 4. Chicago avenue. | 9. Logan square. |
| 5. Division street. | |

HUMBOLDT PARK BRANCH.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western avenue. | 4. Kedzie avenue. |
| 2. California avenue. | 5. Ballou street. |
| 3. Humboldt park. | 6. Lawndale avenue. |

TRANSFER POINT BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AND OAK PARK.

Lake street-transfer.

STUB TERMINAL STATION.
5th avenue and Van Buren.

CHICAGO & OAK PARK ELEVATED STATIONS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Clinton street. | 15. Hamlin avenue. |
| 2. Halsted street. | 16. Crawford avenue. |
| 3. Morgan street. | 17. Kostner avenue. |
| 4. Ann street. | 18. Cicero avenue. |
| 5. Sheldon street. | 19. Laramie avenue. |
| 6. Ashland avenue. | 20. Central avenue. |
| 7. Lake street transfer. | 21. Menard avenue. |
| 8. Robey street. | 22. Austin avenue. |
| 9. Oakley boulevard. | 23. Lombard avenue. |
| 10. Campbell avenue. | 24. Ridgeland avenue. |
| 11. California avenue. | 25. Oak Park avenue. |
| 12. Sacramento-bd. | 26. Wisconsin avenue. |
| 13. Kedzie avenue. | 27. Forest Park. |
| 14. Garfield park. | |

TRANSFER STATION BETWEEN OAK PARK AND METROPOLITAN.

Lake street transfer.

STUB STATIONS.

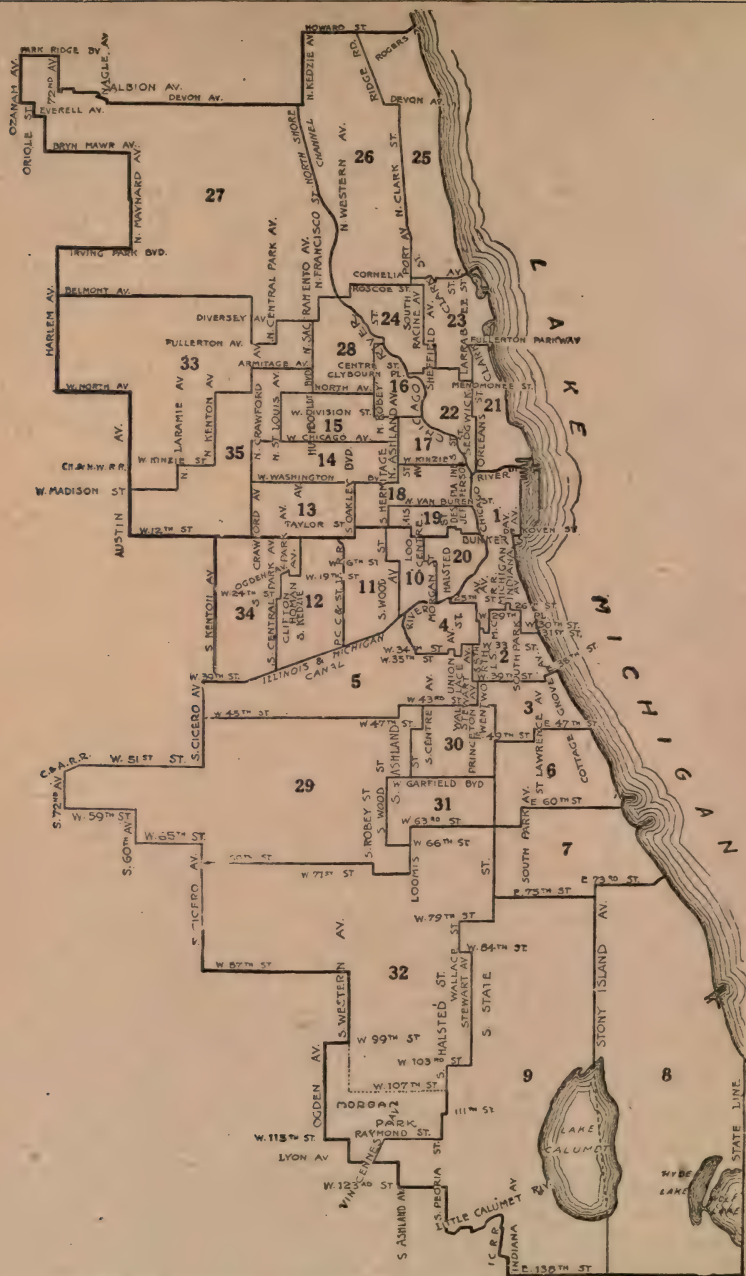
- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 1. Market and Randolph streets. |
| 2. Madison and Market streets. |

LEADING MOTHER TONGUES IN ILLINOIS (1910).

[Government census report.]

Tongue.	Number.	Tongue.	Number.
English*	686,146	Russian	4,086
German	981,956	Ruthenian	1,299
Dutch	34,412	Slovenian	16,713
Flemish	10,525	Serbo-Croatian	16,151
Swedish	236,023	Bulgarian	2,616
Norwegian	71,308	Slavics	3,772
Danish	38,305	Lithuanian†	12,767
Italian	119,132	Yiddish**	117,153
French	55,837	Magyar	19,795
Spanish	1,853	Finnish	3,359
Portuguese	1,448	Armenian	1,564
Roumanian	3,039	Syrian††	1,575
Greek	11,831	Turkish	433
Polish	274,061	Albanian	75
Bohemian	124,225	All mother	
Slovak	20,915	tongues	2,926,407

*Includes Celtic. †Includes Frisian. ††Includes Moravian. ‡Not specified. §Includes Lettish.
**Includes Hebrew. ††Includes Arabic.



MAP OF CHICAGO SHOWING WARD BOUNDARIES.

CHICAGO WARD BOUNDARIES.

As fixed by the redistricting ordinance of Dec. 4, 1911.

Ward.

1. Chicago river west and south of Wallace, south to W. 25th, east to Princeton, south to W. 28th-pl., east to S. 5th-av., south to W. 30th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 31st, east to Lake Shore right of way, north to W. 26th, east to S. Michigan-av., north to E. 25th, east to Indiana-av., south to E. 26th, east to South Park-av., south to E. 31st, east to Lake Michigan, north to river.
2. Lake Michigan and 31st-st., west to South Park-av., north to E. 26th, west to Indiana-av., north to E. 25th, west to S. Michigan-av., south to E. 26th, west to Lake Shore right of way, south to W. 31st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 30th, west to S. 5th-av., south to W. 33d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to 38th, east to Lake Michigan, north to 31st.
3. Lake Michigan and 47th, west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, north to W. 43d, west to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, east to Cottage Grove-av., north to E. 38th, east to Lake Michigan, southeast to 47th.
4. Wallace and river west and south to W. 34th-pl., east to S. Halsted, north to W. 34th, east to Union-av., south to W. 35th, east to Wallace, north to W. 33d, east to S. 5th-av., north to W. 28th-pl., west to Princeton-av., north to W. 25th, west to Wallace, north to river.
5. From intersection of river and south fork southwest along canal to W. 39th, west to S. 48th-av., south to W. 45th, east to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 43d, east to Princeton-av., north to W. 39th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 33d, west to Wallace, south to W. 35th, west to Union-av., north to W. 34th, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 35th, west to south fork of river and northwesterly to river.
6. Lake Michigan and E. 47th-st. west to St. Lawrence-av., south to E. 49th, west to S. State, south to E. 63d, east to South Park-av., north to E. 60th, east to Lake Michigan, north-west to 47th.
7. Lake Michigan and E. 60th-st., west to South Park-av., south to E. 63d, west to Stewart-av., south to W. 66th, east to Harvard-av., south to W. 67th, east to Wentworth-av., south to W. 71st, east to S. State, south to E. 75th, east to Stony Island-av., north to E. 73d, east to lake, northwest to E. 60th.
8. Lake Michigan and E. 73d-st., west to Stony Island-av., south through Lake Calumet to city limits, east to Indiana state line, north to lake and northwest to E. 73d.
9. Stony Island-av. and E. 75th, west to S. State, south to W. 79th, west to Wallace, south to W. 84th, east to Stewart-av., south to W. 103d, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 111th, west to S. Peoria, south to W. 115th, west to Vincennes-av., southwest to Lyon-av., east to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 123d, east to S. Halsted, south to city limits, east to Stony Island-av. projected, and north to E. 75th.
10. S. Racine-av. and W. 12th, west to Loomis, north to Taylor, west to S. Wood, south to W. 16th, east to S. Ashland-av., south to river, northeast to S. Morgan, north to W. 18th, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 16th, west to S. Racine-av., north to W. 12th.
11. S. Wood and Taylor, west to S. Oakley-bd., south to W. 12th, west to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., south to canal, northeast to S. Ashland-av., north to W. 16th, west to S. Wood, north to Taylor.
12. W. 12th and P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., west to S. Kedzie-av., south to W. 19th, west to S. Homan-av., north to Ogden-av., southwest to Clifton Park-av., south to W. 24th, west to S. Central Park-av., south to canal, northeast to P. C. C. & St. L. R. R., north to W. 12th.
13. W. Washington-bd. and N. Oakley-bd., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Oakley-bd., north to W. Washington-bd.

Ward.

14. W. Chicago-av. and N. Ashland-av., west to N. 40th-av., south to W. Washington-bd., east to N. Ashland-bd., north to W. Chicago-av.
15. W. North-av., and N. Robey, west to N. St. Louis-av., south to W. Chicago-av., east to N. Ashland-av., north to W. Division, west to N. Robey, north to W. North-av.
16. River and Fullerton-av., west to N. Robey, south to W. Division, east to river, northwest to Fullerton-av.
17. River and W. Division, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Kinzie, east to river, northwest to W. Division.
18. River and W. Kinzie, west to N. Ashland-av., south to W. Washington-bd., west to N. Oakley-bd., south to Taylor, east to S. Hermitage-av., north to W. Van Buren, east to river, north to W. Kinzie.
19. River and W. Van Buren, west to S. Hermitage-av., south to Taylor, east to Loomis, south to W. 12th, east to S. Halsted, south to Taylor, east to S. Desplaines, south to DeKoven, east to S. Jefferson, south to Bunker, east to river, north to W. Van Buren.
20. River and Bunker, west to S. Jefferson, north to DeKoven, west to S. Desplaines, north to Taylor, west to S. Halsted, south to W. 12th, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 16th, east to S. Morgan, south to W. 18th, west to S. Morgan, south to river, northeast to Bunker.
21. Lake Michigan and Fullerton-av., west to N. Clark, southeast to Sedgwick, south to W. Division, east to Orleans, south to river, east to lake and north to Fullerton-av.
22. Menomonee and Sedgwick, west to Larrabee, north to Center, west to Racine-av., south to Clybourn-pl., west to river, south and southeast to Orleans, north to W. Division, west to Sedgwick, north to Menomonee.
23. Cornelia-av. and Lake Michigan, west to Southport-av., south to Roscoe, east to Racine-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to Sheffield-av., south to Center, east to Larrabee, south to Menomonee, east to Sedgwick, north to N. Clark, northwest to Fullerton-av., east to Lake Michigan.
24. Roscoe and Racine-avs., west to N. Western-av., south to Belmont-av., west to river, southeast to Clybourn-pl., east to Racine-av., north to Center, east to Sheffield-av., north to Fullerton-av., west to Racine-av., north to Roscoe.
25. Lake Michigan and Rogers-av., southwest to Howard, west to Ridge-rd., southeast to Devon-av., east to N. Clark, southeast to Southport-av., south to Cornelia-av., east to Lake Michigan, northwest to Rogers-av.
26. Ridge-rd. and Howard, west to N. Kedzie-av., south to Devon-av., west to north shore channel, south along channel and river to Belmont-av., east to N. Western-av., north to Roscoe, east to Southport-av., north to N. Clark, northwest to Devon, west to Ridge-rd., northwest to Howard.
27. North shore channel and Devon-av., west to N. Narragansett-av., thence along city limits as established by annexation of Norwood Park to Park Ridge-bd. on north and Highland-av. on west, east and south to Bryn Mawr-av., east to N. Maynard-av., south to Irving Park-bd., west to N. Harlem-av., south to Belmont-av., east to N. Crawford-av., south to Fullerton-av., east to N. Central Park-av., north to Divers-av., east to N. Francisco-av., north to Belmont-av., east to river, northwest along river and channel to Devon-av.
28. River and Belmont-av., west to N. Francisco-av., south to Divers-av., west to N. Sacramento-av., south to W. North-av., east to N. Robey, north to Fullerton-av., east to river, northwest to Belmont-av.
29. S. Racine-av. and W. 43d, west to S. Ashland-av., south to W. 45th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 51st, west and southwest to

Ward.

S. 72d-av., south to W. 59th, east to S. 60th-av., south to W. 65th, east to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 69th, east to S. Robey, south to W. 71st, east to Loomis, north to W. 66th, west to S. Wood, north to W. Garfield-bd., east to Loomis, north to W. 47th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 43d.

30. S. State and W. 43d, west to S. Racine-av., south to W. 47th, west to Loomis, south to W. Garfield-bd., east to S. State, north to W. 43d.

31. S. State and W. Garfield-bd., west to S. Wood, south to W. 66th, east to Loomis, north to W. 63d, east to S. State, north to W. Garfield-bd.

32. Stewart-av. and W. 63d, west to Loomis, south to W. 71st, west to S. Robey, north to W. 69th, west to S. Cicero-av., south to W. 87th, east to S. Western-av., south to W. 99th, west to Ogden-av. (Morgan Park), south to W. 115th, east to S. Western-av., south to Lyon-av., east to Vincennes-av., northeast to Raymond, east to S. Morgan, north to W. 111th, east to S. Racine-av., north to W. 107th, east to S. Halsted, north to W. 103d, east to Stewart-av., north to W. 84th, west, to Wallace, north to W. 79th, east to S. State, north to

Ward.

W. 71st, west to Wentworth-av., north to W. 67th, west to Harvard-av., north to W. 66th, west to Stewart-av., north to W. 63d.

33. Diversey and N. Sacramento-avs., west to N. Central Park-av., south to Fullerton-av., west to N. Crawford-av., north to Belmont-av., west to N. Harlem-av., south to North-av., east to S. Austin-av., south to Madison, east to N. Laramie-av., north to W. Kinzie, east to N. Kenton-av., north to North-av., east to N. Crawford-av., north to Armitage-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Diversey-av.

34. S. Kedzie-av. and W. 12th, west to S. Keaton-av., south to W. 39th, east to canal, northeast to S. Central Park-av., north to W. 24th, east to Clifton Park-av., north to Ogden-av., northeast to S. Homan-av., south to W. 19th, east to S. Kedzie-av., north to W. 12th.

35. N. Sacramento and Armitage-avs., west to N. Crawford-av., south to W. North-av., west to N. Kenton-av., south to W. Kinzie, west to N. Laramie-av., south to Madison, west to S. Austin-av., south to W. 12th, east to S. Crawford-av., north to W. Chicago-av., east to St. Louis-av., north to W. North-av., east to Sacramento-av., north to Armitage-av.

CHICAGO'S LAKE TRADE.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.*

Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.		Year.	Arrivals.		Clearances.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1870.....	12,739	3,049,265	12,433	2,983,942	1910.....	6,523	9,430,074	6,551	9,470,572
1871.....	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235	1911.....	6,252	8,787,586	6,284	8,859,007
1872.....	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790	1912.....	6,240	9,971,738	6,243	10,086,209
1873.....	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803	1913.....	6,532	10,774,133	6,505	10,793,000
1874.....	10,827	3,156,633	10,720	3,134,078	1914.....	6,118	9,781,986	6,132	9,794,928
1875.....	10,433	3,122,004	10,607	3,135,351	1915.....	5,767	10,132,476	5,808	10,307,777
1876.....	9,621	3,039,072	9,623	3,073,264	1916.....	5,772	11,379,968	5,774	11,369,599
1877.....	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083	*Comprises Chicago, Michigan City, Waukegan, Gary and Indiana Harbor.				
1878.....	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139	TONNAGE OF THE CHICAGO DISTRICT (1916).				
1879.....	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300					
1880.....	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382					
1881.....	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689					
1882.....	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999					
1883.....	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873					
1884.....	11,354	3,756,373	11,472	3,751,723					
1885.....	10,744	3,653,936	10,793	3,632,296					
1886.....	11,157	3,926,318	11,215	3,950,762					
1887.....	11,950	4,328,292	12,023	4,421,560					
1888.....	10,989	4,393,768	11,106	4,496,898					
1889.....	10,804	5,102,790	10,984	5,155,041					
1890.....	10,507	5,138,253	10,547	5,150,665					
1891.....	10,224	5,524,852	10,294	5,506,700					
1892.....	10,556	5,966,626	10,567	5,698,337					
1893.....	8,754	5,456,637	8,759	5,449,470					
1894.....	8,259	5,181,260	8,329	5,211,160					
1895.....	9,212	6,339,702	9,363	6,392,497					
1896.....	8,663	6,481,152	8,773	6,591,203					
1897.....	9,156	7,209,442	9,201	7,185,234					
1898.....	9,428	7,557,215	9,562	7,686,448					
1899.....	8,346	6,383,715	8,429	6,390,260					
1900.....	8,714	7,044,995	8,839	7,141,105					
1901.....	8,430	6,900,999	8,471	6,930,883					
1902.....	8,083	7,179,053	8,164	7,229,342					
1903.....	7,650	7,587,410	7,721	7,720,226					
1904.....	6,531	6,430,088	6,571	6,514,334					
1905.....	7,236	7,354,192	7,268	7,375,963					
1906.....	7,017	7,969,621	7,055	7,665,709					
1907.....	6,745	8,057,062	6,736	7,995,211					
1908.....	5,787	7,241,845	5,805	7,296,745					
1909.....	6,390	8,772,667	6,390	8,785,341					

Coal, hard, tons	679,998	Ind. and 793,214 tons received at Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Coal, soft, tons	973,038	
Salt, tons.....	97,538	
Iron ore, tons*	7,745,835	
Iron, manufactured, tons.....	10,336	SHIPMENTS BY LAKE IN 1916.
Lumber, M.....	98,787	Flour, tons..... 178,145
Poles.....	3,000	Wheat, bushels 6,320,346
Railroad ties, pieces.....	44,500	Corn, bushels... 13,929,111
Sugar, tons.....	37,114	Oats, bushels... 4,761,858
Wheat, bushels. 100,000		Grass seed, tons 165
Flaxseed, bush-els.....	693,285	Millstuffs, tons 72,632
*Exclusive of 2,718,185 tons received at Gary,		Oil cake, tons. 11,212
		Pork, barrels..... 700
		Mdse., unclassified, tons..... 436,779

ILLINOIS WATERWAY

In a decision made public Feb. 21, 1917, the Illinois Supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the waterway act passed by the state legislature in 1915 providing for the construction of a channel eight feet deep between Lockport and Utica. In 1903 an amendment to the state constitution was adopted authorizing the legislature to exceed the bond issue limit in the construction of a deep waterway between the points named, connecting the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers, at a maximum cost of \$20,000,000. The original plans called for a channel fourteen feet deep. The so called Dunne bill,

ACT CONSTITUTIONAL.

passed by the legislature in 1915, called for an eight foot channel and authorized the issuance of \$5,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 bonds. Its constitutionality was attacked on the ground that eight feet did not constitute a "deep" waterway within the meaning of the constitutional amendment. This view was sustained by Judge Norman L. Jones of the Circuit court of Sangamon county, who granted an injunction against the issuance of the bonds. The opinion of the Supreme court reversed the decision of the lower court.

ILLINOIS PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Under act of March 9, 1910, as amended by act of June 30, 1913.

DATES OF PRIMARIES.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April in every year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions and for the purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for the office of president of the United States. A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September in every year in which officers are to be voted for on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of such year for the nomination of candidates for such offices as are to be voted for at such November election. Whenever the term "April primaries" is used it shall be construed as referring to both the foregoing primaries.

A primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in February in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the first Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in March in each year for the nomination of such officers as are to be voted for on the third Tuesday in April of such year.

A primary shall be held on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in September, 1914, and every two years thereafter, for the nomination of candidates for senatorial offices and for the election of senatorial committeemen.

A primary for the nomination of all other officers, nominations for which are required to be made under the provisions of the act, shall be held three weeks preceding the date of the general election for such offices, respectively.

The polls shall be open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

Any person entitled to vote at such primary shall be entitled to absent himself from his work for two hours between the opening and closing of the polls without incurring loss of wages or salary, providing application shall have been made on the preceding day. The employer may specify the hours.

PETITIONS.

Petitions for nomination shall be signed:

For a state office, by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of his party.

For state senator or assemblyman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his district.

For a congressional office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his congressional district.

For a judicial office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified electors in the district.

For a county office, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party cast at the last preceding general election in his county; if for the nomination for county commissioner of Cook county, then by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his county in the division in which such person is a candidate for nomination.

For a city or village office, to be filled by the electors of the entire village, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the qualified primary electors of his party in his city or village; if for alderman, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the voters of his party in his ward.

For a senatorial committeeman, by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of the county where the senatorial district is coextensive with one county or is composed of more than one county; but in case the senatorial district is wholly within the territorial limits of one county, or partly within the territorial limits of one county and partly within the territorial limits of another county, then such petition shall be signed by at least ten of the primary electors of his party of his senatorial district.

For state central committeeman, by at least

100 of the primary electors of his party of his congressional district.

For a candidate for trustee of a sanitary district, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party from such sanitary district.

For a candidate for clerk of the Appellate court, by at least one-half of 1 per cent of the primary electors of his party of the district.

For any other office, by at least ten primary electors of his party of the district or division for which nomination is made.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OR SENATOR.

Any candidate for president of the United States or for United States senator may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the secretary of state not more than sixty days and not less than thirty days prior to the date of the April primary, in any year, a petition signed by not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 primary electors of the party of which he is a candidate. Provided, That the vote for president of the United States shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination, and the vote of the state at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of the respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of the congressional districts to the national conventions of the respective political parties.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Each person seeking to be elected as delegate or alternate delegate to the national nominating convention of his party shall file, along with his nominating petition, a statement in writing signed by him in which he shall state the name of the candidate of his choice for nomination for president of the United States, or, in lieu thereof, may file a statement to the effect that he has no preference. Any candidate for president for whom a preference is stated by any candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a nominating convention may, at any time after the filing of a petition and before the name of such candidate is certified to the various county clerks for printing, file in the office of the secretary of state an instrument in writing disavowing the candidacy of the person who has so filed a nominating petition, and in case such candidate for president shall disavow the candidacy of the candidate for delegate or alternate delegate, the name of such candidate shall not be certified to the various county clerks for printing upon the official primary ballot.

CONVENTIONS.

On the first Monday after the April primary the county central committee of each political party shall meet at the county seat and organize such meeting to be called the county convention. The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the congressional and state conventions of its party. Only precinct committeemen residing within a congressional district shall take part in the selection of delegates to a congressional convention. Each delegate to the county convention shall have one vote and one additional vote for each fifty or major fraction thereof of his party as cast in his precinct at the last general election.

All congressional conventions shall be held on the first Wednesday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The congressional convention of each political party shall have power to select delegates to national nominating convention and to recommend to the state convention of its party the nomination of a candidate or candidates from such congressional district for electors or electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

All state conventions shall be held on the first Friday after the first Monday next succeeding the April primary. The state convention of each political party shall have power to make nominations of candidates for the electors of

president and vice-president of the United States, and for trustees of the University of Illinois, to adopt any party platform and to select delegates and alternates to the national nominating conventions.

UNION STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO.

The Union stockyards of Chicago, occupying its present site since 1865, is the largest live stock market in the world. Its yard area of 500 acres contains approximately 13,000 pens, which have a daily capacity for 75,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 300,000 hogs and 6,000 horses.

Since the Union stockyards of Chicago were established there have been received and sold on this market a grand total of more than 550,000,000 animals for an aggregate sum of \$10,700,000,000, for every dollar's worth of which sales there was an actual delivery of the property.

For the past ten years an average yearly total of over 16,000,000 animals was sold for the stupendous annual average sum of over \$350,000,000. That means that a general average of considerably more than \$1,000,000 worth of living property was sold and delivered every business day during the last ten years on the Chicago live stock market. These figures do not embrace the enormous daily transactions of "Packing-town," which are second in magnitude only to those of the Union stockyards proper.

More than twenty-six states supply Chicago with live stock and during the past ten years there have been sold and shipped alive more than 40 per cent of the cattle, 22½ per cent of hogs and 26 per cent of sheep, showing the constant healthy competition in buying live stock at Chicago.

The Chicago live stock market supplies the world with meats. Nowhere is there such a demand for live animals. Packers buy thousands of carloads on other markets and ship them to Chicago for slaughter, and speculators buy and ship them to Chicago for sale.

The city of Chicago alone consumes more than 400,000,000 pounds of meats per year, equal to 800,000 head of cattle annually, and her packers send millions of tons of meat annually to the four corners of the earth.

Eastern buyers, exporters, independent local

slaughterers and country feeder buyers constantly compete with the larger packers for the daily offerings. The Union stockyards of Chicago receives the greatest number of animals and has the largest number of buyers to purchase and use them.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE YARDS.

Yard area, in acres.....	500
Area bricked, in acres.....	450
Miles of railroad tracks.....	300
Miles of streets.....	25
Number of pens.....	13,000
Number of double deck or covered pens..	8,500
Number of chutes.....	725
Number of gates.....	25,000
Number of commission and other offices..	450
Daily capacity of water pumps in gallons 8,000,000	
Capacity of reservoirs, gallons.....	10,000,000
Capacity of water tower, gallons.....	30,000
Water consumed on hot days, gallons.....	7,000,000
Miles of water pipe lines.....	90
Miles of sewer lines.....	50
Miles of water troughs.....	25
Number of hydrants.....	10,000
Number of artesian wells.....	6
Average depth of artesian wells, feet....	2,250
Miles of electric light wire in service....	50
Number of arc lamps in service.....	450
Number of incandescent lamps in service	10,000
H. P. of engines in lighting and power plant.....	2,250

SOME ANNUAL REPORTS.

	1916.	1915.
Swift & Co.—Sales.....	\$575,000,000	\$500,000,000
Net profits.....	20,405,000	14,087,500
Armour & Co.—Sales.....	525,000,000	425,000,000
Net profits.....	21,162,164	18,048,694
Morris & Co.—Sales.....	250,000,000	225,000,000
Net profits.....	3,832,212	2,205,672
Cudahy Packing Co.—Sales, 134,000,000		116,162,000
Net profits.....	3,011,415	723,643

PRINCIPAL HOTELS IN CHICAGO.

Arlington.....	839 North Dearborn street	Hotel Metropole.....	23d street and Michigan avenue
Auditorium.....	430 South Michigan avenue	Hotel Morrison.....	83 West Madison street
Bismarck.....	177 West Randolph street	Hotel Sherman.....	106 West Randolph street
Blackstone.....	636 South Michigan avenue	Hotel Windmere.....	56th street and Cornell avenue
Briggs house.....	188 West Randolph street	Hyde Park.....	51st street and Lake Park avenue
Chicago Beach.....	51st street and Cornell avenue	Jackson.....	Halsted street and Jackson boulevard
Congress hotel.....	520 South Michigan avenue	Lakota.....	30th street and Michigan avenue
Commercial hotel.....	538 South Wabash avenue	LaSalle.....	10 North LaSalle street
Continental.....	5 South Wabash avenue	Lexington.....	Michigan avenue and 22d street
De Jonghe's.....	12 East Monroe street	Lombard hotel.....	231 5th avenue
Drexel Arms.....	39th street and Drexel boulevard	Majestic.....	29 Quincy street
Edgewater Beach.....	5349 Sheridan road	New Hotel Gault.....	Madison and Market streets
Fort Dearborn.....	125 West Van Buren street	Palmer house.....	115 South State street
Grand Pacific.....	62d street and Kenwood avenue	Planters.....	17 North Clark street
Grand Pacific.....	234 South Clark street	Revere.....	North Clark street and North avenue
Great Northern.....	237 South Dearborn street	Saratoga.....	29 South Dearborn street
Hotel Atlantic.....	234 South Clark street	Stratford.....	75 East Jackson boulevard
Hotel Brevort.....	120 West Madison street	Union hotel.....	72 West Randolph street
Hotel Del Prado.....	59th street and Dorchester avenue	Victoria.....	332 South Clark street
Hotel Grace.....	75 West Jackson boulevard	Virginia.....	Ohio and Rush streets
Hotel Grant.....	6 North Dearborn street	Windsor-Clifton.....	28 East Monroe street
Hotel Mayer.....	1154 South Wabash avenue	Y. M. C. A.....	818-826 Wabash avenue
Hotel Luzerne.....	N. Clark and Center streets		

CHICAGO BUILDING STATISTICS.

Number of buildings erected since 1894, with estimated cost.

Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.	Year.	Buildings.	Cost.
1896.....	6,444	\$22,730,615	1904.....	7,151	\$44,724,790	1912.....	11,325	\$88,786,960
1897.....	5,294	21,777,230	1905.....	8,442	63,970,950	1913.....	10,792	89,668,427
1898.....	4,067	21,294,325	1906.....	10,629	64,822,030	1914.....	9,938	83,261,710
1899.....	3,794	20,856,750	1907.....	9,353	59,093,080	1915.....	10,340	97,291,480
1900.....	3,554	19,100,050	1908.....	10,771	68,203,920	1916.....	10,277	112,835,150
1901.....	6,053	34,982,075	1909.....	11,241	90,559,580	1917*	4,412	56,265,060
1902.....	6,074	48,070,399	1910.....	11,409	96,932,700			
1903.....	6,221	57,447,175	1911.....	11,106	105,269,700			

*First ten months.

CHICAGO PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

LINCOLN PARK SYSTEM.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—Francis T. Simmons, John H. Hardin, Andrew Lanquist, Nelson N. Lampert, Bertram M. Winston, Samuel M. Felton, William Wrigley, Jr.

Officers—President, Francis T. Simmons; vice-president, John H. Hardin; auditor, Andrew Lanquist; secretary and superintendent, John C. Cannon; attorney, R. B. Baldwin; treasurer, Frederick H. Rawson.

Office—In Lincoln park near Clark and Center streets.

The Lincoln park district consists of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, with Fullerton avenue as the dividing line, and is bounded on the north by Devon avenue, on the south by the Chicago river, and extends from Lake Michigan on the east to the north branch of the river and North Western avenue on the west.

The area of the Lincoln park district is 12.64 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 642.63 acres, with 11,755 miles of boulevards.

Lincoln Park—Lincoln park, previously known as Lake park, began its history under its present name by resolution passed by the common council of Chicago under date of June 5, 1865. The park proper is 317 acres in extent and extends from Diversey boulevard to Oak street along the lake front. To this 200.59 acres of land has been added by filling in Lake Michigan north of Diversey boulevard. This extension contains a 57 acre yacht harbor. The park contains a large floral department, also an extensive zoological garden containing about 1,800 animals. Boating and bathing facilities are furnished and the park lagoon—one mile in length—gives an admirable course for racing. The Academy of Sciences is located in the park at the foot of Center street. This building was erected in 1893 and contains about 250,000 specimens. It is noted for its collection of local natural history specimens and for its complete collection of mollusks. The park has provided facilities for outdoor games during both the winter and summer seasons.

Stanton Park—At Vedder, Vine and Rees streets; area 4.78 acres; equipped with fieldhouse and outdoor gym facilities.

Lake Shore Playground—Area 9.16 acres; is situated between Pearson street and Chicago avenue, extending from the Chicago avenue pumping works to the lake. This park is fitted up as a playground, containing a shelter house, and with outdoor and indoor gymnasium apparatus.

Seward Park—Contains 1.78 acres; is fitted with outdoor and indoor gymnasium and has a fieldhouse which contains reading rooms, assembly hall, clubrooms, a branch of the public library and facilities for gymnastic work and aquatic sports.

Hamlin Park—Wellington avenue and Robey street; area 8.64 acres; is fully equipped with fieldhouse and out-of-door gymnasium facilities.

Welles Park—Western avenue and Montrose boulevard; area 8.17 acres.

Union Square—Goethe street on the north and Astor street on the west; area .46 acre.

LENGTH OF NORTH SIDE BOULEVARDS.

In miles and fractions of miles.

Dearborn parkway, 120.	North avenue, .275.
Diversey parkway, 2.302.	Lincoln Park West, .448.
Fullerton parkway, .510.	Sheridan road, 5.056.
Garfield avenue, .026.	North State parkway, .226.
Lake Shore drive, 2.262.	
Lincoln parkway, .530.	

SOUTH PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by Circuit court judges)—Albert Mohr, Charles L. Hutchinson, L. B. Patterson, John Barton Payne, John Bain.

Officers—John Barton Payne, president; Albert Mohr, auditor; William A. Tilden, treasurer; John F. Neil, secretary; Roy O. West, attorney; J. F. Foster, general superintendent; H. C. Carbaugh, superintendent of employment.

Offices—In Washington park, 57th street and Cottage Grove avenue.

The south park district is bounded on the north by the Chicago river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, east by Lake Michigan and the state of Indiana, south by 87th street and 138th street and west by South Cicero avenue and State street.

The area of the south park district is 92.6 square miles, population is in excess of 500,000. The total area of parks is 2,043.98 acres and of parks and boulevards 2,494.59 acres, consisting of twenty-four parks and 32.98 miles of boulevards. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards:

Jackson Park—Area 542.89 acres; bounded on the north by 66th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 67th street and west by Stony Island avenue; this park is provided with facilities for boating, rowboats and launches, has two golf courses, one of nine holes and the other eighteen holes, with golf shelter, lockers and showers for both men and women; it has baseball and football fields, tennis courts, refectory, beach, bath, music box, the Field museum of natural history occupying the World's Fair art building located in the northern part of the park, and in the winter skating is provided. It also has a playground for small children.

Washington Park—Area 371 acres; bounded on the north by 51st street, east by Cottage Grove avenue, south by 60th street, west by South Park avenue; has the same accommodations for the public as Jackson park except the golf facilities and the museum and in addition has roque courts, archery range, accommodations for fly casting, wading pool and sand court for children and a house for the game of curling.

Marquette Park—Area 322.63 acres; bounded on the north by 67th street, east by California avenue, south by 71st street and west by the Grand Trunk Western railroad. The east 30 acres have been improved. It has baseball fields and tennis courts and skating in the winter. It also has an eighteen hole golf course.

Grant Park—Area 205.14 acres; bounded on the north by Randolph street, east by Lake Michigan, south by Park row, west by Michigan avenue. This park is under construction. Temporary provision is made for athletic work in the northern part of the park. The Logan monument and the Art institute are located in this park.

Midway Plaisance—The connecting way between Washington and Jackson parks; bounded on the north by 59th street, east by Stony Island avenue, south by 60th street, west by Cottage Grove avenue. Has tennis courts and in the winter skating and hockey.

McKinley Park—Area 74.88 acres; bounded on the north by 37th street and Archer avenue, east by Robey street, south by 39th street, west by Western Avenue boulevard. Has swimming pool, outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, tennis courts, ball field, children's playground, wading pool and skating in the winter.

Gage Park—Area 20 acres; situated at the intersection of Western avenue and 55th street.

Has wading pool, ball field and tennis court.

Sherman Park—Area 60.6 acres; bounded on the north by 53d street, east by South Racine avenue, south by Garfield boulevard, west by Loomis street. Has recreation buildings which include an assembly hall used by the people free of charge for various entertainments, clubrooms for meetings of the various clubs of the community, reading room supplied with periodicals by the park commissioners, gymnasiums for men and for women, shower and plunge baths and locker rooms. There are also outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, playground for children, wading pool and swimming pool with the necessary dressing booths. Provision is made for baseball, football, tennis and boating. There is also a band stand under which concerts are given during the summer

every Sunday evening. Also skating in the winter.

Ogden Park—Area 60.66 acres; bounded on the north by 64th street, east by South Racine avenue, south by 67th street, west by Loomis street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park.

Palmer Park—Area 40.48 acres; bounded on the north by 111th street, east by South Park avenue, south by 113th street, west by Indiana avenue. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except boating.

Hamilton Park—Area 29.95 acres; bounded on the north by 72d street, east by C., R. I. & P. railway, south by 74th street, west by C. & W. I. railway. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Sherman park, except swimming pool and boating.

Bessemer Park—Area 22.88 acres; bounded on the north by 88th street, east by Muskegon avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Chicago avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Mark White Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 29th street, east by Halsted street, south by 30th street, west by Poplar avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Armour Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 33d street, east by 5th avenue, south by 34th street, west by Shields avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Cornell Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 50th street, west by South Lincoln street, south by 51st street, east by Wood street. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Davis Square—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 44th street, east by Marshfield avenue, south by 45th street, west by Hermitage avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Russell Square—Area 11.47 acres; bounded on the north by 83d street, east by Bond avenue, south by Baker avenue, west by Houston avenue. The same facilities as Sherman park except boating.

Calumet Park—Area 66.19 acres; bounded on the north by 95th street, east by Lake Michigan, south by 102d street, west by Avenue G and a line about 50 feet east of C., L. S. & E. railway.

Hardin Square—Area 7.41 acres; bounded on the north by 25th street, east by the Rock Island right of way, south by 26th street, west by Wentworth avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park except boating.

Fuller Park—Area 10 acres; bounded on the north by 45th street, east by Princeton avenue, south by 46th place, west by Stewart avenue. Improved with same facilities as Sherman park.

Grand Crossing Park—Area 19.16 acres; bounded on the north by 76th street, east by Dobson avenue, south by 78th street, west by Ingleside avenue; the same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 16 Park—Area 18.52 acres; bounded on the north by 103d street, east by Bensley avenue, south by 105th street, west by Oglesby avenue; same facilities as at Sherman park.

No. 17 Park—Area 20 acres; bounded on the north by 130th street, east by Carondelet avenue, south by 132d street, west by Exchange avenue.

No. 18 Park—Area 20.19 acres; bounded on the north by 90th street, east by St. Lawrence avenue, south by 91st street, west by South Park avenue.

Michigan Avenue—80 to 100 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to Randolph street.

Garfield Boulevard—200 feet wide; from South Park avenue to Western Avenue boulevard on the line of 55th street.

Western Avenue Boulevard—200 feet wide; a strip of land east of and adjoining the center line of Western avenue from the Illinois and Michigan canal to 55th street (Garfield boulevard).

Grand Boulevard—198 feet wide; on the line of South Park avenue from 35th to 51st street.

Drexel Boulevard—200 feet wide; first street east of Cottage Grove avenue and extending from Oakwood boulevard to 51st street.

Prairie Avenue—66 feet wide; the street of that name from 16th to 29th street.

South Park Avenue—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between 35th and 29th streets and also between 51st and 60th streets.

Jackson Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name extending from Michigan avenue to the south branch of the Chicago river.

Oakwood Boulevard—100 feet wide; the first street south of 39th street, between Grand boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

Thirty-Third Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and South Park avenue.

Sixteenth Street—50 feet wide; being the street of that name between Michigan avenue and Prairie avenue.

Twenty-Ninth Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name between Prairie avenue and South Park avenue.

Fifty-Seventh Street—100 feet wide; being the street of that name between the I. C. railroad right of way and the west line of Jackson park.

Marquette Road—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Jackson park to California avenue.

Normal Avenue—65 feet wide; from Garfield boulevard to 72d street.

Loomis Street—66 feet wide; being the street of that name from Garfield boulevard to 6th street.

Hyde Park Boulevard—100 feet wide; being that part of 51st street between Drexel avenue and Jackson park.

South Shore Drive—100 feet wide; runs from Jackson park to 71st street and thence to 83d place.

WEST CHICAGO PARKS.

Commissioners (appointed by governor with consent of senate)—John I. Bagdzianas, William Ganschow, William F. Grower, Jens C. Hansen, Richard J. Powers, I. Shapiro, John F. Smulski.

Officers—John F. Smulski, president; Richard J. Powers, auditor; William Ganschow, treasurer; I. Shapiro, secretary; John A. Pelka, confidential clerk; Jens Jensen, consulting landscape architect; Albert C. Schrader, superintendent and engineer; Robert E. Gentzel, attorney; Fred G. Heuchling, superintendent of employment; Edwin S. Prouty, captain of police.

Office—Union park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

The west park district comprises all that part of the town of West Chicago lying between the Illinois and Michigan canal and the Chicago river and the following described lines: Beginning at the north branch of the Chicago river at Belmont avenue, thence west to North Kedzie avenue, thence south along Kedzie avenue to North avenue, thence west on North avenue to North Austin avenue, thence south along Austin avenue to West 12th street, thence east along 12th street to South Kenton avenue, thence south along Kenton avenue to West 39th street, thence east along 39th street to the Illinois and Michigan canal.

The area of the west park district is 35.5 square miles. The total area of the parks and boulevards is 1,258.15 acres, consisting of 19 parks and playground areas and 25,527 miles of boulevard; area of parks, \$13.27 area. The following is a list of the parks and boulevards: Humboldt Park—Area 205.86 acres; bounded on the north by West North avenue, east by California and Sacramento avenues, south by Division and Augusta streets and west by Kedzie avenue; has rose garden with pergola and garden hall and fountains; refectory building, also a pavilion and boat landing; music court, a wading pool and shelter for children; is provided with facilities for boating, has baseball diamonds and tennis courts, and in winter skating is provided.

Garfield Park—Area 187.53 acres; bounded on the

north by Kinzie and Lake streets, east by Central Park and Homan avenues, south by Madison street and Colorado avenue, west by Hamlin avenue. Has a conservatory (the largest in the country), refectory building, outdoor natatorium, boat landing and pavilion, music court and bandstand, water courts with fountain, basin and extensive flower gardens. Has a golf course, with fieldhouse containing lockers for men and women; also has tennis courts and facilities for fly casting, and in winter skating is provided.

Douglas Park—Area 181.99 acres; bounded on the north by West 12th street, east by California avenue, south by West 19th street and west by Albany avenue. Has refectory building and pavilion, music court, flower gardens, outdoor gymnasiums and natatorium, with swimming pools, shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. Facilities are provided for baseball, boating and lawn tennis, and in winter skating is provided.

Union Park—Area 17.37 acres; bounded on the north by Lake street; east by Ogden avenue and Bryan place, south by Warren avenue and west by Ashland boulevard. In this park the offices of the West Chicago park commissioners are located. Facilities are provided for lawn tennis during the summer and skating during the winter. An outdoor natatorium for the summer months, and shower baths are open all year. A children's playground with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Jefferson Park—Area 7.02 acres; bounded on the north by Monroe street, east by Throop street, south by Adams street and west by Loomis street.

Vernon Park—Area 6.14 acres; bounded on the north by Macalister place, east by South Racine avenue, south by Gilpin place and west by Loomis street.

Wicker Park—Area 4.03 acres; bounded on the north and east by Wicker Park avenue, south by Fowler street and west by Robey street.

Holstein Park—Area 1.94 acres; bounded on the north by Ems streets, south by Hamburg street, and located one block east of Western avenue. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasiums and shower baths for men and women, library and reading room and assembly hall. Has an outdoor gymnasium and playfield and a children's playground, and in winter skating is provided.

Campbell Park—Area 1.38 acres; a strip of land 100 feet wide lying between Oakley boulevard and Leavitt street and one block north of Polk street.

Shedd's Park—Area 1.13 acres; located at 23d street and Millard avenue, opposite Lawndale station of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company. A library and reading room, and assembly hall.

Bernard A. Eckhart Park—Area 8.125 acres; bounded on the north by Cornell street, east by Chase street, south by Chicago avenue and west by Noble street. A fieldhouse has been provided containing gymnasium and shower baths for men and women, luncheon, library and reading room and assembly hall; also an outdoor swimming pool with shower baths and dressing rooms for men and women. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women, playfield with wading pool and sand courts for children and tennis courts and ball grounds have been provided; also skating in the winter.

Stanford Park—Area 2.89 acres; bounded on the north by Barber street, east by Jefferson street, south by 14th place and west by South Union avenue. In this park the same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in the small parks and playgrounds mentioned above.

Dvorak Park—Area 3.85 acres; bounded on the north by 20th street, east by Flisk street, south by 21st street and west by May street. The same facilities for recreation and pleasure are provided as in Eckhart park.

Franklin Park—Area 8.26 acres; bounded by West 14th street, West 15th street, South Tripp avenue and South Koln avenue. Baseball and skating facilities are provided. An outdoor

natatorium for summer months, and shower baths the whole year; an outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playfield with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus.

Pulaski Park—Area 3.8 acres; bounded by Noble, Blackhawk, Cleaver and Bradley streets; contains elaborate fieldhouse, swimming pool and other facilities for recreation.

Harrison Park—Area 8.244 acres; bounded by West 18th street, West 19th street, South Wood street and South Lincoln street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, also the necessary facilities for baseball and skating. An outdoor gymnasium for men and women and a playground for the children, with wading pool, sand court and play apparatus and children's gardens.

Sheridan Park—Area 3.57 acres; bounded by Polk, May and Aberdeen streets and first east and west 16-foot alley north of Taylor street. An outdoor natatorium has been provided, together with an outdoor gymnasium for men and women, children's playground and a large field for baseball and skating. Shower baths are open the whole year.

Humboldt Park Natatorium and Playground—Area 1.057 acres; adjacent to Humboldt park on the south, at the southwest corner of North Sacramento boulevard and Augusta street. Contains an outdoor natatorium and children's playfield, with sand court, wading pool and children's playground apparatus.

Columbus Park—Area 154 acres; bounded by Adams street, Central avenue, Austin avenue and the right-of-way of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway company; baseball, golf, tennis and skating provided for.

New Congress Park Site—Area, 5.16 acres; lying in the center of South Talman avenue, between the north line of West Harrison street and the south line of West Van Buren street. To be provided with shelter, pool and other playground facilities. Site acquired in June, 1915.

West Adams Boulevard—492 mile long and 66 feet wide; from South Central avenue to South Austin boulevard.

Ashland Boulevard—1.26 miles long, 100 feet wide; North, from West Lake street, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street, south to West 12th street.

North and South Austin Boulevard—3 miles long, 66 feet to 80 feet in width; from West 12th street to West North avenue.

South California Boulevard—692 mile long, from West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard south to West Thirty-First Street boulevard.

Central Park Boulevard—443 mile long, 80 feet wide; North, from Franklin boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); South, from West Madison street to Colorado avenue, along the east side of Garfield park.

Douglas Boulevard—377 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Independence boulevard east to Douglas park (Albany avenue).

Franklin Boulevard—763 mile long, 250 to 400 feet wide; west from North Sacramento boulevard to North Central Park boulevard, and from North Central Park boulevard to Garfield park (Kinzie street); connecting Humboldt and Garfield parks.

North Homan Boulevard—254 mile long; from West Madison street to West Lake street, along the east side of Garfield park.

Humboldt Boulevard—834 mile long, 100 feet to 400 feet wide; from Palmer square to Humboldt park (North avenue).

Independence Boulevard—819 mile long, from Garfield park (Colorado avenue) south to Douglas boulevard.

West Jackson Boulevard—6.195 miles long, from 56 to 80 feet wide; from the Chicago river west to South Central avenue in Austin, passing through Garfield park, a continuation of Jackson boulevard on the south side.

North Kedzie Boulevard—423 mile long; from Logan boulevard to Palmer square.

Logan Boulevard—1.356 miles long; from the Diversey avenue bridge to North Kedzie boulevard.

ward, connecting the west park system with the Lincoln park system on the north.

Marshall Boulevard—.505 mile long, 250 feet wide; from Douglas park (19th street) south to West Twenty-Fourth Street boulevard.

Oakley Boulevard—.5 miles long; North, from West North Avenue, south to West Madison street; South, from West Madison street to intersection of Oakley, Ogden and Twelfth Street boulevards.

Orden Boulevard—.74 mile long, from 70 to 112 feet wide; from Douglas park (Albany avenue) to Oakley boulevard.

Palmer Square—.327 mile long; from North Kedzie boulevard to Humboldt boulevard.

Sacramento Boulevard—.213 miles long; North, from West Madison street to Humboldt park (Augusta street); South, from West Madison street to Douglas park (12th street).

West Thirty-First Street Boulevard—.5 mile long; from South California boulevard east to South Western Avenue boulevard.

West Twelfth Street Boulevard—.896 mile long, 70 feet wide; from Oakley boulevard to Ashland boulevard; a continuation of West 12th street.

West Twenty-Fourth Street Boulevard—.217 mile long; east from Marshall boulevard to South California boulevard.

West Washington Boulevard—.6319 miles long, 63 to 100 feet wide; from Canal street west to city limits; through Union park and Garfield park, a continuation of Washington street on the south side.

South Western Avenue Boulevard—.253 mile long; from West Thirty-First Street boulevard south to the Illinois and Michigan canal, connecting the west park system with the south park system.

SMALL PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.

BUREAU OF PARKS, PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.

Secretary—Walter Wright.

Superintendent of playgrounds—Theo. A. Gross.
Director in charge of beaches and pools—T. R. Daly.

Senior foreman of parks—F. R. Thomason.
Office of the bureau—1004 City hall.

The bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches is a bureau of the department of public works. It maintains and has jurisdiction over seventy municipal playgrounds, four bathing beaches, four natatoriums, sixty-five small parks, city forestry or street trees, and Gage farm nursery.

The playgrounds are open all year around from 8 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night and each is in charge of a director and attendant, and during the spring, summer and fall a young woman assistant director or physical instructor.

A special tax of one-half mill was authorized in 1917 by the state legislature to provide funds for the maintenance of these playgrounds.

The bathing beaches under the jurisdiction of the bureau are the Clarendon beach, the largest municipal bathing beach in the world; the 61st street bathing beach, 76th street bathing beach and Rocky Ledge beach at the foot of 79th street.

The city has obtained the possession of the shore property extending from 75th street to 79th street, and it is intended to establish a large beach and park at this location.

Three of the four natatoriums are open the year around and no charge is made for their use. They are very popular in their respective neighborhoods, as is shown by the large attendance. Instruction is given in swimming during the winter months.

The small parks vary in size from a beauty spot of one-tenth of an acre to a forty acre park and are used to give every possible means of recreation to the people. Play apparatus, tennis courts, wading pools, etc., are established wherever possible.

City forestry is also under the jurisdiction of

the bureau of parks and the work of trimming trees goes on throughout the year. An emergency truck is used to remove the dead and dangerous trees in the parkways throughout the city so as to prevent accidents to pedestrians.

Following is a list of the small parks, playgrounds, bathing beaches and natatoriums under the jurisdiction of the bureau of parks, public playgrounds and bathing beaches, with the area of the parks in acres and size of the playgrounds.

SMALL PARKS.

Adams Park—75th place, 76th street and Dobson avenue; 1½.

Aiding Square—Vincennes avenue, 37th place and alley north of 38th street; ½.

Archie Park—11th place, 112th street, Forrestville avenue and Watt avenue; 9-10.

Auburn Park—Bounded by Lagoon avenue, Stewart avenue, Winnebago avenue and Normal avenue; 6.

Austin Park—Waller avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, Austin avenue and Lake street; 4½.

Avers Avenue Parkway—From West Addison street to Avondale avenue.

Arbor Road—Chestnut street, Rush street and Cass street; ½.

Archer Point—Archer avenue, 20th street and Dearborn street; 15-100.

Amy L. Barnard Park—North side 105th street, between Longwood boulevard and Walden parkway; 1¼.

Bickerdike Square—Ohio street, Bickerdike street, Ashland place and Armour street; 1.

Blackstone Point—Lake Park avenue, Blackstone avenue and 49th street; ½.

Buena Circle—Buena avenue and Kenmore avenue; ½.

Belden Triangle—North Clark street, Sedgwick street and Belden avenue; ½.

Calumet Parkway—Calumet avenue, 62d and 61st streets; 1½.

Chamberlain Triangle—Greenwood avenue, Lake Park avenue and 43d street; 27-100.

Columbus Circle—South Chicago avenue, Exchange avenue and 92d street; ½.

Colorado Point—Colorado avenue, Monroe street and Francisco avenue; ¼.

Crescent Park—Crescent road, Prescott avenue, Ormonde avenue and Grassmere road; 8.

Dickinson Park—North Laverne avenue, Dickinson avenue and Belle Plaine avenue; 1½.

Dauphin Park—87th street, Illinois Central railroad, 91st street and Dauphin avenue; 5 12-100.

Douglas Monument Park—Woodlawn park, Illinois Central railroad, 35th street and alley west of railway; 3.

DeKalb Square—Lexington street, Hoyne avenue, Flournoy street and DeKalb street; ¾.

East End Park—East End avenue, 51st street, 53d street and Lake Michigan; 10.

Eldred Grove—Norwood Park avenue and Chicago & Northwestern railway from Argyle to Ainslee street; 1.

Ellis Park—36th street, 37th street, Langley avenue and Elmwood court; 4.

Eighty-Seventh Street Parkway—In 87th street, from Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway to Eggleston avenue; 5.

Eugene Triangle—Eugene street, North Clark street and LaSalle avenue; ½.

Fernwood Park—103d street, 95th street, Stewart avenue and Eggleston avenue; 8.

Gage Farm—Bounded by 22d street on the north and 26th street on the south, the east section line is 1,400 feet west of Oak Park avenue, extending 4,000 feet (outside city limits); 240.

Graceland Triangle—Malden avenue and Montrose boulevard; ½.

Gross Park—On Otto street, between East Ravenswood and Paulina street; ½.

Green Bay Triangle—North State street, Rush street and Bellevue place; 33-100.

Harding Avenue Parkway—In Harding avenue, between Addison street and Byron avenue; 3.

Holden Park—Lake street, Ferdinand street, Central avenue and Parkside avenue; 4.

Higgins Road Triangle—Higgins road and Milwaukee avenue.
 Irving Park—Chicago & Northwestern railway, Irving Park boulevard, near North Keeler avenue; 35-100.
 Kedzie Park—Kedzie avenue, between Palmer place and North avenue; 3.
 Kinzie Parkway—Kinzie street, between Laramie avenue and Long avenue; 1½.
 Lawrence Avenue Triangles (4)—On Lawrence avenue between Clark and Broadway; 8-10.
 Linden Park—Avondale avenue, Chicago & Northwestern railway, from School street to Belmont avenue; 9-10.
 Maplewood Triangle—Schubert and Maplewood avenues and Chicago & Northwestern railway; ½.
 Merrick Park—Pine avenue, Long avenue, Ferdinand street and Kinzie street; 6.
 McKenna Triangle—38th street, Archer avenue and Campbell avenue; 3-10.
 Montrose Point—Montrose avenue, Sheridan road and Broadway; ½.
 Mulberry Point—Nickerson avenue, Nina street and Nicolet; ¾.
 Myrtle Grove—Neva avenue, Ninnewa avenue and Hood avenue; 4½.
 Normal Park—67th street, 69th street, Lowe avenue and Chicago & Western Indiana railroad; 2½.
 Norwood Circle—Neva avenue, Peterson avenue and Circle avenue; 2½.
 Oakland Park—Lake Park avenue, 39th street and Illinois Central railroad; ¾.
 Ogden Arrow—North Clark street, Wells street and Ogden front; ¾.
 Patterson Park—Leavitt street, Boone street and DeKalb street; ¼.
 Pullman Park—11th street, 11th place, Cottage Grove avenue and Forrestville avenue; ¾.
 Ravenswood Parkway—East Ravenswood avenue, between Lawrence and Berteau avenues; 1¼.
 Rice Triangle—Western avenue and Grand avenue; ¾.
 Rocky Ledge Park—79th street and Lake Michigan; ¾.
 Roberts Square—Winnemac avenue, North Laramie avenue, Argyle avenue and North Lockwood avenue; 5.
 Rutherford Park—Palmer street, North Newland avenue, North Oak Park avenue and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; 4 33-100.
 Sacramento Avenue Parking—26th street, Sacramento avenue and House of Correction; ¼.
 Salt Creek Park—Salt creek and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Brookfield (outside city limits); 32 64-100.
 Schoenhofen Place—Canal street, Canalport avenue and 18th street; 3-10.
 Stony Island Parkway—Stony Island avenue, 69th to 79th street; 8.
 Twenty-Second Street Parkway—In 22d street, from South Crawford avenue to South Kenton avenue; ¾.
 The Midway—Midway, between Waller avenue and Austin avenue; 1½.
 The Lily Gardens—Lowe avenue, Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 71st street, 73d street; 2½.
 The Railway Gardens—Avondale avenue, Nettleton avenue and Raven street, south of Chicago & Northwestern railway, also on Norwood Park avenue, north of Chicago & Northwestern railway; 2½.
 Washington Square—North Clark street, Walton place, Dearborn street and Delaware place; 3.
 West End Parkway—In West End avenue, from Menard avenue to Austin avenue, North Waller avenue and Parkside avenue; 1¾.
 Winnemac Park—Robey street, Foster avenue, Argyle street and Leavitt street; 40.
 Washington Heights Park—Vincennes road and 104th street; ½.

MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

Names, locations and dimensions (in feet).
 Adams—Seminary avenue, near Center street; 102 by 288.
 Agassiz—Seminary avenue and George street; 265 by 109.

Auburn Park—Normal avenue and West 81st street; 210 by 210.
 Audubon—Hoyle and Cornelia avenues; 138 by 264.
 Avondale—North Sawyer and Wellington avenues; 250 by 120.
 Belding—Tripp and Cullom avenues; 155 by 195.
 Beutner—33d and LaSalle streets; 258 by 546.
 Bosley—31st and Bonfield streets; 116 by 696.
 Brentano—Fairfield avenue and Schubert street; 139 by 359.
 Budlong—Foster, near Lincoln avenue; 325 by 200.
 Burley—Barry avenue, between Paulina street and Ashland avenue; 252 by 123.
 Burroughs—36th street and Washtenaw avenue; 265 by 159.
 Cameron—Potomac and Monticello avenues; 272 by 208.
 Carter—East 53th street and Michigan avenue; 150 by 256.
 Christopher—22d and Robey streets; 125 by 275.
 Colman—Dearborn street, north of 47th street; 320 by 125.
 Commercial Club—Chicago avenue and Lincoln street; 120 by 123 and 125 by 200.
 Copernicus—40th and Throop streets; 268 by 96 and 96 by 96.
 Corkery—25th street and Kildare avenue; 265 by 164.
 Dante—Forquer and Desplaines streets; 235 by 95.
 Davis—West 39th place and Sacramento avenue; 278 by 265.
 Delano—West Adams street and Springfield avenue; 213 by 260.
 Doolittle—35th street, between Cottage Grove and Rhodes avenues; 231 by 179.
 Drake—27th street and Calumet avenue; 181 by 194.
 Earle—South Paulina and West 61st streets; 290 by 125.
 Emmet—West Madison street and Pine avenue; 316 by 288.
 Field Branch—North shore and Greenview avenue; 275 by 290.
 Fiske—62d street and Ingleside avenue; 264 by 174.
 Franklin—Sigel street, between Wells and Sedgwick streets; 200 by 125.
 Fulton—West 53d and Paulina streets; 296 by 136.
 Gallistel—104th street and Ewing avenue; 300 by 125.
 Gary—Lawndale avenue and 31st street; 602 by 265.
 Gladstone—Robey street and Washburne avenue; 240 by 125.
 Graham—45th street and Union avenue; 90 by 265.
 Hamlin—16th street and Hamlin avenue; 300 by 598.
 Hayes—Leavitt and Fulton streets; 96 by 96 and 96 by 96.
 Henry—North St. Louis and West Cullom avenues; 300 by 125.
 Howe—Long avenue and Superior street; 344 by 125.
 Kohn—East 104th and State streets; 310 by 266.
 Lemoyne—Robey and Addison streets; 290 by 290.
 Lloyd—Dickens and Lamont avenues; 275 by 267.
 McCormick—28th street and Sawyer avenue; 125 by 275.
 McCosh—Champlain avenue, between East 65th and 66th streets; 210 by 125.
 McLaren—Polk and Larkin streets; 185 by 175.
 McPherson—West Winchester and Lawrence avenues; 280 by 152.
 Mitchell—Oakley boulevard and Ohio street; 140 by 110.
 Morse—North Sawyer avenue and West Ohio street; 280 by 130.
 Moseley—24th street and Wabash avenue; 200 by 200.
 Mozart—West Hamlin and Humboldt avenues; 266 by 125.
 Nettelhorst—Broadway and Aldine avenue; 344 by 100.
 Northwestern—Larrabee and Alaska streets; 70 by 350.
 Oakland—Langley avenue and 40th street; 80 by 198.
 Orleans—Orleans street and Institute place; 126 by 136.
 Otis—Armour street and Grand avenue; 200 by 160.
 Pickard—South Oakley avenue and West 21st place; 275 by 130.

Poe—Langley avenue and East 106th street; 200 by 125.
 Raster—Wood and West 70th streets; 265 by 181.
 Robey—Robey and Birch streets; 265 by 114.
 Ryder—Lowe avenue, and West 88th street; 250 by 196 and 96 by 96.
 Ryerson—Lawndale avenue and Ohio street; 290 by 125.
 Sampson—15th and Loomis streets; 125 by 215.
 Scanlan—Perry avenue, between 117th and 118th streets; 295 by 154.
 Sherwood—57th street and Princeton avenue; 156 by 250.
 Spry—Marshall boulevard and 24th street; 196 by 186.
 Swift—Winthrop avenue, between Ardmore and Thorndale avenues; 340 by 125.
 Swing—Jefferson street, between 17th and 18th streets; 220 by 130.
 Thorp—89th street and Buffalo avenue; 140 by 140.
 Washington—Grand avenue and Carpenter street; 128 by 174.

Waters—West Wilson and West Campbell avenues; 250 by 250.
 Wrightwood—Wrightwood and Greenview avenues; 361 by 454.
MUNICIPAL BATHING BEACHES AND NATATORIUMS.
 Clarendon Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of Sunny-side avenue.
 Fifty-First Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 51st street.
 Rocky Ledge Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 79th street.
 Seventy-Sixth Street Beach—Lake Michigan, foot of 76th street.
 Washington Heights Swimming Pool—104th street and Vincennes avenue.
 Griffith Natatorium—104th street and Harvard avenue.
 Jackson Natatorium—3506 West Fillmore street.
 Beilfuss Natatorium—1725 North Springfield avenue.

NEW UNION RAILWAY STATION.

Ordinances for a new union passenger station and new freight terminals on the west side were passed by the city council March 23, 1914, after many months of investigation and consideration. Under the ordinances the union passenger station, to be occupied by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, Alton and St. Paul railroads, is to be located on the block bounded by Canal, Adams, Clinton and Jackson streets. Under Canal street there will be a subway connecting a large concourse on the east of that thoroughfare with the station. Sixteen passenger tracks will lead to the south and ten to the north. This part of the passenger terminal will reach practically from Carroll avenue on the north to 12th street on the south. The Pennsylvania freighthouses will be located immediately north of 12th street and extend to Taylor street, while the Burlington freighthouses will be between Harrison and Taylor streets and near Canal street. In exchange for rights in certain streets the railroads agreed to make improvements as follows:

Improvements.	Cost.
Viaduct, Monroe street.....	\$100,000
Viaduct, 12th street.....	270,000
Viaduct, Congress street.....	300,000
Viaducts, 14th and 16th streets.....	400,000
Viaducts, Taylor, Polk, Harrison, Van Buren, Jackson, Adams, Madison, Randolph and Lake streets.....	1,760,000
Elevated roadway, Canal and Kinzie streets.....	650,000

Revamping of Canal street, Washington to 12th street.....\$2,375,000

Total	5,855,000
To fit in with these improvements the city agreed to the following improvements at the costs estimated:	
Bridge, Monroe street.....	\$500,000
Double decked bridge, Kinzie street.....	600,000
Land to widen Canal street to 100 feet.....	760,763

Total

In addition, the roads agreed to pay \$1,511,000 in cash compensation.

The total cost to the railroads of the improvements under the terminal ordinances was estimated at \$65,000,000, exclusive of money previously paid for land.

Feb. 13, 1915, the city council passed an ordinance providing for the vacation of certain streets and alleys in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio freight terminal ordinance, making it possible for that road to vacate part of its old yards, which are needed for the new union terminal. The city, in payment for the streets and alleys surrendered to the railroad company, received \$111,304.77.

Work on the union terminal was begun Feb. 22, 1915. It consisted of preparing for the new freighthouses of the Pennsylvania company. Later, work was started on some of the street changes made necessary by the plans.

MUNICIPAL PENSION FUND OF CHICAGO.

The municipal pension fund was created by an act of the legislature in 1911 to benefit all civil service employees of the city of Chicago not contributing to any of the other pension funds, who have had at least twenty years' service and have reached the age of 55. The benefit is \$50 a month to the contributor as long as he or she lives.

There was a cumulative period of five years, which expired on June 30, 1916, after which all eligible employees might retire and collect the benefit.

Board of Trustees (1917)—Harry E. Wallace, president; Eugene R. Pike, vice-president; Clayton F. Smith, treasurer; William J. Roach, John F. Cullerton.

Attorney—James W. Breen.

Clerk—Otto B. Brettmann.

Assistant Clerk—William D. Cassidy.

Office—Room 3005 city hall. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Report of the receipts and disbursements of the municipal pension fund from July 1, 1911, to Sept. 30, 1917:

RECEIPTS.	
City paymaster.....	\$675,881.85
Board of education.....	70,896.17

Treas. receipt form.....	\$13,837.46
Interest—Deposit bonds.....	90,324.49
C. P. Library—Kelly branch.....	131.83
Donations—Dept. of electricity.....	30.00
City appropriation.....	275,463.69
Matured bonds.....	1,100.00

Total

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries—Clerks.....	\$13,677.50
Refunds—Errors, etc.....	28,127.50
Accounts Payable—Expenses.....	3,421.81
Accrued interest, bonds.....	7,443.10
Investment bonds.....	970,891.25
Medical examinations.....	13.00
Pension benefits.....	87,184.68

Total

Cash balance Sept. 30, 1917.....

Total

SEPTEMBER PAYMENTS, 1917.

Beneficiaries.	Payments.	Men.	Women.
Service	135	\$5,206.24	110
Disability	56	2,104.31	38
Old soldiers.....	15	600.00	15
Total	206	7,910.55	163

MUSIC IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Founded by Theodore Thomas.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized in Chicago in 1890-1891 by a number of men interested in promoting the highest class of instrumental music. The orchestral association was incorporated Dec. 16, 1890, and Theodore Thomas, famous for many years as a conductor, was engaged to lead the new organization, which was then named the Chicago orchestra. The preparations were completed in 1891 and the first public rehearsal was given at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Oct. 16, of that year. Financially the result of the first season was discouraging, the fifty or more gentlemen guaranteeing the expenses being compelled to meet a deficit of about \$53,000. Receipts, however, continued to increase from year to year until the orchestra was finally placed on a permanent basis. This was accomplished when Orchestra hall, erected by subscriptions from more than 8,000 persons, was erected at 220 South Michigan avenue, and the organization was provided with a home of its own. The first concert there was given Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, 1904. Theodore Thomas died Jan. 4, 1905, and the orchestra, which until then had been called the Chicago orchestra, was named the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Feb. 24, 1913, the title was changed to the Chicago Symphony orchestra (founded by Theodore Thomas). Frederick Stock, after the death of Mr. Thomas, was made conductor, a position he still holds. The plan of giving two performances a week—a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon and a concert on Saturday evening—has been followed from the beginning. The season consists of twenty-eight weeks, beginning in October and ending in April.

The first officers of the Orchestral association were: N. K. Fairbank, president; C. Norman Fay, vice-president; P. A. McEwan, treasurer and secretary; Milward Adams, manager.

OFFICERS IN 1917.

President—Clyde M. Carr.
Vice-President—Charles H. Hamill.
Second Vice-President—Joseph Adams.
Secretary—Philo A. Otis.
Treasurer and Business Manager—Frederick J. Wessells.
Assistant Manager—Henry E. Voegeli.
Trustees—Joseph Adams, William L. Brown, Clyde M. Carr, Frederic A. Delano, J. J. Glessner, C. H. Hamill, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chauncey Keep, Harold F. McCormick, Seymour Morris, Philo A. Otis, Charles H. Swift, Clarence M. Woolley, Albert A. Sprague.
Office—850 Orchestra building.

CHICAGO GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

The Chicago Grand Opera company (now the Chicago Opera association) was established in 1910 by a number of citizens of Chicago and New York, who organized with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$300,000 was subscribed in Chicago and the remainder in the east. The Auditorium was leased, important alterations were made and the first performance by the new company was given there in November, 1910. The officers were: President—Harold F. McCormick.
Vice-Presidents—Charles G. Dawes and Otto H. Kahn.
Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—Philip M. Lydig.
Chairman Executive Committee—Clarence H. Mackay.
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee—John C. Shaffer.
Directors—The above named officers and Robert Goeltz, Frederick T. Haskell, John J. Mitchell, Ira N. Morris, LaVerne W. Novak, Max Pam, Julius Rosenwald, John G. Shedd, Charles A. Stevens, Harry Payne Whitney, H. Rogers Winthrop.

General Manager—Andreas Dippel.
General Musical Director—Cleofonte Campanini.
Business Manager—Bernhard Ulrich.

FIRST SEASON (1910-1911).

First performance ("Aida") given Nov. 3, 1910.
First season ended Jan. 18, 1911.

Receipts \$400,407.50.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" (Nov. 5, 1910).
Chaprentier's "Louise" (Nov. 9, 1910).
Richard Strauss' "Salome" (Nov. 25, 1910).
Massenet's "Thais" (Dec. 6, 1910).
Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec. 27, 1910).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jeanne Korolewicz.
Nellie Melba.	Enrico Caruso.
Geraldine Farrar.	Amedeo Bassi.
Lillian Grenville.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Mario Sammarco.
Margherita Silva.	Antonio Scotti.
Suzanne Dumesnil.	Mario Guardabassi.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	John McCormack.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Hector Dufranne.
Johanna Gadsdki.	

SECOND SEASON (1911-1912).

First performance ("Samson et Dalila") Nov. 22.
Second season ended Jan. 27, 1912.
Receipts, \$471,600.98.

Operas produced for first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Cendrillon" (Nov. 27, 1911).
Wolf-Ferrari's "Il Segreto di Susanna" (Dec. 7).

Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" (Dec. 7).

Victor Herbert's "Natoma" (Dec. 15).
Jean Nougues' "Quo Vadis" (Dec. 20).
Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Jan. 16, 1912).
*First time in America.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Jenny Dufau.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Alice Zeppilli.
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	Rosina Galli.
Olive Fremstad.	Henri Scott.
Maggie Teyte.	Hector Dufranne.
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	Mario Sammarco.
Jeanne Gerville-Reach.	Armand Crabbe.
Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.	Charles Dalmores.
Carolina White.	Amedeo Bassi.
Maria Wittkowska.	Edmund Warnery.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	George Hamlin.
Agnes Berry.	Mario Guardabassi.
Mabel Kiegelman.	Clarence Whitehill.
Marie Cavan.	John McCormack.

THIRD SEASON (1912-1913).

First performance ("Ma non Lasciat") Nov. 26.
Third season ended Feb. 1, 1913.
Receipts for ten weeks, \$508,000.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Erlanger's "Noel" (Jan. 8, 1913).
Zandonai's "Conchita" (Jan. 30, 1913).
*First time in the United States.

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Ernestine Schumann-Helink.
Luisa Tetrazzini.	Minnie Saltzman-Stevens.
Maggie Teyte.	Louise Berat.
Targuilla Tarquini.	Titta Ruffo.
Jenny Dufau.	Mario Sammarco.
Mabel Kiegelman.	Charles Dalmores.
Minnie Egner.	Aristodemo Giorgini.
Carolina White.	Constantin Nicolay.
Eleonora de Cisneros.	Nicola Fossella.
Ruby Heyl.	Henri Scott.
Alice Zeppilli.	Emilio Venturini.
Marie Cavan.	*Guest artists.
Lilian Nordica.	
Jane Osborn-Hannah.	

FOURTH SEASON (1913-1914).

First performance ("La Tosca") Nov. 25, 1913.
Fourth season ended Jan. 31, 1914.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:
Massenet's "Don Quichotte" (Nov. 26, 1913).
Alberto Franchetti's "Cristoforo Colombo" (Dec. 4, 1913).

Wilhelm Kienzl's "Le Ranz des Vaches" (Dec. 9, 1913).

Leoncavallo's "Zingari" (Dec. 19, 1913).

Principal singers:

Mary Garden.	Alice Zeppilli.
Carolina White.	Jane Osborn-Hannah.
Minnie Egner.	Louise Berat.

Mabel Riegelman.
Julia Claussen.
Margaret Keyes.
Jenny Dufau.
Lina Cavalleri.
Maggie Teyte.
Minnie Saltzman-
Stevens.
Ernestine Schumann-
Heink.
Frieda Hempel.*
Frances Adli.*
Florence Macbeth.

Nellie Melba.*
Titta Ruffo.
Charles Dalmores.
Aristodemo Giorgini.
Gustave Huberdeau.
Henri Scott.
Lucien Muratore.
Clarence Whitehill.
George Hamlin.
Nicolò Fossetta.
Armand Crabbe.
Hector Dufranne.
*Guest artists.

FIFTH SEASON (1915-1916).

Owing to the war in Europe no performances were given by the Chicago Grand Opera company during the season of 1914-1915. The organization went into liquidation and was reorganized, taking the name Chicago Opera association. Cleofonte Campanini made the necessary arrangements for artists and the performance of operas was resumed in November, 1915.

First performance ("La Gioconda") Nov. 15, 1915.

Fifth season ended Jan. 22, 1916.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Saint-Saens' "Dejanire" (Dec. 9, 1915).
Massenet's "Cleopatra" (Jan. 10, 1916).
Bücholder's "A Lover's Knot" (Jan. 16, 1916).
Leoncavallo's "Zaza" (Jan. 17, 1916).

Principal singers:

Emmy Destinn.
Louise Edvina.
Marguerite Beriza.
Florence Macbeth.
Nellie Melba.
Martha Van Dresser.
Julia Claussen.
Ernestine Schumann-
Heink.
Eleonora de Cisneros.
Edna Darch.
Carmen Melis.

Geraldine Farrar.
Olive Fremstad.
Maria Kousnezoff.
Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Charles Dalmores.
Constantin Nicolay.
John McCormack.
Desire Deffere.
Clarence Whitehill.
Francis MacLennan.
William Beck.

SIXTH SEASON (1916-1917).

First performance ("Aida"), Nov. 13, 1916.

Sixth season ended Jan. 22, 1917.

Operas produced for the first time in Chicago:

Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini" (Jan. 6, 1917).

Massenet's "Griselidis" (Jan. 12, 1917).

Gunsbourg's "The Old Eagle" (Jan. 20, 1917).

Principal singers:

Amelita Galli-Curci.
Mary Garden.
Irene Pawloska.
Louise Berat.
Geraldine Farrar.
Julia Claussen.
Marguerite Buckler.
Maria Claessens.

Lucien Muratore.
Hector Dufranne.
Marcel Journet.
Charles Dalmores.
Giulio Crimi.
Giacomo Rimini.
Francesco Daddi.
Juan Nadol.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini and Marcel Charlier.

CIVIC MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1913.

President—William H. Rehm.

First Vice-President—John Allen Haines.

Second Vice-President—Angus S. Hibbard.

Secretary—Mrs. Frederick W. Upham.

Treasurer—Charles L. Hutchinson.

Superintendent—Miss Frances F. Brundage.

Office—637, 410 South Michigan avenue.

THE APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB OF CHICAGO.

Organized in 1871.

President—C. S. Jackson.

Vice-President—Charles J. Chamberlain.

Secretary—Armour Armstrong.

Business Manager and Treasurer—Fred H. Huntley.

Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.

THE CHICAGO MENDELSSOHN CLUB.

President—Fred W. Frank.

Secretary—Frank E. Tracy.

Treasurer—J. Wheldon Williams.

Conductor—Harrison M. Wild.

THE CHICAGO BAND ASSOCIATION.

President—Frank E. Scott.

Secretary—Ralph Esau.

Treasurer—Edmund D. Hulbert.

Conductor—William Weil.

Office—230 South LaSalle street.

STATE AND SECTIONAL SOCIETIES IN CHICAGO.

California Society of Illinois—President, William W. Durham; secretary, George Day, 1904 Warren avenue.

Chicago Colony of New England Women—President, Miss Leila C. Brown; secretaries, Mrs. Jas. B. Barnett and Mrs. George B. Van Norman.

Chicago Society of Ohio Women—President, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer; secretary, Mrs. John T. Murphy, Wychmere hotel.

Daughters of Indiana—President, Mrs. Joseph L. Davis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. S. Ross.

Empire State Society of Chicago—President, William M. Lalor; secretary, George Wilson-Jones.

Hawkeye Club of Chicago (Iowa)—President, Frank O. Lowden; secretary, Horace G. Lozier, 1903, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

Indiana Society of Chicago—President, Will J. Davis; secretary, Edward M. Holloway, 725 Federal building.

Kansas Society of Chicago—President, Charles F. Fishback; secretary, Kate Jordan Hewett.

Michigan Society of Chicago—President, Walter H. Chamberlin; secretary, John E. Sutton.

New England Society of Chicago—President, Francis T. Simmons; secretary, B. F. Paine, 503 West 62d street.

Ohio Society of Chicago—President, Charles J. O'Connor; secretary, E. F. Lapham.

Pennsylvania Society of Chicago—President, A. M. Schoyer; secretary and treasurer, Hartley L. Replogle, 76 West Monroe street.

Southern Club of Chicago—President, George W. Becker; secretary, J. Marion Sims.

Wisconsin Society of Chicago—President, Horace K. Tenney; secretary, John Ritchie.

GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS CITIES.

[From U. S. census report.]

City.	Mayor.	Term.*	Pay.†	Aldermen.	No.	Term.*	Pay.†
Aurora.....	2	\$1,000	14	2	333		
Chicago.....	4	18,000	70	2	3,000		
Danville.....	2	2,500	14	2	23		
East St. Louis.....	2	5,000	16	2	23		
Joliet.....	2	2,000	14	2	23		
Peoria.....	2	3,500	16	2	23		
Quincy.....	2	2,000	14	2	23		
Rockford.....	2	2,000	15	2	23		

*In years. †Per year except where otherwise specified. ‡Per meeting.

Decatur is governed by five commissioners who serve for four years at an annual salary of \$3,000 each, the presiding officer getting \$3,500.

Springfield is governed by five commissioners who serve for four years at an annual salary of \$3,500 each, the presiding officer getting \$4,000.

City.	Patrolmen.	Saloon-keepers.	License rate.
Aurora.....	24	43	\$1,000
Chicago.....	2,109	7,152	1,000
Danville.....	25	73	800
Decatur.....	21	Dry.	500
East St. Louis.....	38	359	500
Joliet.....	38	142	1,000
Peoria.....	77	302	600
Quincy.....	41	139	500
Rockford.....	30	Dry.	500
Springfield.....	48	220	500

CHICAGO CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

- Adventurers' Club—26 North Dearborn street; president, Dr. H. N. Orr; secretary, Allen L. McCrae.
- Advertising Association—President, Clyde H. Burlingame; recording secretary, Wallace F. Brown.
- Aero Club of Illinois—President, Charles Dickinson; secretary, Ralph Fulcher.
- Alliance Francaise—President, William Burry; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. Mundie, 410 S. Michigan avenue.
- Arche—President, Mrs. T. M. Flournoy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick Menge.
- Austin Woman's—President, Mrs. Howard R. Maxwell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. V. E. Sisson.
- Bankers—President, Frank G. Nelson; secretary and treasurer, W. D. C. Street, 50. South LaSalle street.
- British American—601 Masonic Temple; president, George H. F. Done; secretary, George Gibson.
- Builders—415 Chamber of Commerce building; president, Frank M. Stresenreuter; secretary, Thomas J. Maney.
- Calumet Country—95th street and Cottage Grove avenue; president, F. L. Gordon; secretary, Frank E. Bell.
- Casino—167 East Delaware place; president, Mrs. J. G. Coleman; secretary, Kenneth S. Goodman.
- Caxton—Tenth floor Fine Arts building; president, Charles L. Hutchinson; secretary, Frederick F. Norcross.
- Chicago Architectural—39 West Adams street; president, Ralph C. Llewellyn; secretary, Gifford Brabant.
- Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; president, D. F. Kelly; secretary, Charles D. Jenks.
- Chicago Automobile—321 Plymouth court; president, A. N. Eastman; secretary, J. E. Calender.
- Chicago Club—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; president, Edward L. Ryerson; secretary-treasurer, William J. Louderback.
- Chicago College—16 N. Wabash avenue; president, Mrs. I. S. Blackwelder; corresponding secretary, Miss Louise Fairman.
- Chicago Culture—President, Mrs. C. C. Pickett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wm. M. Gunton.
- Chicago Driving—President, L. J. Pentecost; secretary, R. E. Thomas.
- Chicago Gun—President, W. A. Davis; secretary-treasurer, James H. May.
- Chicago Polo—President, Jarvis Hunt; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Prendergast.
- Chicago Woman's—410 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Edwin T. Johnson; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice E. Moran.
- Chicago Woman's Aid—Indiana avenue and 21st street; president, Mrs. Benj. Anerbach; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Gudeman, 4812 Kimbark avenue.
- Chicago Yacht—Foot of Monroe street; outer harbor; commodore, Charles H. Thorne; secretary, H. G. Crouder.
- City Club—315 Plymouth court; president, Frank I. Moulton; secretary, Roy C. Osgood; treasurer, Harold H. Rockwell.
- Cliff Dwellers—215 South Michigan avenue; president, Karleton Hackett; secretary, Arthur O. Anderson.
- Colonial Club of Chicago—4445 Grand boulevard; president, Orlando Adams; secretary, Maurice R. Amadée.
- Columbia Yacht—Lake front, foot of Randolph street; commodore, C. H. Morgan; secretary, Louis H. Sebbes.
- Commercial—President, Harrison B. Riley; secretary, Alfred Cowles.
- Cordon—President, Mrs. Ella W. Peattie; corresponding secretary, Miss Carolyn Tyler.
- Douglas Park Woman's—President, Mrs. E. ene Payne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances A. Wallace.
- Drama League of Chicago—President, Mrs. Lyman E. Walton; secretary, Perry B. Corneau.
- Edgewater Country—5558 Winthrop avenue; president, J. A. McLean; secretary, E. A. Kirkland.
- Electric Club—President, H. A. Mott; secretary, W. H. Hodge.
- Elks—174 West Washington street; secretary, Gustaf Nordhufurt.
- Englewood—6323 Harvard avenue; president, F. M. McClure; secretary, F. W. Gately.
- Englewood Woman's Club—6732 Wentworth avenue; president, Mrs. Charles S. Clark; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry Reeves.
- Evanston Country Club—1501 Oak avenue, Evanston; president, Charles N. Stevens; secretary, Donald Scott.
- Forty Club—President, Wilbur D. Nesbit; secretary, Charles H. Burras.
- German Club of Chicago—President, Henry G. Zander; secretary, Charles W. Wurster, 40 N. Dearborn street.
- Germania Club—108 Germania place; president, Robert Braestigam; secretary, R. L. Koenig.
- Hamilton—20 South Dearborn street; president, Fred A. Rowe; secretary, Royal N. Allen.
- Illinois—113 South Ashland boulevard; president, W. W. Norris; secretary, Dr. J. P. O'Connell.
- Illinois Athletic—112 South Michigan avenue; president, R. J. McLaughlin; secretary, Paul Hevener.
- Industrial—President, Thomas E. Wilson; secretary, George E. Ranney.
- Irish Fellowship—President, James V. O'Donnell; secretary, Thomas Sheahan.
- Iroquois—21 North LaSalle street; president, William Rothmann; corresponding secretary, Richard S. McConnell.
- Kenwood—Lake Park avenue and 47th street; president, George M. Willetts; secretary, William T. Jones.
- Klio—26 South Wabash avenue; president, Mrs. Grant Williams; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. B. Chadwick.
- Lincoln Park Navy—Secretary, E. J. Shaaack.
- Lincoln Park Yacht—Commodore, Ogden T. McClurg; secretary, E. W. Broeckl.
- Matheon—President, Mrs. Lucretia K. Sampson; corresponding secretary, Miss Elsa Melchert.
- Mathesis—President, Mrs. Maurice Lovewell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. G. Streitelmeir.
- Mid-Day—First National Bank building, 17th floor; president, Bertram M. Winston; secretary, A. A. Sprague II.
- Playgoers' Club—President, Mrs. A. B. Herrmann; secretary, Louis Purvis.
- Prairie Club—President, Frank H. Tuthill; secretary, Miss Clara Fahrenbach.
- Press Club—City Hall Square building; president, H. Percy Millar; secretary, Robert Brewster.
- Quadrangle—University avenue and 58th street; president, James P. Hall; secretary, Frederick D. Bramhall.
- Rotary—1302, 19 South LaSalle street; president, Charles J. Becker; registrar, Wm. J. Miskella.
- Ruth—6001 Indiana avenue; president, Mrs. Max Sickie; recording secretary, Mrs. Leo Heller.
- Saddle and Cycle—Sheridan road and Foster avenue; president, B. M. Winston; secretary, John A. Stevenson.
- Service—President, Miss Gladys Bond; corresponding secretary, Miss Camille Henry.
- Social Service Club—President, Joel D. Hunter; secretary, K. Benton.
- South End Woman's—President, Mrs. William Brady; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank Clute, 8918 Exchange avenue.
- South Shore Country—Lake shore and 67th street; president, Everett C. Brown; secretary, Stacy C. Mosser.
- Southern—Great Northern hotel, top floor; president, George W. Becker; secretary, J. M. Shils.
- Sportsmen's Club of America—608 South Michigan avenue; president, James A. Pugh; secretary, Charles T. Essig.

Standard—Michigan avenue and 24th street; president, Jacob Ringer; secretary, Daniel W. Fishell.

Swedish Club of Chicago—1258 North LaSalle street; president, C. S. Peterson; secretary, Knute Warner.

Three Arts—Dearborn and Goethe street; president, Mrs. George A. Slagvins; secretary, Miss Grace Dixon.

Town and Country—2841 Washington boulevard; president, George D. Kessler; secretary, Paul R. Morrison.

Traffic—President, C. B. Hoffer; secretary, C. B. Signer.

Tuesday Art and Travel—Mrs. Ben Craycroft; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Gail E. Deming.

Union League—Jackson boulevard and Federal street; president, Frank J. Loesch; secretary, Warren Gorrell.

Union Printers—164 W. Washington street; president, Bryant L. Beecher; secretary, Herman H. Heideke.

United Irish League, Chicago and Cook County—President, Lawrence R. Buckley; corresponding secretary, W. H. Durkin.

University—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; president, Russell Tyson; secretary, H. J. Dunham.

Western Society of Engineers—1735 Monadnock block; president, Henry J. Burt; secretary, E. N. Layfield.

West End Woman's—35 South Ashland boulevard; president, Mrs. A. H. Brumback; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Millay.

Woman's Athletic—606 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Geo. V. Dixon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. O. Watkins.

Women's City—President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. Sarah B. Tunnick; civic director, Amelia Sears.

Women's Fellowship—President, Mrs. M. Frank Ryan; recording secretary, Miss Anna Danne.

Woman's New Century—President, Mrs. W. J. Austin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. J. L. Strong.

Woodlawn Park—64th street and Woodlawn avenue; president, Edward G. Walker; secretary, Philip L. Gibson.

Woodlawn Woman's—President, Mrs. Charles S. Cornelius; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Robert J. Coyne.

Young Fortnightly—925, 410 South Michigan avenue; president, Miss Mary Walsh; corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. P. Noyes.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Equal Suffrage Association—President, Mrs. James W. Morrison; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mitchell D. Follansbee.

Chicago Civil Service League, room 301, 189 West Madison street—President, Edward M. McNamara; secretary, James M. Grimm.

Chicago Political Equality League, 410 South Michigan avenue—President, Mrs. Stella S. Jannotta; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Florence V. Gray.

Chicago Single Tax Club, 508 Schiller building—President, Otto Cullman; secretary, Hugh Reid.

Citizens' Association of Chicago (nonpartisan), room 33, 106 North LaSalle street—President, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, Shelby M. Singleton.

City Club, 315 Plymouth court—President, Frank I. Moulton; secretary, Ray C. Osgood; civic secretary, George E. Hooker.

Civic Federation (nonpartisan), room 416, 108 South LaSalle street—President, Joseph M. Otis; secretary, Douglas Sutherland.

Civil Service Reform Association of Chicago, 551 Marquette building—President, William B. Hale; secretary, R. E. Blackwood.

County Voters' League—301, 35 North Dearborn street; president, Edward T. Lee; secretary, C. F. Manahan.

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Room 603 Tower building—President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Augustus Peabody, Chicago.

Legislative Voters' League of Illinois (nonpartisan), 1314, 10 South LaSalle street—President, Clifford W. Barnes; secretary, Ralph Ellis.

Municipal Voters' League (nonpartisan)—President, Frederic B. Johnstone; secretary, William D. Bangs.

United Societies for Local Self-Government, 202, 153 North Dearborn street—President, William Kramer; secretary, A. J. Cernak.

Woman's Party of Cook County (nonpartisan), 1103 Masonic Temple—President, Mrs. Charlotte C. Rhodus; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jenny M. Magerlein.

Locations and secretaries of semipolitical social clubs like the Hamilton (rep.) and the Ironquods (dem.) will be found under "Chicago Clubs and Clubhouses."

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Anti-Cruelty Society and Refuge—President, L. E. Meyers; secretary, H. L. Roberts, 155 West Grand avenue.

Anti-Saloon League of Illinois—1200, 189 West Madison street; superintendent, F. Scott McBride.

Chicago Law and Order League—President, Arthur B. Farwell; secretary, Rev. Herbert B. Gwyn, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.

Citizens' Association—1607, 11 South LaSalle street; president, Moses E. Greenebaum; secretary, S. M. Singleton.

Citizens' League of Chicago for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards—404, 155 North Clark street; president, Rich-

mond Dean; secretary, William C. Hollister; superintendent, Henry King Grose.

Englewood Law and Order League—6303 Harvard avenue; attorney, J. H. Lyle.

Garfield Park Protective Association—President, E. Worthing; secretary, William Watters, 4147 West Congress street.

Hyde Park Protective Association—Secretary, Arthur B. Farwell, 1305, 19 South LaSalle street.

Illinois Humane Society—1145 South Wabash avenue; president, John L. Shortall; secretary, George A. H. Scott.

Immigrants' Protective League—11404, South Michigan avenue; president, Prof. George H. Mead; secretary, Miss S. P. Breckinridge.

SOCIETIES OF TEACHERS IN CHICAGO.

Cook County Teachers' Association—Fullerton hall, Art institute; president, Arthur Rowell; superintendent, E. J. Tobin, 612 county bldg.

Chicago High School Teachers' Club—1308, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, George W. Tanner; secretary, Ida M. McLean.

Chicago Principals' Club—1308, 5 South Wabash avenue; president, Clarence E. DeButts; secretary, Carrie E. Patterson, Bancroft school.

Chicago Teachers' Federation—Room 844, 127 North Dearborn street; president, Mrs. Ida L.

Fursman; corresponding secretary, Frances E. Harden; recording secretary, Miss Mary Dwyer; financial secretary, Miss Ida Schifflin; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Murray; business representative, Margaret A. Haley.

Chicago Teachers' Relief Society—President, John D. Shoop; secretary, Miss Marion H. Dyer, 2717 Wilcox street.

Head Assistants' Association—President, Miss Olive E. Cooper; secretary, Miss Alice M. Burns.

ASYLUMS, HOMES AND NURSERIES IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Agard Deaconess Rest Home—Lake Bluff.
 Altenheim—(See German Old People's Home).
 Augustana Central Home—1346 North LaSalle street.

Augustana Home for the Aged—7544 Stony Island avenue.

Augustana Nursery—1346 North LaSalle street.

Augustana Nurses' Home—351 Garfield avenue.

Augustana Women's Home—1307 East 54th street.

Bacon Home for Missionaries' Children—11016 South Irving avenue.

Baptist Old People's Home—316 S. 4th avenue, Maywood.

Bethany Home for the Aged—5015 N. Paulina street.

Bethany Home for Young Ladies—824 Center street.

Bethlehem Creche Day Nursery—235 West 53d street.

Beulah Home—2144 North Clark street.

Bohemian Old People's Home—5061 North Crawford avenue.

Chicago Baptist Orphanage—Maywood.

Chicago Deaconesses' Home—22 West Erie street.

Chicago Home for Convalescent Women and Children—1516 West Adams street.

Chicago Home for Girls—5024 Indiana avenue.

Chicago Home for Incurables—5555 Ellis avenue.

Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans—Drexel avenue and 62d street.

Chicago Homes for Boys—1506 West Adams-st.

Chicago Industrial Home for Children—Office 1132 West Washington boulevard.

Chicago Light House—3321 West 22d street.

Chicago Municipal Lodging House—162 North Union avenue.

Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan—1932 Burling street.

Chicago Orphan—5120 South Park avenue.

Chicago Shelter Home—547 Maxwell street.

Chicago State Hospital—Dunning.

Chicago Woman's Shelter—1356 West Monroe-st.

Christopher House Day Nursery—4616 Fullerton avenue.

Church of God and Saints of Christ Day Nurseries and Orphanage and Home—5405 South Dearborn street.

Church Home for Aged Persons—5435 Ingleside avenue.

Cook County Home (for Poor)—Oak Forest.

Cook County Kinderheim—1356 North Rockwell-st.

Co-Operative League of Chicago (Homes for Business Mothers and Their Children)—2217 and 5131 Calumet avenue.

Danish Lutheran Orphan—3320 Evergreen avenue.

Danish Old People's Home—6809 Huribut street.

Emerson House Day Nursery—1906 Emerson-av.

Evangelical Deaconesses' Home—408 Wisconsin street.

Faith Missionary Home—300 West 74th street.

Flourice Crittenton Anchorage—2615 Indiana-av.

Foundlings' Home—15 South Wood street.

Frances Juvenile Home—433 East 42d street.

German Baptist Deaconess Home and Hospital Society—3264 Cortland street.

German Deaconesses' Home—824. Center street.

German Hospital Nurses' Home—2329 Cambridge avenue.

German Old People's Home—Forest Park, Ill.

Guardian Angel, German Orphan—2001 Devon-av.

Hebrew Sheltering Home—1336 South Morgan-st.

Helen Day Nursery—702 Barber street.

Home for the Aged—West Harrison and Throop.

Home for Aged Jews—Drexel avenue and 62d street.

Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People—510 West Garfield boulevard.

Home for Destitute Crippled Children—1653 Park avenue.

Home for the Friendless—Vincennes avenue and 51st street.

Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls—Ellis avenue and 53d street.

Hope Hall—6036 Ravenswood avenue.

House of the Good Shepherd—1126 Grace street.

Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind—1900-1932 Marshall boulevard.

Illinois Industrial School for Girls—Park Ridge, Ill.

Illinois Masonic Homes—LaGrange and Sullivan, Ill.

Illinois Manual Training School Farm—Glenwood, Ill. Office 608, 160 West Jackson boulevard.

Illinois St. Andrew Society Old People's Home—Riverside, Ill.

Immanuel Women's Home—1505 North LaSalle-st.

Indiana House—13 East Grand avenue.

Institutional Church Day Nursery (colored)—3825 South Dearborn street.

Jackson Park Sanitarium—64th street and the lake.

Jane Ridley Home for Soldiers' Widows (colored)—3852 Forest avenue.

Jewish Shelter House—1316 Turner avenue.

Josephine Club—515 S. Ashland avenue.

Juvenile Detention Home—771 Gilpin place.

Kinderheim House—1356 North Rockwell street.

King (James C.) Home for the Aged—Garfield boulevard and South Park avenue.

Lawrence Hall (home for boys)—2850 Lawrence avenue.

Louise Training School for Colored Boys—6130 South Ada street.

Lutheran Orphans' Home—Addison, Ill.

Margaret Etter Creche—2421 Wabash avenue.

Martha Washington Jewish Orphan—1550 S. Albany-av.

Martha Washington Home—North Western avenue and Irving Park boulevard.

Mary Crane Day Nursery—318 Gilpin place.

McKinley Home for Working Girls—561 South Ashland avenue.

Mercy Home—2334 Wabash avenue.

Methodist Deaconess Orphanage—Lake Bluff.

Methodist Episcopal Old People's Home—1417 Foster avenue.

Miriam Club, Homes for Jewish Working Girls—4315 Champlain avenue.

Mission of Our Lady of Mercy—1138 West Jackson boulevard.

National Park Seminary Day Nursery—329 West 24th street.

North Avenue Day Nursery—2138 West North avenue.

Norwegian-Danish Deaconess Home—1925 N. Sawyer avenue.

Norwegian Lutheran Bethesda Home—2244 Hadson avenue.

Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home—Edison Park.

Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home—1138 North Leavitt street.

Norwegian Old People's Home—6054 Avondale-av.

Ogontz Day Nursery—1600 Alport street.

Old People's Home—4724 Vincennes avenue.

Orphan and Convalescent Home of St. Mary of Nazareth—4423 North Paulina street.

Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged—Albany and Ogden avenues.

Park Ridge School for Girls—Park Ridge.

Parting of the Ways Home—112 West 22d street.

Paulist Day Nursery—919 South Wabash avenue.

Phyllis Wheatley Home—3530 Forest avenue.

Presbyterian Home—Highland Park.

Protestant Association Home for Children—310 Normal boulevard.

Providence Day Nursery—3052 Grattan avenue.

Resthaven—3360 South Park avenue.

St. Charles School for Boys—St. Charles, Ill.

St. Elizabeth Day Nursery—906 N. Franklin-st.

St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Crippled—2649 North Hamlin avenue.

St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless—Lake Park avenue and 35th street.

St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls—1100 South May street.

St. Mary of Nazareth's Home—4423 North Mulhgan avenue.

St. Mary's Home for Children—2822 W. Jackson boulevard.

St. Mary's Mission House—850 Washington-bd.

St. Mary's Nursery—2822 West Jackson boulevard.

St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street.

St. Mary's Training School for Boys—Des Plaines.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—721 North LaSalle street.

Sarah Hackett Stevenson Memorial Lodging House for Women—2412 Prairie avenue.
 South Chicago Day Nursery—9011 Burley avenue.
 Susanna Wesley Home—3143 South Michigan-av.
 Swedish Baptist Old People's Home—11404 South Irving avenue.
 Ublich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum—2014 Burling street.
 Volunteers of America Children's Home—Evanston; day nursery, 1213 Washington-bd.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO.

American National Red Cross Society (Illinois branch)—Secretary, W. L. Sullivan, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, Orson Smith, 112 West Adams street.
 Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago—President, D. E. Bensinger; secretary, Louis M. Cahn.
 Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Association—President, Adolf Kraus; secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, 1230, 7 South Dearborn street.
 Bohemian Charitable Association—2503 South Kedzie avenue; secretary, Joseph Bolek.
 Chicago Community Trust—Executive secretary, Rev. Arthur J. Francis.
 Chicago Daily News Fresh-Air Fund—Manager, William A. Strong; Sanitarium, Lincoln park, foot of Fullerton avenue.
 Children's Benefit League—President, Mrs. Charles E. Frankenthal; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles Salmon, 6826 Perry avenue.
 Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund—City Club building, 315 Plymouth court, sixth floor; director, Sherman C. Kingsley.
 Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Julius Rosenwald; secretary, Max Shulman.
 Frances Juvenile Aid Association—President, Mrs. Anne K. Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick G. Harris.
 Friendly Aid Society—President, Mrs. Edward Tilden; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred K. Higbie.
 German Society of Chicago—217, 100 North 5th avenue; manager, F. von W. Wyssow.
 Hungarian Charity Society of Chicago—President, Max Sobel; secretary, Alex. Sobel.
 Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society—President, R. J. Bennett; secretary and superintendent, Wilfred S. Reynolds, 1818, 209 South State street.

Walther League Hospice Home—4331 Calumet-av.
 Washingtonian Home—1529 West Madison street.
 Western German Baptist Old People's Home—1851 North Spaulding avenue.
 Working Men's Home and Life Boat Mission—32 North State street.
 Young Woman's Christian Association Home—830 South Michigan avenue.
 Young Woman's Christian Home—313 South Ashland boulevard.

Illinois Charitable Relief Corps—President, Edward Carey; secretary, Miss Annie O'Connor, 3763 Ellis avenue.
 Infants' Welfare Society—President, Lucius Teter; secretary, George L. Emrich, 830, 140 South Michigan avenue.
 Italian Ladies' Charitable Association—President, Mrs. V. Licci; secretary, Miss Tillie Russo.
 Jewish Aid Society—1800 Selden; president, Morton D. Cahn; secretary, A. Richard Frank.
 Legal Aid Society of Chicago—230, 31 West Lake street; secretaries, Mrs. Thomas J. Dee and Miss Marian F. Kaufman.
 Mothers' Relief Association—President, Mrs. D. Harry Hammer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William P. MacCracken.
 Societe Francaise de Secours Mutuels—President, A. Camplon; secretary, Charles Leroy, 1215 West Congress street.
 United Charities of Chicago—President, Charles W. Folds; secretary, Charles A. Munroe; office, sixth floor, 168 North Michigan avenue; superintendent, Eugene T. Lies.
 Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago—830, 104 South Michigan avenue; president, Mrs. Arthur Aldis; secretary, Mrs. Robert McGann; superintendent, Miss Edna L. Foley.
 Woman's Protective Association—President, Miss Nellie Carlin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick D. Wood.
 Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities—President, Hugo Pam; secretary, Monte H. Sadler.
 Young Men's Federated Orthodox Jewish Charities—President, Archie H. Cohen; recording secretary, Rudolph A. Morrison.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN CHICAGO.

Abraham Lincoln—Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue; secretary, James P. Hall.
 Association House—2150 West North avenue; Miss Winifred Salisbury.
 Bohemian Settlement House—1331 South Racine avenue; Miss Alice M. Rowell.
 Chicago Commons—North Morgan street and Grand avenue; Graham Taylor.
 Chicago Hebrew Institute—West Taylor and Lytle streets; superintendent, Philip L. Serman.
 Christopher House—1618 Fullerton avenue; Miss Ora E. Edmonds.
 Clotte Scott Settlement—5623 Harper avenue; Miss Clotte Scott.
 Eli Bates House—621 West Elm street; Mrs. C. Franklin Leavitt.
 Emerson—1746 Emerson avenue; Mrs. Rhoda A. Leach.
 Esther E. Falkenstein Settlement House—1917 North Richmond street; Miss Esther Falkenstein.
 Fellowship House—831 West 33d place; Mrs. Elliott W. Davis.
 Forward Movement—109 North Dearborn street; Selden C. Adams.
 Frederick Douglass—3032 Wabash avenue; Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley.
 Gads Hill Center—1959 West 20th street; Miss Ruth Austin.
 Halsted Street Institutional Church Settlement—1935 South Halsted street; Rev. R. Stephenson.
 Henry Booth House—701 West 14th place; T. W. Allison.

Hull House—800 South Halsted Street; Miss Jane Addams.
 Institutional Church—3825 Dearborn street; Rev. A. J. Carey.
 Little Wanderer Day Nursery and Settlement House—2116 West Chicago avenue; Mrs. Josephine Judkins.
 Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; Jacob Bernheim.
 Maxwell Settlement—1214 South Clinton street. Miss Ernestine Heller.
 National Park Seminary and Settlement—239 West 24th street; Mrs. E. Martin.
 Neighborhood House—6710 South May street; Mrs. H. M. Van Der Vaart and Anne E. Nichols.
 Northwestern University—Augusta and Noble streets; Miss Harriet E. Vittum.
 Olivet Institute—1500 Hudson avenue; Rev. Norman E. Barr.
 St. Mary's Settlement and Day Nursery—656 West 44th street; Mrs. May Moore.
 Samaritan House—2601 West Superior street; Margaret Lindesmith.
 Sinai Social Center—4600 Grand boulevard; Leon L. Lewis.
 South Deering Neighborhood Center—10441 Hoxie avenue; Ernest J. Morris.
 Union Home—2932 Groveland avenue; Mrs. Hilda N. Johnson-Haskins.
 University of Chicago—4630 Gross avenue; Miss Mary E. McDowell.
 Wendell Phillips—2009 Walnut street; Mrs. Geo. L. Cone.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF CHICAGO.

Alexian Brothers'—1200 Belden avenue.
 American—2063 West Monroe street.
 Auburn Park—7845 Winnetka avenue.
 Augustana—2043 Cleveland avenue.
 Beulah—2143 North Clark street.
 Bohemian—1333 South California avenue.
 Chicago City Infant—721 North LaSalle street.
 Chicago Fresh Air—2450 Howard street.
 Chicago Lying-In—6038 Vincennes avenue.
 Chicago Maternity—2314 North Clark street.
 Chicago Policlinic—221 West Chicago avenue.
 Chicago Union—830 Wellington avenue.
 Children's—Wood street, near Polk.
 Children's Memorial—735 Fullerton avenue.
 Columbia—4607 Champlain avenue.
 Columbus—2540 Lake View avenue.
 Columbus Extension—West Polk and Lytle-sts.
 Cook County—West Harrison and Wood streets.
 Detention—Wood and West Polk streets.
 Durand, Annie W.—Wood and York streets.
 Edward Sanitarium—Naperville, Ill.
 Emergency (city)—1065 West Monroe street, 175 West Jackson boulevard (room 1015), 1260 West Madison street and 621 Orleans street.
 Englewood—West 60th and South Green streets.
 Evangelical Deaconess—408 Wisconsin street.
 Fort Dearborn—3530 Rhodes avenue.
 Frances E. Willard National Temperance—710 South Lincoln street.
 Garfield Park—3315 Washington boulevard.
 George Smith Memorial—See St. Luke's.
 German American—741 Diversey boulevard.
 German Evangelical Deaconess—359 West 54th-pl.
 German Hospital—549-559 Grant place.
 Hahnemann—2314 Groveland avenue.
 Henrotin Memorial—939 North LaSalle street.
 Hygeia—2715 South Michigan avenue.
 Illinois Central—5744 Stony Island avenue.
 Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary—904 West Adams street.
 Iroquois Memorial Emergency—23 N. Market-st.
 Isolation—S. Lawndale-av. and W. 36th-st.
 Jefferson Park—1402 West Monroe street.
 Lake Shore—4147 Lake Park avenue.
 Lakeside—3410 Rhodes avenue.
 Lake View—4420 Clarendon avenue.
 Littlejohn—1410 West Monroe street.
 Maimonides—1519 South California avenue.
 Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina—1900 South Kedzie avenue.
 Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases—South Wood and Flournoy streets.
 Mercy—Calumet avenue and 26th street.
 Michael Reese—Groveland avenue and 29th street.
 Neal Institute—811 East 49th street.
 North Chicago—2651 North Clark street.
 Northwest Side—1627 West North avenue.
 Norwegian Lutheran—1138 North Leavitt street.
 Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha—1044 N. Francisco avenue.
 Park Avenue—1940 Park avenue.
 Passavant Memorial—149 West Superior street.
 People's—22d street and Archer avenue.
 Post Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets.
 Presbyterian—West Congress and Wood streets.
 Provident—Dearborn and 36th streets.
 Psychopathic—South Wood and Polk streets.
 Pullman—1217 Watt avenue.
 Ravenswood—1917 Wilson avenue.
 Robert Burns—3807 Washington boulevard.

St. Anne's—4900 Thomas street.
 St. Anthony de Padua—West 19th street and Marshall boulevard.
 St. Bernard's—Hotel Dieu—6337 Harvard avenue.
 St. Elizabeth's—North Claremont avenue and Le-moyne street.
 St. Joseph's—Garfield avenue and Burling street.
 St. Luke's—1433 Michigan avenue.
 St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses—1416 Indiana avenue.
 St. Mary of Nazareth—North Leavitt and Thomas streets.
 Sarah Morris Hospital for Children—Groveland avenue and East 23th street.
 Sheridan Park—623 Belmont avenue.
 South Chicago—2325 East 92d place.
 South Park—218 East 55th place.
 Streeter—2646 Calumet avenue.
 Swedish Covenant—2739 Foster avenue.
 Tuberculosis—North Crawford and Bryn Mawr avenues.
 United States Marine—4141 Clarendon avenue.
 University—432 South Lincoln street.
 Washington Boulevard—2449 Washington-bd.
 Washington Park—60th street and Vernon avenue.
 Wesley—2449 Dearborn street.
 West Side—1844 West Harrison street.
 West Side Emergency—1260 West Madison street.

DISPENSARIES.

Alexian Brothers' Hospital—Belden and Racine avenues.
 Bennett Free—300 North Ada; open 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
 Calumet Clinic—2527 Calumet avenue.
 Central Free—West Harrison and Wood; 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Sundays.
 Chicago Christian Industrial League—884 South State street.
 Chicago College of Osteopathy—1422 West Monroe street.
 Chicago Lying-In—Maxwell and Newberry.
 Chicago Policlinic—219 West Chicago avenue; 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
 Children's South Side Free—705 West 47th street.
 Hahnemann College Free—2311 Cottage Grove avenue; all day.
 Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear—124 South Peoria; 1:30 to 3 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.
 Jewish Aid Society and Emanuel Mandel, West Side, Free—1012 Maxwell; daily except Sunday.
 Lincoln—700 South Lincoln street.
 Marcy Center—1335 Newberry avenue; 2 to 4 p. m., except Fridays and Sundays; Saturday, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
 Mary Thompson—West Adams and Paulina; 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m., except Sundays.
 Olivet—1500 Cleveland avenue.
 Post Graduate—Dearborn and 24th streets; all day.
 Provident Free—16 West 36th street.
 Salvation Army Free—673 South State street; 12 to 1:30 p. m.
 South Side—2431 Dearborn; 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m. daily.
 Volunteers of America Free—1201 Washington boulevard.
 West Side Free—Congress and Honore (College of Physicians and Surgeons); daily, except Sundays, 1 to 4 p. m.

GRAIN AND HAY REPORTING OFFICE.

Location—Board of Trade building.
 Official in Charge—Lester R. Spencer.

In the fall of 1917 the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture began a new grain and hay market reporting service in the east central division, including the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and southern Michigan. The country has nine other similar districts. The reports issued give estimates of stocks of wheat, corn, oats and hay in dealers' hands in each district, estimates of the amounts of each of these commodities which will be shipped from stations in each district during the two weeks following the date of the

report, and of amounts which will be shipped to stations in each district during the two weeks following the report. The range of prices at which certain grades of these commodities are being offered for sale for shipment in carload lots at stations in each district on a given date are given, and also the range of prices at which similar grades will be purchased for shipment to these stations on the same date. The reports show the lowest price at which certain grades of grain and hay are being offered for sale in carload lots for shipment from a number of the large markets from which states in the division customarily draw their supplies.

CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS, PRECINCTS AND STATIONS.

General headquarters, city hall. Traffic division, 152 Illinois street. Detective division, 179 North LaSalle street.

Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.	Dist.	Prec.	Location of stations.
1.....	1.....	*180 North LaSalle street.	15.....	23.....	1700 West 21st place.
2.....	2.....	*625 South Clark street.	25.....	25.....	*2556 South Lawndale avenue.
3.....	3.....	*210 West 22d street.	16.....	24.....	2250 West 13th street.
4.....	4.....	*2523 Cottage Grove avenue.	26.....	26.....	*4001 Fillmore street.
5.....	5.....	*454 East 35th street.	17.....	27.....	*120 N. Desplaines street.
6.....	10.....	*5233 Lake Park avenue.	28.....	28.....	1637 West Lake street.
11.....	11.....	4802 South Wabash avenue.	18.....	29.....	*2482 Warren avenue.
7.....	12.....	*6344 Harper avenue.	30.....	30.....	*4250 West Lake street.
13.....	13.....	834 East 75th street.	19.....	31.....	5610 West Lake street.
8.....	15.....	*2938 East 89th street.	20.....	32.....	*1123 West Chicago avenue.
16.....	16.....	3525 East 106th street.	33.....	33.....	1312 West North avenue.
9.....	9.....	1113 Commercial avenue.	21.....	34.....	2256 West North avenue.
14.....	14.....	*200 East 15th street.	35.....	35.....	*2138 North California avenue.
10.....	17.....	*6347 Wentworth avenue.	22.....	36.....	*3973 Milwaukee avenue.
18.....	18.....	8501 South Green street.	37.....	37.....	4906 Grand avenue.
11.....	19.....	*4736 South Halsted street.	23.....	38.....	*113 West Chicago avenue.
20.....	20.....	1700 West 47th street.	39.....	39.....	1501 Hudson avenue.
12.....	6.....	*740 West 35th street.	24.....	40.....	2126 North Halsted street.
13.....	7.....	2913 Loomis street.	41.....	41.....	*2742 Sheffield avenue.
8.....	8.....	*3900 South California avenue.	25.....	42.....	*3600 North Halsted street.
21.....	21.....	*943 Maxwell street.	43.....	43.....	3801 North Robey street.
22.....	22.....	2075 Canalport avenue.	26.....	44.....	*1940 Foster avenue.
			45.....	45.....	7075 North Clark street.

*District headquarters.

WORK OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT (1916).

PERSONS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number.....	99,987	11,600	111,587
Married.....	45,361	6,377	51,738
Single.....	54,626	5,223	59,849

CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 16.....	15	2	17
From 16 to 20 incl.....	7,402	810	8,212
From 21 to 25 incl.....	22,651	2,915	25,566
From 26 to 30 incl.....	19,844	2,550	22,394
From 31 to 40 incl.....	25,112	3,000	28,112
From 41 to 50 incl.....	11,897	1,446	13,343
From 51 to 60 incl.....	4,752	436	5,188
More than 60.....	1,582	121	1,703
Total.....	93,255	11,280	104,535

OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

Actors	119	Masons	520
Agents	1,356	Merchants	2,111
Artists	53	Midwives	13
Attorneys	216	Milkmen	164
Bakers	461	Miners	44
Barbers	569	Molders	347
Barkeepers	775	Musicians	161
Billposters	33	No occupation	9,406
Blacksmiths	199	Painters	1,386
Boilermakers	186	Patternmakers	34
Brokers	192	Peddlers	2,043
Butchers	627	Physicians	648
Carpenters	1,107	Plasterers	218
Chauffeurs	10,231	Plumbers	441
Cigarmakers	132	Police	16
Clergymen	10	Porters	1,389
Clerks	4,222	Printers	784
Confectioners	84	Prostitutes	12
Cooks	728	Roofers	125
Dentists	87	Sailors	304
Detectives	25	Salesmen	4,164
Draftsmen	69	Saloonkeepers	950
Druggists	105	Servants	1,081
Electricians	656	Shoemakers	225
Engineers	519	Soldiers	20
Farmers	212	Steamfitters	305
Firemen	368	Stencutters	26
Florists	100	Street car employes	259
Grocers	424	Students	424
Harnessmakers	34	Tailors	1,074
Horseshoers	83	Teamsters	5,994
Housekeepers	5,373	Tinsmiths	118
Janitors	786	Undertakers	54
Jewelers	138	Upholsterers	48
Junkdealers	357	Wagonmakers	22
Laborers	21,538	Watchmen	241
Fathers	66	Other occupations	14,775
Lettercarriers	21		
Livymen	77	Total	104,535
Machinists	2,301		

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Americans.....	57,426	5,873	63,299
Americans, colored.....	6,416	2,086	8,502
Austrians.....	1,600	135	1,735
Bohemians.....	753	108	861
Canadians.....	319	73	392
Chinese.....	74	2	76
Danes.....	308	20	328
English.....	474	88	562
French.....	141	41	182
Germans.....	3,415	486	3,901
Greeks.....	1,606	18	1,623
Hollanders.....	447	47	494
Hungarians.....	547	61	608
Irish.....	2,008	339	2,347
Italians.....	2,407	125	2,532
Lithuanians.....	1,349	153	1,507
Norwegians.....	520	87	587
Polanders.....	6,299	899	7,198
Roumanians.....	152	15	167
Russians.....	3,796	311	4,107
Scotch.....	302	34	336
Slavonians.....	265	56	321
Swedes.....	1,468	120	1,588
Swiss.....	59	6	64
Other nativities.....	996	102	1,098
Total.....	93,255	11,280	104,535

DISPOSITION OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Held to the grand jury.....	3,210
Held to the juvenile court.....	35
Capias arrests.....	612
Sentenced to hang.....	2
Sentenced to penitentiaries.....	198
Sentenced to the reformatory.....	244
Sentenced to the county jail.....	105
Sentenced to the house of correction.....	2,508
Fined.....	30,809
Released on probation.....	1,931
Released on peace bonds.....	135
Ordered to make weekly payments.....	794
Bonds forfeited.....	611
Turned over to United States authorities.....	205
No bills by grand jury.....	1,077
Discharged, nolle, etc.....	71,207
Pending.....	1,636

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Abandonm't of child.....	10	1	23	19	36
Abduction.....	25	47	43	17	25
Arson or attempt.....	32	69	63	85	73

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Bigamy	29	33	38	22	25
Burglary	1,216	1,548	1,766	985	1,013
Burglary, access'y to	12				
Burglary, attempted	52	79	93	56	81
Burglars' tools, pos- sessing	34	32	28	12	23
Children, crime against	129	116	160	131	109
Confidence game	945	1,040	993	681	740
Conspiracy	150	835	101	71	29
Criminal carelessness	8				
Counterfeiting	1	3	4	2	3
Embezzlement	226	271	258	199	167
Forgery	85	98	81	63	89
Kidnaping	14	15	7	10	9
Larceny and larceny by bailee	5,560	5,935	5,840	4,532	4,138
Larceny, access'y to	32	34	31	38	41
Larceny, attempt to commit	99	71	60	23	19
Malicious mischief	292	375	297	250	227
Manslaughter	71	68	72	43	31
Mayhem	22	14	12	14	16
Murder	193	194	229	219	170
Murder, accessory to	37	49	62	33	13
Murder, assault to commit	254	235	281	246	238
Perjury	15	17	23	25	53
Receiving stolen property	679	637	716	451	340
Robbery	1,301	1,384	1,158	835	866
Robbery, access'y to	28	30	27	7	10
Robbery, assault to commit	177	203	219	180	224
Threats to kidnap or murder	42	65	65	68	133
Other felonies	242	260	15	15	54

MISDEMEANORS.

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Abandonment of wife or children	1,811	1,778	1,066	1,171	1,017
Animals unfastened	58				
Assault	1,177	871	880	977	1,241
Assault with deadly weapon	1,529	1,551	1,558	1,396	1,128
Carrying concealed weapons	827	836	1,038	1,192	1,129
Compound a felony	1	3	4	3	1

SUMMARY OF POLICE WORK BY YEARS.

Year.	No. officers and men.	Arrests.*	Fines imposed.
1886	1,032	44,261	\$202,036.00
1887	1,145	46,505	259,249.00
1888	1,255	50,432	305,176.00
1889	1,624	48,119	275,925.00
1890	1,900	62,230	363,938.00
1891	2,306	70,550	464,850.02
1892	2,726	89,833	615,822.10
1893	3,189	96,676	523,359.00
1894	3,188	88,223	452,340.00
1895	2,850	83,464	301,555.00
1896	3,033	96,847	300,319.00
1897	3,561	83,680	216,284.00
1898	3,594	77,441	212,056.00
1899	3,267	71,349	203,687.00
1900	3,314	70,438	219,902.00
1901	2,782	69,440	258,060.00
1902	2,732	70,314	245,740.00
1903	2,773	77,763	330,026.00
1904	2,676	79,026	393,003.00
1905	2,590	82,572	440,021.00
1906	3,578	91,471	527,455.00
1907	4,110	63,132	477,069.00
1908	4,293	68,220	384,513.00
1909	4,706	70,575	364,509.00
1910	4,260	81,269	445,232.00
1911	4,437	84,838	531,316.00
1912	4,436	86,950	539,615.00
1913	4,443	109,764	743,844.00
1914	4,420	116,895	802,340.00
1915	5,351	121,714	801,102.00
1916	5,277	111,527	673,146.00

*Charges brought.

WORK OF AMBULANCE BUREAU.

Applicants for public chauffeur license ex- amined	4,777
Applicants for public chauffeur license re- jected	342

	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Cruelty to animals	160	161	263	255	212
Cruelty to children	10	9	2	1	1
Disorderly conduct	49,942	54,400	52,823	54,738	43,635
Gaming house, in- mates of	3,193	2,768	3,151	4,127	2,112
Gaming house, keep- ers of	172	306	415	1,256	2,313
Intimidation	22	110	14	7	10
Impersonating officer	55	54	64	44	53
Opium dens, inmates	13	11	69	99	133
Peddlers calling waives	220				
Peddlers' license, without	427				
Resisting an officer	261	354	359	167	233
Riot	5	48	3		10
Rules of the road	6	7		1	61
Selling liquors to minors or drunk'ds	70	63	111	124	20
Speed ordinance, vio- lation	8,201	6,932	4,774	4,962	2,233
Vagrancy	872	1,685	1,188	935	850
Glaring headlights	1,164				
License plate illu- mination	1,826				
License plate display	2,025				
Lights on vehicles	536				
Muffler cut-out, using	330				
Vehicles not to pass cars	762				
Total*	99,273	121,714	116,895	109,764	86,950

*Including crimes not specified in above list.

MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN 1916.

MURDERS.	HOMICIDES.
Total number—105.	Total number—190.
Without arrests—50.	Without arrests—27.
Murders killed—5.	Persons arrested—166.
Suicides after arrest—8.	Exonerated—46.
Persons arrested—61.	Acquitted—32.
Sentenced to hang—2.	No bills—33.
Sentenced to Joliet—21.	Suicide after crime—14.
Sentenced to Pontiac—2.	Sentenced to Joliet—21.
Sent to asylum—2.	Sentenced to Pontiac—3.
Acquitted—11.	Sentenced to asylums—1.
No bills—4.	Sentenced to hang—0.
Pending—19.	Cases pending—30.

Citizens treated.....	410
Requisitions filled.....	337
Cases handled by ten ambulances.....	27,140
Cases handled by ambulance division.....	33,850

ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY POLICE.

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Street cars.....	80	2,522	2,602
Motor cars.....	160	3,627	3,787

	Fatal.	Not fatal.	Total.
Auto trucks.....	75	621	696
Miscellaneous.....	676	4,358	5,034
Railroads.....	196	412	608
Wagons.....	79	1,917	1,996
Street.....	32	2,030	2,062
Falling.....	210	1,722	1,932
Bicycles.....	5	233	238

SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE OF CHICAGO.

Names and dates of appointments:

W. W. Kennedy, April, 1871.
 Elmer Washburn, April, 1872.
 Jacob Rehm, December, 1873.
 Michael C. Hickey, Oct. 7, 1875.
 Valerius A. Seavey, July 30, 1878.
 Simon O'Donnell, Dec. 15, 1879.
 William J. McGarigle, Dec. 13, 1880.
 Austin J. Doyle, Nov. 13, 1882.
 Frederick Ebersold, Oct. 26, 1885.
 George W. Hubbard, April 17, 1888.
 Frederick H. Marsh, Jan. 1, 1890.
 Robert W. McClaughry, May 18, 1891.
 Michael Brennan, Sept. 11, 1893.
 John J. Badenoch, April 11, 1895.
 Joseph Kipley, April 16, 1897, and April, 1899.
 Francis O'Neill, April 30, 1901, and June 26, 1903.
 John M. Collins, July 26, 1905.
 George M. Shipley, April 15, 1907.
 LeRoy T. Steward, Aug. 4, 1909.
 John McWeeny, May 1, 1911.

James Gleason, Nov. 3, 1913.

Charles C. Healey, April 26, 1915.

Herman F. Schuetler, Jan. 11, 1917.

The first heads of the Chicago police force were known as head constables. John Shridley served from 1837 to 1839 and Samuel J. Lowe from 1839 to 1842. Then the title was changed to city marshal, those serving under that name being:

Orson Smith, 1842-1844.
 Philip Dean, 1844-1848.
 Ambrose Burnham, 1848-1852.
 James L. Howe, 1852-1854.
 Darius Knight, 1854-1856.
 Cyrus P. Bradley, 1856-1858.
 J. M. Donnelly, 1859.
 Jacob Rehm, 1859.
 Iver Lawson, 1860.

In 1861 the position was given the official title of superintendent of police. Cyrus P. Bradley served from 1861 to 1863; William Tuttle from 1864 to 1866 and Jacob Rehm from 1866 to 1871.

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

Offices in Karpen building.

President—Charles H. Sergel.

Clerk—John McGillen.

Treasurer—George M. Reynolds.

Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.

Electrical Engineer—G. S. Brack.

Attorney—Edmund D. Adcock.

Board of Trustees—Terms expire in 1918: James M. Dailey, D.; Fred D. Brel, D.; Charles E. Reading, D. Terms expire in 1920: Wallace G. Clark, R.; George W. Paullin, R.; Patrick J. Carr, D. Terms expire in 1922: Charles H. Sergel, R.; James H. Lawley, R.; Matthias A. Mueller, R.

Salaries—President, \$7,500; trustees, \$5,000.

CHRONOLOGY.

First investigation made in 1885.

Sanitary bill signed May 29, 1889.

Sanitary district organized Jan. 13, 1890.

Earth broken ("shovel day") Sept. 3, 1892.

Lake water turned into canal Jan. 2, 1900.

Formal opening of canal Jan. 17, 1900.

DIMENSIONS OF CANAL.

Length of main and power channel, 39.16 miles.

Length of river, lake to Robey street, 6 miles.

Length river diversion channel, 13 miles.

Width main channel, Robey street to Summit:

Bottom, 160 feet; top, 125.

Width main channel, Summit to Willow Springs:

Bottom, 202 feet; top, 225.

Width main channel, Willow Springs to Lock-

port (rock section): Bottom, 160 feet; top, 162.

Width river diversion channel: Bottom, 200 feet.

Minimum depth of water in main channel, 22

feet.

Current in earth sections, 1½ miles per hour.

Current in rock sections, 1.9 miles per hour.

Present capacity of canal, 300,000 cubic feet per

minute.

Total amount of excavation, 44,005,647 cubic

yards.

The north shore channel, extending from Law-

rence avenue to Lake Michigan, in the village of

Wilmette, is about 8 miles long with a water depth of 13.6 feet.

The construction of the Calumet-Sag canal to take care of the Calumet region sewage was begun in the summer of 1911. When completed it will be 16 miles long. Its estimated cost is \$8,000,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

From organization to Dec. 31, 1916.

REVENUES.

Taxation	\$72,858,382.31
Bonds outstanding.....	13,365,000.00
Anticipation tax warrants outstanding	1,000,000.00
Interest on loans.....	391,660.53
Interest on bank balances.....	681,013.81
Land revenue.....	828,617.67
From electrical department:	
Working capital.....	584,356.92
Replacement funds.....	738,315.04
Interest on investment.....	1,004,580.01
Interest on loans.....	5,072.38
Interest during construction.....	282,291.49
Profits transferred.....	502,298.88
Earnings invested in plant.....	724,215.18
Miscellaneous	104,395.88

Grand total..... 92,970,199.69

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	15,419,349.83
Electrical department, capital investment	4,177,238.15
Right of way, construction, operation, etc.....	61,787,068.23
Land damages.....	442,588.30
Administration and general.....	6,165,850.40
Miscellaneous	127,550.55
Emergency funds.....	21,500.00
Due from city of Chicago, etc.....	4,486,362.32
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	342,660.82

Grand total..... 92,970,199.69

THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

In Lincoln park, opposite Center street.

President—Dr. John M. Coulter.

Secretary—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood.

Trustees—La Verne W. Noyes, president; Charles

F. Gunther, Charles A. Heath, Louis E. Ladin,

Henry J. Furber, Charles Dickinson, Ira J.

Geer, Frederick L. Wilk, Henry S. Henschen,

William H. Rehm, Frances Dickinson, Carroll

H. Sudler, Eugene Garnett, Dr. John M. Coul-

ter (ex officio), Francis T. Simmons (ex officio).

The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

on weekdays and from 1 to 5 p. m. on Sundays.

There is no charge for admission. The academy

is in co-operation with the public and private

schools of the city in the promotion of nature

study. Free public lecture courses.

CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Offices on the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of the Tribune building.

Revised to Dec. 1, 1916.

President—Edwin S. Davis.
 Vice-President—Albert H. Severinghaus.
 Secretary—Albert H. Miller (salary \$4,000).
 Business Manager—Percy B. Coffin (salary \$10,000).
 Attorney—Charles R. Francis.

MEMBERS. Terms expire.

Jacob H. Loeb.....	1922
Mrs. F. E. Thornton.....	1922
George B. Arnold.....	1921
Hart Hanson.....	1921
Mrs. E. G. Snodgrass.....	1920
Dr. Sadie Bay Adair.....	1919
Richard C. Gannon.....	1919
Anthony Czarnecki.....	1919
Charles S. Peterson.....	1918
Edwin S. Davis.....	1918
Albert H. Severinghaus.....	1918

STANDING COMMITTEES.

School Administration—Mr. Hanson, chairman;
 Dr. Adair, Mrs. Thornton.
 Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Severinghaus, chairman;
 Mr. Arnold, Mr. Hanson.
 Finance—Mr. Arnold, chairman; Mrs. Snodgrass,
 Mr. Severinghaus.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

To Confer with Mr. Wheeler, Illinois Representative
 of the United States Food Administration
 —Mr. Gannon, chairman; Mr. Arnold, Mrs.
 Thornton, Mr. Czarnecki, Mr. Hanson.
 To Investigate the Matter of the Printing of the

Sixty-First Annual Report of the Board of
 Education—Mr. Severinghaus, chairman; Mr.
 Loeb, Mrs. Snodgrass, Dr. Adair, Mr. Peter-
 son.

On the Question of Appropriation for Building of
 Roadways and Sidewalks for Chicago and Cook
 County School for Boys—Dr. Adair, chairman;
 Mr. Loeb, Mr. Gannon, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mr.
 Czarnecki.

On Selection and Prices of Textbooks Used in
 Public Schools—Mr. Hanson, chairman; Mrs.
 Thornton, Mr. Czarnecki.

On Investigation of Finances and All Matters
 Affecting Contracts, Purchases and Leasing
 School Property—Mr. Severinghaus, chairman;
 Mr. Arnold, Mrs. Snodgrass.

To Formulate Rules—Mr. Davis, chairman; Mr.
 Severinghaus, Mr. Peterson.

To Investigate Cases of Teachers Who Failed of
 Re-Election in June, 1916—Dr. Adair, chairman;
 Mr. Gannon, Mr. Hanson.

On Penny Lunches—Mrs. Thornton, chairman;
 Mrs. Snodgrass, Dr. Adair.

Committee on Coal—Mr. Arnold, chairman; Mr.
 Severinghaus, Mr. Hanson.

To Appraise School Fund Property—Harrison B.
 Riley, chairman; Albert J. Allen, Ernest H.
 Lyons, Charles B. Francis, Edwin S. Davis.

To Take Charge of All Matters Connected with
 the Recovery of Unpaid Taxes Due from Insur-
 ance Companies to the Board of Education—
 Mr. Peterson, chairman; Mr. Czarnecki, Mrs.
 Thornton, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Francis.

SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO.

With the location and principal of each.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent—John D. Shoop.
 Assistant Superintendent—Ernest E. Cole.
 Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Evening
 Schools and Vocational School—William M.
 Roberts.
 Assistant Superintendent—Samuel B. Allison.
 Special Division—Dudley Grant Hays.
 Superintendent of Parental School—Fred M.
 Smith.
 Examiners—William H. Campbell and Orville T.
 Bright.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dist.	Super.	Office.
1.	Ella C. Sullivan.....	Lake View high school
2.	R. M. Hitch.....	Darwin school
3.	C. D. Lowry.....	Burr school
4.	Elizabeth W. Murphy.....	Marshall high school
5.	Henry G. Clark.....	McKinley high school
6.	John H. Stube.....	Hammond school
7.	Frederick M. Sisson.....	Garfield school
8.	Minnie R. Cowan.....	Graham school
9.	O. T. Bright.....	Normal school
10.	Martha V. Bishop.....	Fiske school

SUPERVISORS.

Physical Education—Henry Suder.
 Technical Work in High Schools—Robert M.
 Smith.
 Commercial Work in High Schools—William
 Bachrach.
 Household Arts and Science—Jennie H. Snow.
 Schools for Blind—John B. Curtis.
 German—Martin Schmidhofer.
 Elementary Manual Training and Construction
 Work—Edward P. Worst.
 Music—Agnes C. Heath.
 Art—Lucy S. Silke.
 Director of Child Study—Daniel P. MacMillan.
 Head Gardener—Carl A. Meltzer.
 High School Band Instructor—N. P. Peterson.
 Military in High Schools—Lieut. F. L. Beals.

OFFICE HOURS.

General offices open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.;
 Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 12 m.
 Business manager, 4 to 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 8
 a. m. to 12 m.
 Superintendent, school days, 2 to 4:30 p. m.;
 Saturdays, 9 to 10:15 a. m.

District superintendents, Saturdays, 9 to 10:15
 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. on stated days.

Chicago Normal College—6800 Stewart avenue;
 William Bishop Owen.
 Parker Practice School—6300 Stewart avenue;
 William B. Hatfield.
 Haines Practice School—231 West 23d place,
 Elizabeth R. Daly.
 Carter Practice School—5740 South Michigan ave-
 nue; Abby E. Lane.
 Chicago Parental School—3600 Foster avenue;
 Fred M. Smith, superintendent.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Austin—5417 Fulton street; George H. Rockwood.
 Bowen—8860 Manistee avenue; Clarence E. De
 Butts.
 Calumet—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
 Crane Technical—2246 West Van Buren street;
 William J. Bartholf.
 Englewood—6220 Stewart avenue—James E. Arm-
 strong.
 Fenger—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
 Flower Technical—6059 South Wabash avenue;
 Dora Wells.
 Harrison Technical—2850 West 24th Street boule-
 vard; Frank L. Morse.
 Hyde Park—6220 Stony Island avenue; Hiram B.
 Loomis.
 Lake View—4015 North Ashland avenue; B. Frank
 Brown.
 Lane Technical—1225 Sedgwick street; William
 J. Bogan.
 Lincoln High (site)—61st and Lincoln streets.
 Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
 McKinley—2040 West Adams street; George M.
 Clayberg.
 Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
 Morgan Park—11043 Hermosa avenue; William
 Schoch.
 Parker—6800 Stewart avenue; Charles R. French.
 Phillips—241 E. 39th street; Charles H. Perrine.
 Schurz—3601 Milwaukee avenue; Walter F. Slo-
 cum.
 Sonn—5900 North Glenwood avenue; Benjamin
 F. Buck.
 Tilden—645 West 47th place; Edward C. Rosse-
 ter.
 Tuley—1313 North Claremont avenue; Franklin P.
 Fisk.

- Waller—2007 Orchard street; John E. Adams.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
- Adams—549 Townsend street; Dora W. Zollman.
Agassiz—2851 Seminary avenue; Lina E. Troendle.
Alcott—670 Wrightwood avenue; William C. Dodge.
Altgeld—1340 West 71st street; James W. Brooks.
Andersen—1155 North Lincoln street; Francis M. McKay.
Armour—950 West 33d place; Martin E. Hurney.
Armstrong—7050 Pingree street; Azile B. Reynolds.
Arnold—2001 Burling street; J. Edward Huber.
Auburn Park—8025 Normal avenue; Grant Beebe.
Auburn—3500 North Hoyne avenue; Mary E. Vaughan.
Avon Park—81st street and Rochester.
Avondale—2945 North Sawyer avenue; John H. Stehman.
- Bancroft—1638 North Maplewood avenue; Carrie F. Patterson.
Barnard—10354 Charles street; Elizabeth H. Sutherland.
Bass—6554 South May street; Lucy I. Laing.
Beale—6043 South Sangamon street; John W. May.
Beaubien—5025 North Laramie avenue; Sarah J. O'Keefe.
Beldler—3151 Walnut street; Jay C. Edwards.
Belding—4257 North Tripp avenue; Delos Buzzell.
Bismarck—2010 North Central Park avenue; Thomas C. Plant.
Blaine—3808 Southport avenue; Mary J. Zollman.
Bradwell—7710 Burnham avenue; Georgia A. Seaman.
Brainerd—2113 Washburne avenue; Sarah McG. Hennen.
Brentano—2723 North Fairfield avenue; Henry F. Kling.
Brown—1758 Warren avenue; Matilda M. Niehaus.
Brownell—6509 Perry avenue; Alice E. Sollitt.
Bryant—1355 South Kedvale avenue; Ida Mighell.
Bryn Mawr—7355 South Jeffery avenue; Margaret J. McKee.
Budlong—2701 Foster avenue; Minnie M. Jamieson.
Burke—5356 South Park avenue; J. Clara Breese.
Burley—1630 Barry avenue; Mary F. Willard.
Burns—2524 South Central Park avenue; Robert Nightingale.
Burnside—650 East 91st place; Frank W. Rieder.
Burr—1621 Wabansia avenue; Samuel R. Meek.
Burroughs—3542 Washtenaw avenue; Elizabeth B. Letzkuss.
Byford—5600 Iowa street; Novella M. Close.
- Calhoun—2350 West Jackson boulevard; Jeannette P. Robinson.
Cameron—1236 Monticello avenue; Herbert L. Merrill.
Carpenter—666 North Racine avenue; Volney Underhill.
Chalmers—1220 South Fairfield avenue; Thomas J. Casey.
Chase—2021 Point street; Solon S. Dodge.
Chicago and Cook County School for Boys—2615 South California avenue; superintendent, Orris J. Milliken.
Chicago Lawn—3400 West 65th place; Helen N. Blanchard.
Chopin (site)—Iowa street and Campbell avenue.
Clarke—1310 South Ashland avenue; Henry C. Cox.
Clay—13231 Burley avenue; Flora V. Renaud.
Clearing—Moses Maier.
Cleveland—3850 North Albany avenue; Lewis W. Colwell.
Colman—4655 South Dearborn street; Francis G. Rogers.
Columbus—2120 Augusta street; Kate A. Reedy.
Conley—4048 North Leavitt street; Elizabeth A. McGillen.
Cooper—1624 West 19th street; Ida A. Shaver.
Copernicus—6010 South Throop street; Cora Caveno.
Corkery—2510 South Kildare avenue; Daniel F. O'Hearn.
Cornell—7520 Drexel avenue; Flora J. Joslyn.
Cregier—1820 Yeaton street; William L. Smyser.
- Crerar—1002 Campbell avenue; Annette M. Chapin.
Curtis—50 East 115th street; Thomas C. Hill.
Dante—810 South Desplaines street; Harriet F. Hayward.
Darwin—2314 North Albany avenue; Charles A. Myall.
Davis—3014 West 39th place; Helen C. Maine.
Delano—3937 Wilcox street; Gerbrandus A. Osinga.
Dewey—5415 South Union avenue; Edward McLoughlin.
Doolittle—525 East 35th street; Margaret Madden.
Dore—758 West Harrison street; George A. Beers.
Douglas—3211 Forest avenue; Lucile Johnston.
Drake—2641 Calumet avenue; Helen W. McLoughlin.
Drummond—1345 Cortland street; Horace N. Herlick.
Earle—6121 South Hermitage avenue; Ira C. Baker.
Emerson—1700 Walnut street; June H. MacConkey.
Etna—(Astin)—5500 West Madison street; Helen B. Eastman.
Ericsson—2930 West Harrison street; Otto M. Becker.
Everett—3419 South Irving avenue; Patrick F. Haley.
Fallon—4174 Wallace street; Catherine Rueff.
Farragut—2336 South Spaulding avenue; Albert W. Evans.
Farren—5030 South Wabash avenue; Isabella Dolton.
Felsenthal—4101 Calumet avenue; Walter J. Harrower.
Field—7019 North Ashland avenue; Charles A. Kent.
Fiske—6145 Ingleside avenue; Harry T. Baker.
Forrestville—4451 St. Lawrence avenue; Florence Holbrook.
Foster—720 O'Brien street; Mary B. Catelain.
Franklin—226 West Goethe street; Etta Q. Gee.
Froebel—2021 West 21st street; James N. McGinnis.
Fuller—537 East 42d street; Louise K. Stone.
Fulton—5300 South Hermitage avenue; Clara H. McFarlin.
- Gage Park—5516 Maplewood avenue; Gertrude E. English.
Gallistel—10347 Ewing avenue; James H. Henry.
Garfield—820 West 14th place; James E. Welsh.
Gary—3000 South Ridgeway avenue; Frank W. Stahl.
Gladstone—1231 South Robey street; Harry S. Vaile.
Goethe—2236 North Rockwell street; Charles S. Bartholf.
Goodrich—915 West Taylor street; Charles J. Lunak.
Goudy—5124 Winthrop avenue; Louise Schroll.
Graham—4436 South Union avenue; Mary T. Maroney.
Grant—2433 Wilcox street; Marguerite L. O'Brien.
Gray—3510 North Laramie avenue; Ella R. Connel.
Greene—3537 South Paulina street.
Gresham—6510 South Green street; Isabel G. Graham.
Hamilton—1650 Cornelia avenue; M. Elizabeth Farson.
Hamline—4747 South Bishop street; Eleanor Reese Dunn.
Hammond—2315 West 21st place; John A. Long.
Hancock—4548 Princeton avenue; Nora F. Doran.
Hanson Park—Mont Clare—5520 Grand avenue; Fannie L. Marble.
Harper—6520 South Wood street; Morgan G. Hogge.
Harvard—7537 Harvard avenue; Henry W. Sumner.
Haugan—4540 North Hamlin avenue; Thomas C. Johnson.
Haven—1472 South Wabash avenue; Clara W. Creedon.
Hawthorne—3300 Seminary avenue; George W. Davis.
Hayes—258 North Leavitt street; Jane H. MacConkey.
Hart—1518 Granville avenue; Elmer L. Kletzing.

- Headley—2109 Lewis street; Theresa J. Donnelly.
 Healy—3037 Wallace street; Adrian M. Doolia.
 Hedges—4735 South Winchester avenue; Marcella R. Haulon.
 Henderson—
 Hendricks—313 West 43d street; Fred R. Nichols.
 Henry—4250 North St. Louis avenue; Mary E. C. Lyons.
 Herzl—4433 South Ridgeway avenue; Jaroslav J. Zmrhal.
 Hibbard—
 Holden—3065 South Loomis street; Lincoln P. Goodhue.
 Holmes—5525 South Morgan street; Daniel A. Tear.
 Howe (Austin)—720 Lorel avenue; Mary E. Vance.
 Howland—1604 South Spaulding avenue; Ambrose B. Wight.
 Irving—2140 West Lexington street; John W. Troeger.
 Irving Park—3815 North Kedvale avenue; Mary McMahon.
 Jackson—320 Sholto street; William Hedges.
 Jahn—3149 North Lincoln street; Cephas H. Leach.
 Jefferson—1010 South Laffin street; Catherine M. Delanty.
 Jenner—1009 Milton avenue; Frederick J. Lane.
 Jirka—1400 West 17th street; Mary E. Rodgers.
 Jones—607 Plymouth court; Clyde A. Brown.
 Jungman—1746 Loefler court; Sarah A. Fleming.
 Juvenile Court School—743 Forquer street.
 Keeler Avenue—4350 Augusta street; Katherine Rlordan.
 Keith—3490 South Dearborn street; Mary McNancy.
 Kenwood—4959 Blackstone avenue; Abigail M. Hunt.
 Kershaw—643 South Union avenue; William Radebaugh.
 Key (Austin)—517 North Parkside avenue; Lillian H. Wright.
 King—2420 West Harrison street; Ellen J. Hardick.
 Kinzie—150 West Ohio street; Ida L. Jaeger.
 Knickerbocker—2301 North Clifton avenue; Mary G. Guthrie.
 Kohn—10434 South State street; Charles C. Cobb.
 Komensky—1923 South Throop street; Clara H. Mahony.
 Kosciuszko—1424 North Cleaver street; Harriet P. Johnston.
 Kozminski—936 East 54th street; Leslie Lewis.
 Lafayette—2700 Augusta street; Mary I. Purer.
 Langland—2230 Cortland street; Effie C. Tinen.
 LaSalle—326 West Eugene street; Mary Taylor.
 Lawson—1256 South Homan avenue; Charles C. Krauskopf.
 LeMoyné—Rokeby and Addison streets; Abigail C. Ellings.
 Lewis-Champlin—6200 Princeton avenue; Henry S. Crane.
 Libby—5300 South Loomis street; Florence U. Colt.
 Lincoln—2324 Larrabee street; Albert L. Stevenson.
 Linn—3221 North Sacramento avenue; Charles A. Cook.
 Lloyd—2103 North Lamon avenue; Jacob H. Hauch.
 Logan—2238 North Oakley avenue; M. Therese Norton.
 Longfellow—1901 West 35th street; Mary E. Gilbert.
 Lowell—3312 Hirsch street; Horace U. Herrick.
 Madison—7433 Dorchester avenue; Sarah A. Miller.
 Manierre—1420 Hudson avenue; David E. McCracken.
 Mann—250 West 37th street; Elizabeth L. Drew.
 Marquette—1800 West Harrison street; Mary E. Tobin.
 Marsh—9810 Exchange avenue; Franklin C. Doenecker.
 Marshall—3250 West Adams street; Louis J. Block.
 May—512 South Laverne avenue; Cora E. Lewis.
 Mayfair—4615 North Kilpatrick avenue; Annie S. Newman.
 McAllister—926 West 36th street; Esther R. Hornbaker.
 McClellan—3527 Wallace street; Lillias M. Williamson.
 McCormick—2712 South Sawyer avenue; William H. Chamberlin.
 McCosh—6543 Champlain avenue; Ida M. Phalman.
 McLaren—1500 Flournoy street; Charles J. Lunak.
 McPherson—4728 North Lincoln street; Adelaide E. Jordan.
 Medill—1326 West 14th place; Avon S. Hall.
 Mitchell—2233 West Ohio street; Tracy H. Holmes.
 Monroe—3650 Schubert avenue; Ada B. Sempill.
 Montefiore—461 North Sangamon street; G. Oredia Jacobs.
 Moos—1711 North California avenue; Thomas C. M. Jamieson.
 Morgan Park—2364 West 110th street; William Schoch.
 Morris—919 Barry avenue; Luella Heinroth.
 Morse—620 North Sawyer avenue; George L. Voorhees.
 Mosley—2348 South Michigan avenue; Leona L. Thorne.
 Motley—738 North Ada street; Miriam Del Banco.
 Mozart—2200 North Hamlin avenue; Nellie C. Hudd.
 Mulligan—1332 Sheffield avenue; Hanna Schiff.
 Nash—4351 West Erie street; Fred J. Watson.
 Nettelhorst—3252 Broadway; Robert L. Hughes.
 Newberry—700 Willow street; Mary E. Fellows.
 Nineteenth Street—3001 West 19th street; Frank A. Fuck.
 Nixon—2121 North Keeler avenue; Charles H. Osterlander.
 Nobel—4127 Hirsch street; Marie A. Dunne.
 Norwood Park—5900 Nina avenue; William F. Gingrich.
 Oakland—750 East 40th street; Susie L. Cowan.
 Ogden—9 West Chestnut street; Martha M. Rugles.
 Oglesby—7646 South Green street; Daniel J. Beeby.
 Otis—625 Armour street; John M. Duggan.
 Parkman—245 West 51st street; John B. McGinty.
 Park Manor—7049 South Rhodes avenue; Genevieve Melody.
 Parkside—6933 East End avenue; Jane S. Atwater.
 Peabody—1444 Augusta street; Mary H. Smyth.
 Pierce—1423 Bryn Mawr avenue; Inger M. Schjoldager.
 Penn—1616 South Avers avenue; Bertha Benson.
 Pickard—2105 South Oakley boulevard; Mary Ryan.
 Pirmondon—1525 South Washtenaw avenue; Mathew J. Hevenor.
 Poe—10533 South Langley avenue; Robert H. Rennie.
 Portage Park—5330 Berceau avenue; Washington D. Smyzer.
 Prescott—1632 Wrightwood avenue; Margaret S. Fitch.
 Pulaski—2030 North Leavitt street; Anna C. Gogglin.
 Pullman—521 East 113th street; Daniel R. Martin.
 Raster—6936 South Hermitage avenue; David L. Murray.
 Ravenswood—4322 North Paulina street; Josiah F. Kletzing.
 Ray—5631 South Kimbark avenue; Arthur O. Rape.
 Raymond—3633 South Wabash avenue; John L. Lewis.
 Reilly—3650 School street; Helen H. Robinson.
 Revere—7145 Ellis avenue; Frank Mayo.
 Rigs—1018 Lytle street; Cecilia B. Schmek.
 Rogers—1247 West 13th place; Alice A. Hogan.
 Ryder—3715 Wallace street; Minnie M. Tallman.
 Ryerson—620 West Lawndale avenue; Sarah A. Kirkley.
 Sabin—2216 Hirsch street; Mary J. W. Boughan.
 Sawyer Avenue—5248 South Sawyer avenue; Robert G. Jeffrey.

- Scanlon—11725 Perry avenue; Harriette T. Treadwell.
 Schiller—700 Vedder street; Belle B. Murphy.
 Schley—1240 North Oakley avenue; Minna S. Heuermann.
 Schneider—3039 North Hoyne avenue; Elizabeth E. Fisk.
 Scott—6435 Blackstone avenue; John W. Akers.
 Seward—4000 South Hermitage avenue; Mary A. Forkin.
 Sexton, Austin O.—641 East 60th street; John A. Johnson.
 Sexton, James A.—1029 Wells street; Visa McLaughlin.
 Shakespear—4623 Greenwood avenue; Walter H. Comstock.
 Shepard—2839 Fillmore street; Katherine Cutler.
 Sheridan, Mark—533 West 27th street; Augustus R. Dillon.
 Sheridan, Phil—9001 Escanaba avenue; Edward L. C. Morse.
 Sherman—5116 South Morgan street; Levi T. Regan.
 Sherwood—245 West 57th street; Edmund B. Smith.
 Shields—4250 South Rockwell street; Edward Wildeman.
 Skinner—1112 West Jackson boulevard; Caroline Jane Utter.
 Smyth—1059 West 13th street; William R. Hornbaker.
 Spalding—1623 Park avenue; Jane A. Neil.
 Spencer—214 North Laverne avenue; Harriet S. Thompson.
 Spry—2400 Marshall boulevard; William J. Fraser.
 Stewart—4525 Kenmore avenue; Archibald O. Coddington.
 Stowe—3444 Wabansia avenue; Frank A. Larek.
 Sullivan—8255 South Houston avenue; Anna F. Mullay.
 Sumner—715 South Kildare avenue; Edgar W. Trout.
 Swift—5900 Winthrop avenue; Harriet A. Eckhardt.
 Swing—1701 String street; Mary W. O'Keefe.
 Talcott—1850 West Ohio street; Herbert C. Hansen.
 Taylor—9913 Avenue J; Anna K. Sullivan.
 Tennyson—2800 West Fulton street; Gertrude Corrigan.
 Thorp, J. N.—8915 Burley avenue; Henry D. Hatch.
 Thorp, Ole A.—6329 Addison street; Mary E. Marnell.
 Tilden—1250 West Lake street; Mary E. Twohig.
 Tilton—1150 West Randolph street; Bertha S. Armbruster.
 Trumbull—1600 Foster avenue; Helen R. Ryan.
 University Avenue—9125 University avenue; Jessie E. Black.
 Vanderpoel—9510 South Prospect avenue; Catherine A. Burke.
 Van Vliissingen—137 West 108th place; George A. Brennan.
 Von Humboldt—1410 North Rockwell street; Humphrey J. Moynihan.
 Wadsworth—6420 University avenue; Isabel J. Burke.
 Walsh—2015 South Peoria street; Alfred E. Logie.
 Ward—2700 South Shields avenue; Myra C. Billings.
 Warren—9210 Chappel avenue; Edith P. Shepherd.
 Washburne—655 West 14th street; William W. Reed.
 Washington—1000 Grand avenue; Luman Hewes.
 Waters—2519 Wilson avenue; Esther E. Morgan.
 Webster—3315 Wentworth avenue; Alice M. Hage.
 Wells—936 North Ashland avenue; George B. Masslich.
 Wentworth—6950 South Sangamon street; James E. McDade.
 West Pullman—11941 Parnell avenue; Rose A. Pesta.
 Whitney—2815 Komensky avenue; Ella R. Coles.
 Whittier—1900 West 23d street; Mary J. Rice.
 Wicker Park—2032 Evergreen avenue; Frank H. Chase.
 Willard—4901 St. Lawrence avenue; Grace Reed.
 Yale—7010 Yale avenue; Cyrus L. Harper.
 Yates—1849 North Richmond street; Blanca R. Daigler.

SCHOOL SALARY SCHEDULES.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In force during the fiscal year 1917. Per year unless otherwise specified.

Superintendent of schools.....	\$10,000
Assistant superintendents, each.....	5,000
District superintendents, each.....	5,000
Examiners, each.....	5,000
Supervisor technical work in high schools.....	4,000
Supervisor physical education.....	4,000
Supervisor elementary manual training and construction work.....	4,000
Supervisor household arts, high and elementary schools.....	4,000
Supervisor schools for the blind.....	2,500
Supervisor German.....	3,500
Supervisor commercial work in high schools.....	3,500
Director of child study and educational research.....	3,500
Supervisor teachers of music.....	3,000
Supervisor teachers of art.....	3,000
Band instructor, high school.....	2,000

CHICAGO NORMAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Chicago Normal college.....\$5,500
 Assistant to the principal, \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for heads of departments.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS	
Lower Group.	
First year.....	\$2,000
Second year.....	2,100
Third year.....	2,100
Fourth year.....	2,300
Fifth year.....	2,400
Sixth year.....	2,500
Seventh year.....	2,600
Upper Group.	
First year.....	2,900
Second year.....	3,000
Third year.....	3,100
Fourth year.....	3,300
Fifth year.....	3,500
Sixth year.....	3,700

INSTRUCTORS.

Lower Group.	
First year.....	\$1,200
Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,400
Fourth year.....	1,500
Fifth year.....	1,600
Sixth year.....	1,700
Seventh year.....	1,800
Upper Group.	
First year.....	\$1,900
Second year.....	2,000
Third year.....	2,100
Fourth year.....	2,200
Fifth year.....	2,300
Sixth year.....	2,400
Seventh year.....	2,500
Eighth year.....	2,600
Ninth year.....	2,700
Tenth year.....	2,800

Substitutes in the Chicago Normal receive \$5.00 per day for days of actual service.

PRACTICE SCHOOLS.

Teachers in practice schools receive \$200 per year in excess of grammar grade teachers.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

PRINCIPALS.	
First year.....	\$3,300
Second year.....	3,410
Third year.....	3,520
Fourth year.....	3,630
Fifth year.....	3,740
Sixth year.....	3,850
Seventh year.....	3,960
Eighth year.....	4,070
Ninth year.....	4,180
Tenth year.....	4,290
Eleventh year.....	4,400
TEACHERS—GENERAL CERTIFICATE.	
Lower Group.	
First year.....	1,100
Upper Group.	
First year.....	\$1,210
Second year.....	1,320
Third year.....	1,430
Fourth year.....	1,540
Fifth year.....	1,650
Sixth year.....	1,760
TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS.	
Lower Group.	
First year.....	1,870
Second year.....	1,980
Third year.....	2,090
Fourth year.....	2,200
Fifth year.....	2,310
Sixth year.....	2,420
Seventh year.....	2,530
Eighth year.....	2,640
Ninth year.....	2,750
Tenth year.....	2,860

Flat salary.....\$1,430

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF ART, MODERN LANGUAGES, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD ARTS OR MUSIC.

LOWER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,100	Fifth year.....	\$1,320
Second year.....	1,155	Sixth year.....	1,375
Third year.....	1,210	Seventh and subsequent years.....	1,430
Fourth year.....	1,265		

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, MUSIC, ART AND MANUAL TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES.

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,540	Sixth year.....	\$2,090
Second year.....	1,650	Seventh year.....	2,200
Third year.....	1,760	Eighth year.....	2,310
Fourth year.....	1,870	Ninth and subsequent years.....	2,420
Fifth year.....	1,980		

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS HOLDING LIMITED CERTIFICATES AS TEACHERS OF MODERN LANGUAGES, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS OR HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,485	Fifth year.....	\$1,705
Second year.....	1,540	Sixth year.....	1,760
Third year.....	1,595	Seventh and subsequent years.....	1,870
Fourth year.....	1,650		

ASSISTANTS TO PRINCIPALS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

Each high school having twenty-five or more teachers is allowed an assistant to the principal, whose duty it is to assist in the general management of the school under the direction of the principal, and who is paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

DEANS OF GIRLS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Deans of girls are paid \$300 extra over and above the regular schedule for high school teachers.

SUBSTITUTES (HIGH SCHOOLS).

Substitutes in high schools shall receive \$5 per day for days of actual service.

EXTRA TEACHERS—HIGH SCHOOLS.

First year.....	\$742.50	Fifth year.....	\$962.50
Second year.....	797.50	Sixth year.....	1,017.50
Third year.....	852.50	Seventh and subsequent years.....	1,072.50
Fourth year.....	907.50		

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS OF ART AND SINGING.

First year.....	\$1,500
Second year.....	1,600
Third year.....	1,700
Fourth year.....	1,800
Fifth year.....	1,900
Sixth year.....	2,000
Seventh year.....	2,100
Eighth and subsequent years.....	2,200

PRINCIPALS.

Lower Group.	
First year.....	1,800
Second year.....	1,950
Third year.....	2,100
Fourth year.....	2,250
Fifth year.....	2,400
Sixth year.....	2,550
Seventh year.....	2,700

Upper Group.

First year.....	2,850
Second year.....	3,000
Third year.....	3,150
Fourth year.....	3,300
Fifth year.....	3,500

HEAD ASSISTANTS.

Lower Group.	
First and subsequent years.....	1,250
Upper Group.	
First year.....	1,300
Second year.....	1,350
Third year.....	1,400
Fourth year.....	1,510
Fifth year.....	1,630

EIGHTH GRADE.

Lower Group.

First and subsequent years.....	\$1,075
Upper Group.	
First year.....	1,125
Second year.....	1,175
Third year.....	1,225
Fourth year.....	1,335
Fifth year.....	1,455

GRAMMAR GRADES.

Lower Group.

First year.....	700
Second year.....	750
Third year.....	800
Fourth year.....	850
Fifth year.....	900
Sixth year.....	950
Seventh year.....	1,000

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,050
Second year.....	1,100
Third year.....	1,150
Fourth year.....	1,260
Fifth year.....	1,380

PRIMARY GRADES.

Lower Group.

First year.....	675
Second year.....	725
Third year.....	775
Fourth year.....	825
Fifth year.....	875
Sixth year.....	925
Seventh year.....	975

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,025
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Second year.....	\$1,075
Third year.....	1,125
Fourth year.....	1,235
Fifth year.....	1,355

MANUAL TRAINING.

Lower Group.

First year.....	985
Second year.....	1,035
Third year.....	1,085
Fourth year.....	1,135
Fifth year.....	1,185
Sixth year.....	1,235
Seventh year.....	1,285

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,335
Second year.....	1,385
Third year.....	1,435
Fourth year.....	1,545
Fifth year.....	1,665

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Lower Group.

First year.....	985
Second year.....	1,035
Third year.....	1,085
Fourth year.....	1,135
Fifth year.....	1,185
Sixth year.....	1,235
Seventh year.....	1,285

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,335
Second year.....	1,385
Third year.....	1,435

CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

PRIMARY.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$875
Second year.....	925
Third year.....	975
Fourth year.....	1,025
Fifth year.....	1,075
Sixth year.....	1,125
Seventh year.....	1,175

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,225
Second year.....	1,275
Third year.....	1,325
Fourth year.....	1,435
Fifth year.....	1,555

GRAMMAR.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$900
Second year.....	950
Third year.....	1,000
Fourth year.....	1,050
Fifth year.....	1,100
Sixth year.....	1,150
Seventh year.....	1,200

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,250
Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,350
Fourth year.....	1,460
Fifth year.....	1,580

DEAF CHILDREN.

PRIMARY.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$875
Second year.....	925
Third year.....	975
Fourth year.....	1,025
Fifth year.....	1,075
Sixth year.....	1,125
Seventh year.....	1,175

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,225
Second year.....	1,275
Third year.....	1,325
Fourth year.....	1,435
Fifth year.....	1,555

GRAMMAR.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$900
Second year.....	950
Third year.....	1,000
Fourth year.....	1,050
Fifth year.....	1,100
Sixth year.....	1,150
Seventh year.....	1,200

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,250
Second year.....	1,300
Third year.....	1,350
Fourth year.....	1,460
Fifth year.....	1,580

BLIND AND DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

LOWER GROUP.

First year.....	\$725
Second year.....	775
Third year.....	825
Fourth year.....	875
Fifth year.....	925
Sixth year.....	975
Seventh year.....	1,025

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,075
Second year.....	1,125
Third year.....	1,175
Fourth year.....	1,285
Fifth year.....	1,405

FORMER TRUANT ROOMS, OPEN-AIR AND OPEN-WINDOW, PROVOCATIONAL, SUB-NORMAL, EPILEPTIC, AND WARD IN COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.

LOWER GROUP.

First year.....	\$775
Second year.....	825
Third year.....	875
Fourth year.....	925
Fifth year.....	975
Sixth year.....	1,025
Seventh year.....	1,075

UPPER GROUP.

First year.....	\$1,125
Second year.....	1,175
Third year.....	1,225
Fourth year.....	1,335
Fifth year.....	1,455

GERMAN.

Teachers of German receive \$5.00 per school month extra for such teaching.

EXTRA TEACHERS.

Each elementary school having a membership of more than 2,000 pupils is allowed one extra teacher, and schools having a membership of less than 2,000 and more than 1,400 are allowed one extra teacher half time, who is paid according to the primary schedule (elementary) lower group.

The salary of such extra teacher in all cases begins at the first year of the lower group and advances upon said schedule according to years of service, as in the case of regular teachers, but does not advance beyond the maximum of the lower group.

First year.....	\$675	Fifth year.....	\$875
Second year.....	725	Sixth year.....	925
Third year.....	775	Seventh year.....	975
Fourth year.....	825		

TEACHERS AT THE PARENTAL SCHOOL.

PRIMARY.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$725
Second year.....	775
Third year.....	825
Fourth year.....	875
Fifth year.....	925
Sixth year.....	975
Seventh year.....	1,025

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,075
Second year.....	1,125
Third year.....	1,175
Fourth year.....	1,225
Fifth year.....	1,405

GRAMMAR.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$750
Second year.....	800
Third year.....	850
Fourth year.....	900
Fifth year.....	950
Sixth year.....	1,000
Seventh year.....	1,050

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,100
Second year.....	1,150
Third year.....	1,200
Fourth year.....	1,310
Fifth year.....	1,430

TEACHERS AT THE CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

PRIMARY.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$787.50
Second year.....	852.50
Third year.....	907.50
Fourth year.....	962.50
Fifth year.....	1,017.50
Sixth year.....	1,072.50
Seventh year.....	1,127.50

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,182.50
Second year.....	1,237.50
Third year.....	1,292.50
Fourth year.....	1,413.50
Fifth year.....	1,545.50

GRAMMAR.

Lower Group.

First year.....	\$825
Second year.....	880
Third year.....	935
Fourth year.....	990
Fifth year.....	1,045
Sixth year.....	1,100
Seventh year.....	1,155

Upper Group.

First year.....	1,210
Second year.....	1,265
Third year.....	1,320
Fourth year.....	1,441
Fifth year.....	1,573

Note—Teachers at the Parental school and at the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys are employed for 52 weeks in the year and are paid for 13 periods of 4 weeks each.

The schedules here shown are on a 10-period basis, and the three additional periods are paid for at the same proportionate rate.

FAMILY OFFICERS AT THE CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND AT THE PARENTAL SCHOOL.

(Per year of 12 calendar months.)

	Men.	Women.
First year.....	\$900	\$600
Second year.....	930	600
Third year.....	960	600
Fourth year.....	990	600
Fifth year.....	1,020	660
Sixth year.....	1,050	660
Seventh year.....	1,080	660
Eighth year.....	1,110	660
Ninth year.....	1,140	660
Tenth year.....	1,170	660
Eleventh year.....	1,200	660
Twelfth year.....	1,230	660

Military instructor at the Parental school shall receive \$25 per calendar month extra.

TEACHERS AT THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME.

These teachers receive \$10 per school month in excess of the schedule for elementary teachers.

BRANCH SCHOOLS.

Teachers in charge of branch schools having four divisions and situated more than half a mile from the main building receive extra compensation of \$75 per annum when elected to such position.

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes in elementary schools shall receive \$3 a day for days of actual service.

Substitutes in manual training, household arts, physical education and in schools for the deaf in the elementary schools shall receive \$3.50 a day for days of actual service.

Substitutes teaching German shall receive 25 cents a day additional for days of actual teaching of German.

Substitute teachers at the Juvenile Detention home, Chicago and Cook County School for Boys and at the Parental school shall receive \$4 a day during the months of July and August.

Substitute family officers in the Parental school and the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys shall receive per calendar month: Men, \$60; women, \$40.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

PRINCIPALS.

In schools having an average attendance for the month of more than 200:

	Per Eve.
For the first year of service as principal of an evening school.....	\$4.00
For the second year of service as principal of an evening school.....	4.50
For the third and subsequent years of service as principal of an evening school.....	5.00
In schools having an average attendance for the month of 200 or less:	
Per Eve.	

For the first year of service as principal of an evening school.....	\$3.00
For the second year of service as principal of an evening school.....	3.50
For the third and subsequent years of service as principal of an evening school.....	4.00

TEACHERS.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

	Per Eve.
For the first year of service.....	\$3.00
For the second year of service.....	3.25
For the third and subsequent years.....	3.50

ELEMENTARY EVENING SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

	Per Eve.
For the first year of service.....	\$2.00
For the second year of service.....	2.25
For the third and subsequent years.....	2.50

A principal or teacher in the high or elementary evening schools who has served sixty (60) evenings or more in the evening schools during the year from October to March or from January to January shall be entitled to advancement to the next higher salary rate.

A teacher whose subject is given less than four (4) evenings a week shall be entitled to an advance to the next higher rate on the salary schedule provided such teacher serves not less than three-fourths of the number of evenings fixed for the class of which he or she is in charge, from October to March or from January to January, and provided further that such services are reported satisfactory by the superintendent of schools.

SUBSTITUTES—EVENING SCHOOLS.

Substitutes in evening schools to be paid at the same rate as regular evening school teachers.

VACATION SCHOOLS.

For the term of six weeks.

Principals	\$3.00 a day
Regular teachers	4.00 a day

Teachers for open-air classes for anemic children in connection with the vacation schools at the Graham, Franklin, Moseley, Haines, Phil Sheridan and McCormick open-air schools, shall receive \$25 a week, because of the longer hours.

CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.	Year.	Enroll-ment.	Teach-ers.
1841.....	410	5	1861.....	16,441	160	1881.....	63,141	958	1900.....	255,861	5,906
1842.....	581	7	1862.....	17,521	187	1882.....	68,614	1,019	1901.....	262,738	5,951
1843.....	808	7	1863.....	21,188	212	1883.....	72,509	1,107	1902.....	268,392	5,775
1844.....	915	8	1864-5.....	29,080	240	1884.....	76,044	1,195	1903.....	258,968	5,444
1845.....	1,051	9	1866.....	24,851	265	1885.....	79,278	1,296	1904.....	264,397	5,570
1846.....	1,107	13	1867.....	27,260	319	1886.....	83,022	1,440	1905.....	267,337	5,695
1847.....	1,317	18	1868.....	29,954	401	1887.....	84,902	1,574	1906.....	272,086	5,808
1848.....	1,517	18	1869.....	34,740	461	1888.....	89,578	1,683	1907.....	273,950	5,981
1849.....	1,794	18	1870.....	38,939	557	1889.....	93,737	1,801	1908.....	292,581	6,106
1850.....	1,919	21	1871.....	40,832	572	1890.....	135,541	2,711	1909.....	296,427	6,294
1851.....	2,287	25	1872.....	38,035	476	1891.....	146,751	3,000	1910.....	300,893	6,383
1852.....	2,404	29	1873.....	44,091	564	1892.....	157,743	3,300	1911.....	304,146	6,584
1853.....	3,086	34	1874.....	47,963	679	1893.....	166,895	3,520	1912.....	307,281	6,740
1854.....	3,500	35	1875.....	49,121	700	1894.....	185,385	3,812	1913.....	315,737	7,013
1855.....	6,826	42	1876.....	51,128	762	1895.....	201,380	4,326	1914.....	323,248	7,544
1856-7.....	8,577	61	1877.....	53,529	715	1896.....	213,835	4,668	1915.....	345,512	7,922
1858.....	10,786	81	1878.....	55,109	797	1897.....	225,718	4,914	1916.....	357,511	7,992
1859.....	12,573	101	1879.....	56,587	851	1898.....	236,239	5,268	1917.....	360,539	8,142
1860.....	14,199	123	1880.....	59,562	898	1899.....	242,807	5,535			

CHICAGO FIRE STATISTICS SINCE 1863.

[From reports of fire marshals.]

Years.	Fires.	Property involved.	Loss.	Insurance.	Av. loss per fire.	Percentage of loss on prop. city involved.	Popula- tion.	Population in each fire.	Loss per capita.
1863-4.....	186	.....	\$356,600	\$272,500	\$1,912	.....	153,796	827	\$2.31
1864-5.....	193	.....	651,798	685,300	3,377	.....	169,353	877	3.85
1865-6.....	243	.....	1,216,465	941,602	5,006	.....	178,492	735	6.87
1866-7.....	248	.....	2,457,973	1,643,445	7,898	.....	200,413	636	12.41
1867-8.....	515	No records.	4,315,332	3,447,288	8,243	.....	226,236	439	19.07
1868-9.....	405	.....	560,169	632,248	1,583	.....	252,054	622	2.22
1869-70.....	600	.....	871,905	600,061	1,453	.....	279,320	466	3.12
1870-1.....	669	.....	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,659	.....	306,605	458	7.98
1871-2*.....	489	.....	672,800	745,000	1,989	.....	337,000	685	2.89
1872-3.....	441	.....	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	.....	367,393	833	1.85
1873-4.....	466	\$7,041,700	1,013,246	3,641,735	2,175	14.39	381,402	818	2.66
1874-5.....	473	11,063,616	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	21.22	395,408	836	5.93
1875.....	332	4,891,770	127,014	2,328,150	386	2.76	401,525	1,209	.42
1876.....	477	9,173,004	387,951	3,780,060	813	4.23	407,651	855	.95
1877.....	445	10,868,921	1,044,997	5,178,575	2,348	9.62	442,196	849	2.48
1878.....	478	6,751,234	306,317	3,327,348	641	4.54	436,731	914	.70
1879.....	638	11,501,473	572,082	5,112,631	897	4.97	469,515	738	1.22
1880.....	804	14,752,066	1,135,816	5,409,450	1,413	7.70	503,298	626	2.26
1881.....	895	19,738,508	921,495	9,662,326	1,030	4.67	531,996	694	1.73
1882.....	981	26,435,705	569,885	12,587,090	581	2.16	560,693	572	1.02
1883.....	1,153	42,383,215	1,379,736	21,790,767	1,197	3.26	595,339	517	2.32
1884.....	1,278	29,685,601	988,229	12,048,683	758	4.27	629,985	493	1.54
1885.....	1,309	48,055,551	2,225,181	22,487,255	1,700	4.05	651,923	506	2.36
1886.....	1,543	43,646,452	1,492,084	27,576,513	967	3.42	698,361	527	1.15
1887.....	1,853	62,241,191	1,839,058	32,095,202	952	2.95	748,255	404	2.46
1888.....	1,871	76,618,085	1,363,427	38,610,407	729	1.78	802,651	429	1.70
1889.....	2,075	66,409,323	2,154,340	34,440,627	1,038	8.24	1,000,000	482	2.15
1890.....	2,755	108,650,005	2,092,071	47,937,840	759	1.93	1,099,133	897	1.90
1891.....	3,353	124,003,193	3,053,874	59,703,511	911	2.46	1,147,000	342	2.66
1892.....	3,549	123,482,011	1,521,445	65,535,291	429	1.23	1,197,000	327	1.61
1893.....	5,224	330,028,212	3,149,590	180,987,890	603	2.85	1,250,000	239	2.57
1894.....	5,174	329,046,541	3,254,140	72,185,581	629	2.97	1,305,000	252	2.49
1895.....	5,316	320,794,760	2,974,760	73,443,646	560	2.37	1,362,000	256	2.19
1896.....	4,414	97,061,640	1,979,355	59,970,130	448	2.04	1,427,000	323	1.93
1897.....	5,326	98,883,270	2,272,990	55,233,596	425	2.30	1,485,000	279	1.53
1898.....	5,048	91,922,210	2,651,735	56,550,470	525	2.88	1,558,000	209	1.70
1899.....	6,031	128,304,413	4,534,065	70,851,165	752	3.53	1,626,000	270	2.79
1900.....	5,503	112,599,125	2,213,699	72,893,463	402	1.98	1,698,735	309	1.30
1901.....	6,136	138,195,220	4,296,433	83,079,743	700	3.22	1,747,236	289	2.46
1902.....	5,125	112,998,325	4,118,933	71,615,759	893	3.64	1,795,897	350	2.29
1903.....	6,054	131,748,441	3,062,321	68,748,203	468	2.73	1,844,558	391	1.62
1904.....	5,661	122,075,301	2,950,254	77,234,240	443	2.40	1,923,219	254	1.56
1905.....	6,522	117,497,315	3,303,929	76,533,230	507	2.81	1,941,880	293	1.70
1906.....	6,387	119,974,033	4,179,235	75,356,085	654	3.49	1,990,541	312	2.01
1907.....	6,257	142,900,863	3,937,105	92,275,189	629	2.76	2,039,202	326	1.93
1908.....	7,793	114,527,300	3,873,444	72,048,810	497	3.38	2,087,862	268	1.86
1909.....	7,414	135,730,618	3,046,797	90,950,970	411	2.24	2,136,525	288	1.43
1910.....	9,083	129,676,681	4,884,793	83,808,768	638	3.77	2,185,283	241	2.24
1911.....	9,151	121,156,470	3,864,123	80,653,116	422	3.19	2,262,756	247	1.71
1912.....	9,410	125,880,590	4,552,470	88,656,020	463	3.47	2,307,633	245	1.89
1913.....	10,002	132,938,720	4,798,457	90,395,765	480	3.61	2,392,325	239	2.00
1914.....	10,534	139,363,229	5,268,653	102,422,890	500	3.78	2,417,798	230	2.18
1915.....	9,435	131,159,650	3,186,569	77,291,754	338	2.82	2,472,158	262	1.29
1915*.....	11,468	151,167,996	3,470,978	105,441,775	303	2.29	2,521,822	220	1.37

*The great fire not included. †The large fire included. ‡Nine months ending Dec. 31, 1875.

LIVE STOCK ON ILLINOIS FARMS (1917).

Animals.	No.	Av. price.	Ttl. value.	Animals.	No.	Av. price.	Ttl. value.
Horses.....	1,452,000	\$106.00	\$153,912,000	Other cattle.....	1,251,000	\$43.30	\$54,168,000
Mules.....	150,000	115.00	17,250,000	Sheep.....	895,000	8.20	7,360,000
Milch cows.....	1,057,000	68.00	71,876,000	Swine.....	4,444,000	13.70	60,883,000

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Michigan avenue and Washington street.

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Standing Committees (1917-1918)—Library: Jonas, Beroth, Shutter. Administration: Shutter, Tollkuehn, Healy. Buildings and grounds: Schick, Healy, Gessler.

Meetings—Regular meetings of the board at 5 p. m. on second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Librarian—(Vacancy).

Assistant Librarian—Carl B. Roden.

Secretary—Harry G. Wilson.

DEPARTMENTS AND HOURS.

Circulating, open shelf and registry departments, third floor, open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reference room and public card catalogue, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Thomas Hughes room for young people, fourth floor; open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Art room, fifth floor; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Music room, fifth floor, Washington street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Patents, documents and bound newspapers room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Civics room, first floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; closed on Sunday.

Reading room for current magazines and newspapers, fourth floor, Randolph street entrance; open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Chicago public library is a free public institution, established under the Illinois library law of 1872. It derives its revenue from an annual library tax of approximately one mill. A board of directors of nine members is appointed by the mayor, three annually for terms of three years. The library occupies the site formerly known as Dearborn park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court and Randolph street. The cost of the building was about \$2,000,000, including the furniture, book stacks and machinery. There are forty-five branches, six high school branches, 128 delivery stations and fifty deposit stations.

The right of drawing books from the public library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook county and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book borrower it is necessary only to file an application giving the name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the guarantor to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured.

At the close of May 31, 1917, the public library contained 806,172 volumes. The aggregate circulation for the year ending May 31, 1917, was 5,602,806 volumes, which does not include the use of books kept on the open shelves at the main library or its branches or the periodicals or newspapers used in the reading rooms. This use would bring the total recorded book issue to 6,475,321.

BRANCHES.

Branches marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., those marked * are open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., all others are open from 1 to 9 p. m. Sundays and holidays open from 2 to 6 p. m.

Armour Square.....	33d-st. and Shields-av.
*Austin.....	5642 W. Lake-st.
Bessemer Park.....	39th-st. and Muskegon-av.
*Blackstone.....	49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
Burr School.....	Ashland and Wabasha-avs.
Cornell Square.....	Wood and W. 51st-sts.
Davis Square.....	45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
*Douglas Branch.....	3527 West 12th-st.
Dvorak Park.....	20th and Fisk-sts.
Ekshart Park.....	Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
Forrestville school.....	45th-st. and St. Lawrence-av.
Fuller Park.....	45th-st. and Princeton-av.
Hamilton Park.....	72d-st. and Normal-av.
Hamlin Park.....	Barry and Hoyne-avs.
Hardin Square.....	Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.
*Hebrew Institute.....	Taylor and Lytic-sts.
*Hiram Kelly.....	62d-st. and Normal-bd.
Holstein.....	Oakley-av. and Ems-st.
Kosciusko Park.....	2732 North Avers-av.
Humboldt.....	North and Fairhead-avs.
Independence Park.....	Springfield-av. and Irving Pl.-bd.
*Lewis Institute.....	1943 W. Madison-st.
*Lincoln Center.....	Oakwood-bd. and Langley-av.
Logan Square.....	3245 Fullerton-av.
Mark White Square.....	Halsted and 30th-sts.
Morse School.....	N. Sawyer-av. and W. Ohio-st.
*Odgen Park.....	64th-st. and Racine-av.
Palmer Park.....	11th-st. and Indiana-av.
Polaski Park.....	Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
Scanlan.....	11725 Perry-av.
Seward Park.....	Elm and Orleans-avs.
Sherman Park.....	Loomis and W. 53d-sts.
*Sheridan.....	4734-36 N. Racine-av.
Stanford Park.....	14th-pl. and Union-st.
Stanton Park.....	Vedder and Rees-sts.
Sumner School.....	Colorado and Kildare-avs.
*Twenty-Sixth Street.....	2543 S. Homan-av.
George O. Walker Branch.....	Morgan Park
Woodlawn.....	6247 Kimbark-av.

DEPOSIT STATIONS.

Albany Park.....	3312 Lawrence-av.
Argyle.....	5044 N. Clark-st.
Ashburn.....	3719 W. 83d-st.
Association House.....	2150 W. North-av.
Birchwood.....	1542 Jarvis-av.
Brighton Park.....	2112 W. 35th-st.
Butler House.....	3212 Broadway
Cheitenham.....	2943 E. 79th-st.
Chicago Lawn.....	3505 W. 63d-st.
Cicero Avenue.....	407 S. Cicero-av.
Dunning.....	3940 Narragansett-av.
Dauphin Park.....	3944 Cottage Grove-av.
East Fifty-Eighth Street.....	313 E. 58th-st.
East Sixty-Third Street.....	710 E. 63d-st.
East Rogers Park.....	6614 Sheridan-rd.
Edgewater.....	5846 Glenwood-av.
Edison Park.....	6701 Olmsted-av.
Fernwood.....	104th and Wallace-sts.
Gano.....	11640 Wentworth-av.
Grand Avenue.....	1722 Grand-av.
Grand Crossing.....	1513 E. 75th-st.
Gresham.....	8615 Vincennes-av.
Hegewisch.....	13320 Brandon-av.
Irving Park.....	3227 Irving Park-bd.
Jefferson Park.....	4774 Milwaukee-av.
Jewish Educational Alliance.....	1243 N. Wood-st.
Larrabee Street.....	2004 Larrabee-st.
Lawndale.....	2140 S. Crawford-av.
Longwood.....	W. 97th-st. and Longwood drive
Madison Street.....	4216 W. Madison-st.
Mayfair.....	4500 Montrose-av.
Montrose.....	4410 Milwaukee-av.
North Clark Street.....	2932 N. Clark-st.
North Halsted Street.....	3701 N. Halsted-st.
Norwood Park.....	6013 Ceylon-av.
Park Manor.....	350 E. 71st-st.
Ravenswood.....	4356 N. Hermitage-av.
Rogers Park.....	1754 Lunt-av.
South Shore.....	6721 Stony Island-av.
Thirty-First Street.....	304 E. 31st-st.
Washington Heights.....	1400 W. 103d-st.
West Brighton.....	2845 W. 38th-st.
West Englewood.....	1901 W. 59th-st.
West Harrison Street.....	3954 W. Harrison-st.
West Pullman.....	700 W. 120th-st.
West Ravenswood.....	4763 Lincoln-av.
West Ridge.....	
Armstrong school, Greenleaf-av. and Pine-ree-st.	

West Sixteenth Street.....4024 W. 16th-st.
West Twelfth Street.....2033 W. 12th-st.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Austin High School.....200 N. Lotus-av.
Englewood High School.....8220 S. Stewart-av.
Harrison Technical High School.....
.....2850 Twenty-Fourth Street-bd.
Lake View High School.....4015 N. Ashland-av.
John Marshall High School.....3250 W. Adams-st.
Nicholas Senn High School.....5900 N. Glenwood-av.

DELIVERY STATIONS.

North.
1. Elm and Orleans-sts.
2. 2004 Larrabee-st.
3. 2471 Lincoln-av.
4. 4356 N. Hermitage.
5. 4016 Lincoln-av.
7. 1754 Lunt-av.
10. 2892 N. Clark-st.
11. 3701 N. Halsted-st.
12. 4734 Racine-av.
13. 3711 Southport-av.
15. 5042 N. Clark-st.
16. 1514 Irving Park-bd.
17. Barry & Hoyne-avs.
18. Vedder and Rees-sts.
19. 4763 Lincoln-av.
20. 3456 N. Hoyne-av.
23. 6568 Sheridan-rd.
South.
1. 6721 Stony Island-av.
2. 304 E. 31st-st.
3. Oakwood-bd. and Langley-av.
4. 534 W. 43d-st.
5. 49th-st. and Lake Park-av.
6. 62d-st. and Normal-bd.
7. 4623 Grand-bd.
8. 89th-st. and Muskegon-av.
9. 45th and St. Lawrence-av.
10. 72d-st. and Normal-av.
11. 956 E. 55th-st.
12. 336 E. 39th-st.
13. 533 E. 47th-st.
14. 11725 S. Perry-av.
15. 11100 Indiana-av.
16. 146 W. 69th-st.
17. 710 E. 63d-st.
18. 1318 E. 75th-st.
19. 45th-st. and Marshfield-av.
20. 8684 Vincennes-av.
21. 5523 S. Halsted-st.
22. 64th-st. and Racine-av.
23. 33d-st. and Shields-av.
24. Wentworth-av. and 26th-st.
25. 5005 State-st.
28. 5902 Wentworth-av.
29. 8944 Cottage Grove.
30. 313 E. 58th-st.
31. 350 E. 71st-st.
35. Halsted & 30th-sts.
36. Wood & W. 51st-sts.
37. Loomis & W. 53d-sts.
38. 632 E. 61st-st.
40. 2943 E. 79th-st.
42. 111th & S. Hoyne-av.

43. 753 E. 75th-st.
45. 45th-st. and Princeton-av.
West.
1. 14th-pl. & Union-st.
2. 1722 Grand-av.
3. 1943 W. Madison-st.
4. 1254 S. Ashland-av.
5. 243 N. Wood-st.
6. 738 S. Western-av.
7. Springfield-av. and Irving Park-bd.
8. 3555 Ogden-av.
9. 1152 W. Van Buren.
10. 4216 W. Madison-st.
11. 4227 Irving Park-bd.
12. 2856 W. Madison-st.
13. 3052 W. Belmont-av.
14. 2639 N. Rockwell-st.
15. 1003 S. Wood-st.
16. 4055 W. 26th-st.
17. 3308 W. 12th-st.
18. 2314 Milwaukee-av.
19. 3605 Armitage-av.
21. Taylor & Lytle-sts.
22. 3859 W. Chicago-av.
23. 4056 W. North-av.
24. 953 Grand-av.
25. 5642 W. Lake-st.
26. 2248 W. Ohio-st.
27. 4149 Armitage-av.
28. 3054 W. Harrison-st.
30. 3312 Lawrence-av.
31. 3123-3125 W. 22d-st.
32. 2548 Homan-av.
33. N. Sawyer & Ohio.
34. 4024 W. 16th-st.
35. 20th and Fisk-sts.
36. Chicago-av. and Noble-st.
37. Colorado and Kildare-avs.
38. 3406 W. North-av.
39. 2732 N. Avers-av.
40. Ashland and Wabasha-avs.
41. 2013 W. 12th-st.
42. 1105 N. California.
43. 3527 W. 12th-st.
44. Blackhawk and Noble-sts.
45. 3245 Fullerton-av.
47. 2138 W. North-av.
49. 1303 Blue Island-av.
50. 2147 W. Augusta-st.
54. 2553 W. North-av.
55. 3446 Irving Park-bd.
56. Ems-st. and Oakley.
63. 2833 Diversey-av.

370,831 books and pamphlets. These are not circulated, but are for consultation and use within the library building. The library is free to the public.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY.

At the university, 59th street and Ellis avenue.

This library contained July 1, 1917, about 624,336 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. It is composed of the general library located in the Harper Memorial library and the departmental libraries located in the various departmental buildings. It is primarily intended for the use of the faculty and students of the university, but residents of Chicago engaged in serious study are permitted to use the reading rooms of the general library and of the School of Education and others may have the privilege of drawing books available for circulation upon the payment of a fee. Properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago will receive complimentary cards for a term of four weeks or less upon application. The reading room is open to all. The director of the library is Ernest D. Burton, the associate director is J. C. M. Hanson.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY.

110 North Wabash avenue, 6th floor.

President—Marvin Huggitt.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas D. Jones and Robert Forsyth.

Secretary—Walter B. Smith.

Treasurer—William J. Louderback.

Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.

Board of Directors—Robert T. Lincoln, Frank S. Johnson, Marvin Huggitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson, Albert A. Sprague II., Walter B. Smith, Chauncey B. Borland and the mayor and the controller of the city of Chicago ex officio.

Hours—The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The John Crerar library contained in October, 1917, 380,670 volumes and 139,500 pamphlets on the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications. They cannot be taken from the library, but may be freely consulted by all who wish to do so.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

North Dearborn and West Ontario streets.

President—Clarence A. Burley.

First Vice-President—George Merryweather.

Second Vice-President—Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

Secretary—Seymour Morris.

Treasurer—Orson Smith.

Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Executive Committee—William H. Bush, Charles E. Gunther, C. J. Hambleton, Chauncey Keep, Julian S. Mason, Seymour Morris, Henry J. Patten, Edward L. Ryerson.

The library museum and portrait gallery are open free to the public from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays. It is a repository of matter relating to the history and archaeology of the northwest, particularly of Chicago, comprising some 40,000 volumes and 75,000 pamphlets and a large collection of MSS., maps, views, etc., illustrative of the development of Illinois and the central west.

RYERSON LIBRARY.

Art institute, Michigan avenue and Adams street.

The Ryerson library of the Art institute is devoted to works on fine art and travel. It contains about 11,000 volumes and collections of 33,000 photographs and 15,500 lantern slides. The Burnham Library of Architecture, kept in the Ryerson library, contains about 2,000 books on architecture. Open daily from 8:30 to 5:30; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until 9:30 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 8 p. m. (Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and three evenings from 6 to 9:30.) The library is primarily for the students of the institute, but is practically a free reference library on fine art. Librarian, Sarah Louise Mitchell.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY.

North Clark street and Walton place.

President—Edward L. Ryerson.

Librarian—William N. C. Carlton.

Secretary—Jesse L. Moss.

Trustees—George E. Adams, Frederick I. Carpenter, Charles H. Hulburd, David B. Jones,

Andrew C. McLaughlin, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Edward L. Ryerson, John W. Scott, John A. Spoor, Albert H. Wetten, John P. Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr.

Hours—From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and the following holidays: Jan. 1, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Newberry library, Oct. 1, 1917, contained

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY.

Room 2132, 175 West Jackson boulevard.

The library of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest contains 4,500 bound volumes, containing information relative to fire insurance and allied subjects. Library open from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock. Librarian, Abbie B. Gantz.

The library of the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, room 2132 Insurance Exchange building, 175 W. Jackson boulevard, contains 890 volumes on fire insurance. Hours same as above. Librarian, Abbie B. Gantz.

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

1735 Monadnock block.

The library of this society contains about 10,000 volumes, almost altogether engineering, scientific and technical works, and is maintained at the cost of the society. It is a free public reference library, open for use during business hours of business days. Secretary and Librarian, Edgar S. Nethercut.

ELBERT H. GARY LAW LIBRARY.

Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago.

The Gary Library of Law was the gift of Elbert H. Gary of New York, N. Y., to Northwestern University Law school. It is open, without charge, to nonresident lawyers presenting satisfactory credentials. Resident lawyers who are graduates of Northwestern University Law school are charged a registration fee of \$1 per year for the privilege of using the library; all other resident lawyers are charged a registration fee of \$4 a year. The library in 1916 contained about 45,000 volumes. Librarian, F. B. Crossley.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY.

826 Belden avenue.

The Virginia library of the McCormick Theological seminary contains more than 43,000 volumes and is open every weekday of the year except legal holidays not only to those immediately connected with the seminary but to others as well. The hours are 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. and 7:30 till 9:30 p. m. while the seminary is in session, and the same during the vacations with the exception of the evening hours and Saturday afternoons. Librarian, Rev. John F. Lyons.

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

1025 county building.

President—William S. Johnston.
Secretary—Alfred E. Barr.
Treasurer—Frederic S. Hebard.
Librarian—William H. Holden.

The library contains about 64,000 volumes.

LEWIS INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

West Madison and Robey streets.

The Lewis Institute library contains about 23,000 volumes and 3,100 pamphlets. The public is invited to use the library for reference, but books are loaned only to instructors and students of the institute. Throughout the school year the library is open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Saturday, when it closes at 3 p. m.; during the session of the night school the library is also open from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Librarian, Miss Frances S. Talcott.

EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Orrington avenue and Church street.

Free to residents of Evanston and open to others on payment of an annual fee of \$2.50, or 25 cents a month. Reference department free to all. Library open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. weekdays. Reading room open from 2 to 6 p. m., Sundays, except during July and August, and holidays, except Jan. 1, July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25. The Coe music collection, which

contains about 1,600 books, 400 pieces of sheet music and 600 pianola rolls, is open to all. The medical science room, containing over 900 medical books and periodicals, is open to resident physicians and nurses and to others by special arrangement. The total number of volumes June 1, 1917, was 57,560. Librarian, Marcus Skarstedt.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

Evanston, Ill.

This is a reference library of theology for the use of the faculty and students of the institute and neighboring clergymen, but open to the public October to September from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7 to 10 p. m. Oct. 1, 1917, the library contained 47,473 volumes and 24,032 pamphlets. Librarian, Doremus A. Hayes; assistant librarian in charge, Samuel G. Ayres.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY.

1076 West 12th street.

The library of the college of arts of Loyola university contains more than 45,000 volumes for the use of the faculty and students, but may be consulted by others on application to the Librarian. Open from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Librarian, A. J. Garvy, S. J.

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

73 to 77 Arcade building, Pullman, Ill.

Contains 10,000 volumes. Library open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and in the evenings from 6:45 to 9 o'clock; also Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 p. m. Librarian, Bertha S. Ludlam; assistants, Caroline H. Mott and Freda Grapes.

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

South fifth avenue near St. Charles avenue.

The Maywood public library, the building for which was given by Andrew Carnegie, in October, 1917, contained 7,877 books and pamphlets. Householders or persons vouched for by householders have the privilege of taking out books. The library, which contains a large reading room, is open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. Librarian, Grace M. Rogers.

CHILDREN'S SCIENCE LIBRARY.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Lincoln park, contains more than 500 volumes for children on natural history, including plants, animals, astronomy, geography and industries. The reading room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. each weekday. Individual guidance in the proper use of nature study books is given by the librarian.

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Grove avenue and Lake street, Oak Park.

The Oak Park public library contains about 32,000 volumes. It is open every day except Sundays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; south branch, Harrison street, near Gunderson avenue, open afternoons 2 to 6 and evenings 7 to 9. Librarian, Helen A. Bagley (acting).

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Jackson park.

The museum library occupies three rooms in the north end of the building and is open to the public every weekday from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. It is a scientific reference library. Visitors can consult books by making application to the office of the library. The magazines in the reading room are accessible to the public. Sept. 30, 1917, the library contained approximately 69,000 books and pamphlets. Librarian, Elsie Lippincott.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

Evanston and Chicago.

The Northwestern university libraries contained 163,801 bound volumes and 134,973 pamphlets July 1, 1916. The Evanston part of the library is open during the college year from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and during the summer

vacation from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1:30 to 5 p. m. The building is known as the Orrington Lunt library. Other parts of Northwestern university libraries are located in Northwestern University building, North Dearborn and West Lake streets, Chicago, and in the Northwestern Medical school, 25th and South Dearborn streets, Chicago. Librarian, Walter Lichtenstein.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Room 1005 city hall.

The municipal reference library is the city hall branch of the Chicago public library. It contains books, pamphlets and other data relat-

ing to municipal government in Chicago and other cities. Librarian, Frederick Rex.

HAMMOND LIBRARY.

5757 University avenue.

The Hammond library of the Chicago Theological seminary contains over 33,000 volumes. It is intended for the use of the faculty and students of the Chicago Theological seminary, but may be used by clergymen and others. The library is open on weekdays from Oct 5 to June 15 from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; closed Sundays. Librarian, Rev. Henry T. Stock.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

A museum of fine arts and school of drawing, painting, etc. Michigan avenue and Adams street.

OFFICERS.

President—Charles L. Hutchinson.
Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Frank G. Logan.
Director—George W. Eggers.
Business Manager—Newton H. Carpenter.
Secretary—William F. Tuttle.
Treasurer—Ernest A. Hamill.
Manager of the Membership Department—Guy U. Young.

Head of Extension Department—Ross Crane.

Librarian—Sarah Louise Mitchell.

Dean of School—Theodore J. Keane.

Registrar—Fanny J. Kendall.

Trustees, 1917—Edward E. Ayer, Arthur T. Aldis, Adolphus C. Bartlett, A. G. Becker, Edward B. Butler, Clyde M. Carr, Wallace L. DeWolf, Henry H. Getty, John J. Glessner, William O. Goodman, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frank G. Logan, John J. Mitchell, Honore Palmer, Abram Poole, Martin A. Ryerson, Howard Shaw, Charles H. Thorne. Ex officio, William Hale Thompson, mayor; Eugene H. Pike, city comptroller; John Barton Fene, president south park commissioners; Albert Mohr, auditor south park commissioners. The Art Institute of Chicago was incorporated May 24, 1879, for the "founding and maintenance of schools of art and design, the formation and exhibition of collections of objects of art and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The museum building upon the lake front, first occupied in 1893, has never been closed for a day. It is open to the public every weekday from 9 to 6, Sundays from 12:15 to 10 p. m. Admission is free to members and their families at all times, and free to all upon Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays. Upon other days the entrance fee is 25 cents.

All friends of art are invited to become members. Annual members pay a fee of \$10 a year. Life members pay \$100 and are thenceforth exempt from dues. Sustaining members pay \$25 or more a year. Governing members are elected by the trustees and pay \$100 upon election and \$25 a year thereafter. Upon the payment of \$400 governing members become governing life members and are thenceforth exempt from dues. All receipts from life memberships are invested and the income only expended. All members are entitled, with their families and visiting friends, to admission to all exhibitions, receptions, public lectures and entertainments given by the Art Institute and to the use of the Ryerson reference library of art. Visitors desiring to see the collections under guidance may make appointments with the museum instructors at the office of the director.

MUSEUM.

The Art museum now ranks among the first three or four in the country. It contains excellent examples of the old masters and of the modern painters. There is also a large and comprehensive collection of sculptures, including reproductions of the work of the greatest sculptors, ancient and modern. There is an extensive collection of architectural casts. Other fields of art are represented by collections of etchings, en-

gravings, textiles, oriental art, Egyptian and classical antiquities, etc. There is a constant succession of passing exhibitions, thirty-five or more in a year. All students enjoy the full use of the collections and the library. The number of visitors to the museum during the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, was 922,308.

SCHOOL.

The school of instruction in the practice and theory of art includes departments of painting, sculpture, decorative designing, illustration, architecture and normal instruction. There are day and evening classes for beginners and for advanced pupils and special classes on Saturdays. The instructors number about eighty and the pupils average about 3,000 a year. The principle upon which the school is founded is to maintain in the highest efficiency the severe practice of academic drawing and painting, from life, from the antique and from objects, and around this practice, as a living stem, to group the various departments of art education.

The school is conducted upon the most modern methods and has grown to be the most comprehensive and probably the largest fine arts school in the United States. Distinguished teachers from a distance are called in from time to time. Students may enter at any time. The tuition rates are as follows:

Day School—Registration fee, \$5; full time for term of twelve weeks, \$36; four weeks, \$15; four days a week, full term, \$33; four weeks, \$14; three days a week, full term, \$30; four weeks, \$12; two days a week, full term, \$24; four weeks, \$9; one day a week, full term, \$18; four weeks, \$7.

Half-Day Courses—Five half days a week, \$30 a term; four weeks, \$13; four half days a week, \$27 a term; four weeks, \$11; three half days a week, \$23 a term; four weeks, \$9; two half days a week, \$19 a term; four weeks, \$7; one half day a week, \$13 a term; four weeks, \$5.

Evening Rates—Registration fee, \$2; three nights a week, \$12.50 a term or \$5 for four weeks; two nights a week, \$10 a term or \$4 for four weeks; one night a week, \$7.50 a term or \$3 for four weeks.

Saturday Rates for Juvenile Class—Twelve half days for \$5.

Special Classes—

Pottery—Twelve half days.....	\$6.00
Leather—Twelve half days.....	6.00
Metal—Twelve half days.....	6.00
Bookbinding—Twelve half days.....	6.00
Drawing—Twelve half days.....	5.00
Design—Twelve half days.....	5.00
Ceramic Painting—Twelve half days.....	8.00
Ceramic Design—Twelve half days.....	5.00

The attendance of students for the year ended June 1, 1917, was as follows:

Day school.....	1,065
Saturday school.....	665
Evening school.....	912
Summer day school.....	354
Total.....	2,996
Students belonging to two schools.....	106
Grand total.....	2,890

CHICAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

The following table shows the growth of Chicago's waterworks system by decades since 1854, when the first large pumping station at Chicago avenue and the lake was built, and by years since 1900:

Year.	Population using city water.	Gallons pumped per day.	Gallons per capita.	Total revenue.
1854.....	65,000	591,000	9.1	\$58,105.00
1860.....	109,000	4,704,000	43.1	131,162.00
1870.....	307,000	21,766,000	70.9	539,180.00
1880.....	503,000	57,384,000	114.1	865,618.35
1890.....	1,107,000	152,372,000	137.6	2,109,508.00
1900.....	1,727,566	322,683,000	186.8	3,250,431.85
1901.....	1,776,236	342,901,000	193.0	3,370,600.88
1902.....	1,824,906	358,179,000	196.3	3,611,558.81
1903.....	1,873,576	376,000,000	200.7	3,639,625.80
1904.....	1,922,256	399,065,000	207.6	3,834,541.30
1905.....	1,970,936	410,930,000	208.5	4,019,205.88
1906.....	2,019,606	437,059,000	216.4	4,281,065.50
1907.....	2,068,276	455,194,000	220.1	4,450,349.61
1908.....	2,116,946	469,282,000	221.7	4,648,299.54
1909.....	2,165,616	480,905,000	222.0	5,032,008.48
1910.....	2,214,286	518,579,000	234.2	5,448,257.55
1911.....	2,262,956	507,332,000	224.2	5,993,771.32
1912.....	2,345,315	551,324,000	238.1	6,263,234.75
1913.....	2,372,000	577,860,575	243.6	6,560,042.21
1914.....	2,393,325	613,323,616	254.2	6,458,514.33
1915.....	2,447,504	605,707,671	248.0	6,180,732.92
1916.....	2,491,933	619,303,000	249.0	6,597,995.01

*Estimated from United States government census.

In 1916 the total amount of water pumped was 236,139,800 gallons.

The pumping stations, with the year of construction of each, follow:

Chicago avenue.....1854	Washington Heights.....1892
Twenty-second-st.....1875	Jefferson Park.....1897
Harrison street.....1889	Rogers Park.....1899
Lake View.....1892	Central Park.....1900
Fourteenth street.....1892	Springfield avenue.....1901
Sixty-eighth street.....1892	Roseland.....1910

The total daily capacity of the waterworks in gallons is 928,000,000.

Other statistics: Number of taps, 299,877; hydrants in use, 29,842; meters in use, 20,763; mileage of water pipe, 2,758.

LAKE TUNNELS.

One 5 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1867; cost \$464,866.05.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1874; cost \$415,709.36.

One 7 foot tunnel from two mile crib to Chicago avenue pumping station; built 1887-1895; cost \$342,786.64.

One 14 foot tunnel lake extension of Chicago avenue and Blue Island avenue system; begun 1911; cost \$7,530.23.

One 8 foot tunnel from four mile crib to 14th street pumping station; built 1892; cost \$1,104,744.12.

One 10 foot tunnel from Carter H. Harrison crib to foot of Oak street; built 1898; cost \$677,577.55.

One 7 foot tunnel from Lake View crib to Lake View pumping station; built 1896; cost \$701,792.45.

One 7 foot tunnel from Hyde Park crib to 68th street pumping station; built 1898; cost \$771,556.07.

One 14 foot tunnel from Hyde Park to 73d street and Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,793,860.10.

One 13 foot tunnel (Wilson avenue) under construction.

LAND TUNNELS.

One 7 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue pumping station to 22d street pumping station; built 1874; cost \$542,912.63.

One 7 foot tunnel from Park row shaft to foot of Peck place and thence to Harrison street pumping station; built 1891; cost \$279,348.73.

One 6 foot connecting tunnel in Jefferson street from Van Buren to Harrison; built 1891; cost \$15,968.17.

One 10 foot tunnel foot of Oak street to Green street and Grand avenue, and two 3 foot tunnels from that point to Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue pumping stations, respectively; built 1900; cost, \$2,121,525.02.

One 7 foot tunnel connecting above 10 foot tunnel with Chicago avenue pumping station (re-modeled); built 1898; cost \$42,436.45.

One 9 foot tunnel from 104th street and Stewart avenue to 73d and State streets; one 12 foot tunnel in 73d street from State street to Yates avenue, and one 14 foot tunnel from Yates avenue to Railroad avenue; built 1912; cost \$1,647,591.18.

One 7 foot tunnel in Polk street connecting Peck place shaft and Jefferson street shaft; built 1907; cost \$181,929.54.

One 8 foot tunnel from Chicago avenue to 22d street and Ashland avenue; built 1911; cost \$839,267.77.

One 9 foot tunnel 73d and State streets to 75th street and Western avenue; in course of construction.

One 8 foot tunnel connecting two mile crib tunnel with Blue Island avenue tunnel; built 1913; cost, \$55,368.22.

One 12 and 13 foot tunnel, Wilson and Clarendon avenues to Mayfair, 43,500 feet long; construction begun in 1913; estimated cost, \$4,550,870.

WATER PIPE TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO RIVER.

Dimen's	Length	Year	Cost.	Location.
in ft.	in ft.	built.		
5.....	230	1871	\$7,550.00	Adams-st.
6.....	249	1871	7,633.00	Archer-av.
7½x10½.....	225	1891	17,453.56	Ashland-av.
6.....	306	1871	7,750.00	Chicago-av.
5.....	227	1830	6,875.00	Clybourn-pl.
6.....	468	1903	13,324.00	Division-st.*
7x8½.....	330	1871	11,220.00	Division-st.
8.....	297	1880	14,650.00	18th-st.
6½x9.....	314	1880	7,833.00	Harrison-st.
6.....	272	1880	3,300.00	95th-st.
6½x7.....	1,548	1889	35,551.75	Drainage canal.
5.....	403	1895	29,651.53	N. Western-av.
5.....	485	1880	11,250.00	Rush-st.
7x10.....	241	1892	17,495.20	35th-st.
6.....	311	1876	7,550.00	Throop-st.
7x8.....	345	1905	28,584.54	Thompson-bd.
7½.....	1,680	1907	61,307.10	Ashland-av.
7x8½.....	335	1907	24,831.30	Grand-av.
7x8½.....	450	1907	21,003.48	Diversey-bd.
7x8.....	326	1908	11,962.36	Western-av.
7x8.....	339	1908	16,013.00	Western-av.*
7x8.....	225	1903	8,387.77	Western-av.*

*Under canal.

WATERWORKS CRIBS.

Name.	Built.	Cost.
Two-mile.....	1867	\$106,679.63
Four-mile.....	1891	472,890.93
Lake View.....	1896	164,085.83
Hyde Park.....	1896	137,624.77
C. H. Harrison.....	1900	232,738.10
Edward F. Dunne.....	1912	473,090.60

WATER RATES IN CHICAGO.

FLAT RATES—ANNUAL.

All flat rates are based on frontage and number of stories of buildings. Residences with one family of twelve or less are entitled to a full equipment of bathtubs, water closets, basins, sinks, laundry tubs and other similar sanitary fixtures without additional charge. Apartment buildings, fully equipped with sanitary fixtures, are charged \$7 in addition to the frontage rates for each apartment exceeding one.

Frontage rates for one-story houses are quoted below. Each additional story increases the rate \$1.50.

Frontage.	Rate.	Frontage.	Rate.
12 feet and less.....	\$2.50	40 to 44 feet.....	\$11.50
12 to 15 feet.....	3.50	44 to 48 feet.....	12.50
15 to 18 feet.....	4.50	48 to 52 feet.....	13.50
18 to 21 feet.....	5.50	52 to 56 feet.....	14.50
21 to 24 feet.....	6.00	56 to 62 feet.....	15.50
24 to 27 feet.....	7.00	62 to 67 feet.....	16.00
27 to 30 feet.....	8.00	67 to 72 feet.....	17.00
30 to 33 feet.....	9.00	72 to 77 feet.....	18.00
33 to 36 feet.....	9.50	77 to 82 feet.....	19.00
36 to 40 feet.....	11.00	82 to 87 feet.....	20.00

Residences—Frontage rate plus 5 cents per ton of coal consumed for steam heating plant; each 100 square feet of greenhouse space, \$2; hose

connection, 30 foot frontage, \$2; 30 to 50 foot frontage, \$3; each additional 25 foot frontage, 50 cents.

Business—Hotels, lodging houses and taverns, not over twelve rooms, one set of fixtures with frontage rates; each room over 12, \$1. Additional fixtures: Bathtubs, each, \$3; urinals, each, \$1.50; hand basins, each, \$1; water closets, each, \$3; steam heated, same as residences; steam engines, per horse power, \$4. Office buildings, same as hotels. Stores and business premises, frontage rates plus 25 cents per person over ten employed. Additional fixtures: Hand wash basin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; other fixtures, similar to hotels. Public fixtures: Bathtub, \$6; hand basin, \$2.50; closet, \$3.50; urinal, \$1.50; laundry tub,

\$1.75. Barber shop fixtures, same as public. Bakeries, frontage rates plus 1 cent for each barrel of flour or meal used.

Building—Each 1,000 bricks used, 5 cents; each cord of stone, 6 cents; each cubic yard concrete, 2 cents; each 100 yards plastering, 15 cents. If flat rates amount to more than \$100 a year, metered service is required.

METER RATES.

Meter rates are 62½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Discount of 10 per cent for prompt payment of bills. Special rates are quoted on water drawn through direct connection with city tunnels, from conduits and from Lake Michigan or the Chicago river.

CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY CHRONOLOGY.

Omnibuses—First regular omnibus line started by Frank Parmelee May 9, 1859.

Horse Cars—South side: First line on State street, between Randolph and 12th streets, open April 25, 1859. West side: Madison street line, halted to State, opened May 20, 1859; Randolph street line opened July 15, 1859. North side: Wells street line, river to Chicago avenue, opened late in spring of 1859; Clark street line opened in August, 1859.

Cable Cars—South side: First cable line in Chicago operated on State to 39th street; began business Jan. 23, 1892; Cottage Grove avenue line built same year. North side: Clark street line opened March 27, 1883; Wells street line opened same year; Lincoln avenue line opened Jan. 22, 1889; Clybourn avenue line opened May 2, 1891. West side: Madison street line opened July 16, 1890; Milwaukee avenue line opened at same time; Blue Island avenue line opened July 23, 1893.

Electric Cars—South side: First electric line in city began operating Oct. 2, 1890, from 95th street and Stony Island avenue to South Chicago; trolley substituted for horse cars on most of the lines (except cable) in 1893 and 1894 in all divisions of the city and in the suburbs; trolley substituted for cable cars on State street July 22, 1906, and on Cottage Grove avenue Oct. 21, 1906. West side: Trolley cars substituted for cable on Blue Island avenue July 22, 1906, and on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue Aug. 19, 1906. North side: All cables changed to trolley lines Oct. 21, 1906.

Elevated Railways—South side: South side elevated railroad began regular operation on line between Congress street and 39th street June 6, 1892, with steam as motive power; extended to Stony Island avenue in May, 1893; extended to Englewood in 1906 and to Kenwood in 1907; trains began running around loop Oct. 19, 1897; motive power changed to electricity July 27, 1893. West side: Lake street line (Chicago & Oak Park) began running Nov. 6, 1893, with steam as motive power; electricity substituted June 14, 1896; Metropolitan road opened May 20, 1895, with electricity as motive power; began running over loop Oct. 10, 1897; extension of Garfield park and Douglas park lines completed in 1902. North side:

Northwestern line opened for business May 31, 1900, with electricity as motive power; Ravenswood branch opened May 10, 1907; through routing of trains between north and south sides and giving of transfers on all elevated roads begun Nov. 3, 1913.

Merger of Surface Lines—Unified Management—Ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, providing for merger and unified management of all surface lines, with through routes, 5 cent fares and transfers to all parts of city; ordinance went into effect Feb. 1, 1914.

STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

Ordinances passed by city council Feb. 4, 1907; vetoed by mayor and passed over veto Feb. 11, 1907; approved by people on referendum vote April 2, 1907.

Systems to be reconstructed and rehabilitated within three years.

City to supervise rehabilitation through board of three engineers.

Life of grant not to extend in any event beyond Feb. 1, 1927.

City to receive 55 per cent and companies 45 per cent of the net profits from the operation of the roads.

Twenty-one through routes specified and provision made for others.

Fares for adults to be 5 cents for continuous trips in one general direction within the present or future city limits.

Transfers to be given at all connecting points on and to all lines except in section on south side between 12th street and the river. (By merger ordinance passed Nov. 14, 1913, transfers are given in all parts of the city.)

Motive power of cars to be electricity applied by the overhead or underground trolley system.

Cars to be of the latest and most approved pattern and to be kept clean and warm and well lighted.

Cars to be operated singly after one year.

Companies to pay \$5,000,000 toward the construction of subways in the downtown section at the city's option.

City given the right to purchase the property of both the present great systems at any time upon giving six months' notice.

ELEVATION OF CHICAGO AND LAKE MICHIGAN.

Mean sea level or mean tide at New York is the standard plane to which all elevations in the United States are referred, and the figures here given are heights above that plane. They are from the official records of the United States lake survey which have been maintained since 1860. The monthly mean surface of Lake Michigan has varied from 533.57 in June, 1886, to 578.93 in December, 1895. The annual mean surface has varied from 532.96 in 1886 to 579.47 in 1896.

The actual fluctuations in water surface from which these means are obtained have a much larger range and the immediate change in a few hours is often as great as two feet. The mean level of Lake Michigan from 1860 to 1914 (the average of all monthly means) was 581.20, and for the period from 1860 to 1875 it was 581.63, indicating that the mean level remains about the same, although the daily, monthly and an-

ual fluctuations may be quite large. The highest known monthly mean was in 1838—584.7—and the lowest was in 1819—578.0—these being somewhat indeterminate. The United States lake survey has adopted as a standard low water for reference of soundings on its charts 578.50, a little higher than the lowest ever known as a monthly mean.

The Chicago city datum is 579.94 and this plane is used in most local works, including the harbor improvements made by the United States. This is about one foot above the lowest monthly mean of recent years and 1.26 feet below the mean level 1860-1914.

For general purposes the level of Lake Michigan should be taken as being somewhere between 581 and 582 feet. The heights of land in Chicago vary from 590 to 652 (Galewood) but the average may be placed at about 600 feet. The downtown section runs from 586 to 593 feet.

CHICAGO SCHOOL CENSUS OF MARCH 27, 1916.

Taken under the supervision of William L. Bodine for the board of education.

TOTAL POPULATION.

Taking the minor population conservative multiple, which proved to be the only one successfully close to the actual federal enumeration of the total population in 1910, Mr. Bodine estimated the total population of all ages in Chicago in 1916 at 2,550,000. This would be an increase of 112,474 as compared with the school census of 1914, which covered all ages and showed a total population of 2,437,526. Mr. Bodine pointed out that the ratio of increase in both the minor and total population had been appreciably retarded in the two years by the decrease in immigration from Europe, by the return of many foreign born parents to take part in the war, by the trend of many families to the suburbs close to Chicago but outside the city limits where they could not be included in the census, and by the growth of apartment houses with limited space.

MINOR POPULATION SINCE 1906.

1906.....	706,550	1912.....	882,516
1908.....	747,347	1914.....	954,413
1910.....	814,115	1916.....	996,059

AGE AND SEX CLASSIFICATION, 1916.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 4 years.....	117,062	107,049	224,111
Over 4 and under 6.....	57,153	55,763	112,916
Over 6 and under 7.....	32,060	31,960	64,020
Over 7 and under 14.....	152,179	152,368	304,547
Over 14 and under 16.....	48,238	48,711	96,949
Over 16 and under 21.....	89,804	103,712	193,516

Total 496,496 499,563 996,059

MINOR POPULATION BY WARDS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	4,983	4,753	9,736	19....	14,466	14,938	29,404
2....	7,099	6,887	13,986	20....	12,315	13,359	25,674
3....	8,629	8,973	17,602	21....	6,355	6,487	12,842
4....	15,272	15,845	31,117	22....	12,721	12,849	25,570
5....	15,398	15,242	30,640	23....	11,723	11,591	23,314
6....	10,034	10,342	20,376	24....	14,281	14,144	28,425
7....	11,646	11,764	23,410	25....	14,145	14,763	28,908
8....	15,605	15,268	30,873	26....	16,561	16,450	33,011
9....	16,200	15,816	32,016	27....	24,163	23,265	47,428
10....	14,704	14,959	29,663	28....	17,050	16,940	33,990
11....	15,386	15,974	31,360	29....	22,605	22,925	45,530
12....	15,249	15,136	30,385	30....	14,076	14,044	28,120
13....	11,193	11,775	22,968	31....	13,282	13,544	26,826
14....	12,837	12,982	25,819	32....	18,424	18,614	37,038
15....	16,951	16,862	33,813	33....	18,294	17,707	36,001
16....	16,579	16,824	33,403	34....	18,920	19,052	37,972
17....	15,614	15,822	31,436	35....	16,003	15,833	31,836
18....	7,793	7,834	15,627				
				T'1.	496,496	499,563	996,059

MINOR POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

Side.	Male.	Female.	Total.
South	173,253	174,017	347,270
West	247,457	249,262	496,719
North	75,786	76,284	152,070
Total	496,496	499,563	996,059

The south side includes wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32. The west side includes wards 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35. The north side includes wards 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

MINOR POPULATION BY AGE.

UNDER 4 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	1,246	1,035	2,281	6....	2,299	1,976	4,275
2....	1,562	1,243	2,805	7....	2,514	2,305	4,819
3....	2,277	1,941	4,218	8....	4,077	3,660	7,737
4....	3,614	3,692	7,306	9....	4,243	3,668	7,911
5....	3,878	3,679	7,557	10....	3,455	3,373	6,828

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
11....	4,341	4,159	8,500	24....	2,990	2,629	5,619
12....	4,080	3,662	7,742	25....	2,828	2,577	5,405
13....	2,293	2,146	4,439	26....	3,363	3,117	6,480
14....	3,143	2,984	6,127	27....	5,430	5,059	10,489
15....	3,965	3,505	7,470	28....	3,257	2,894	6,151
16....	4,343	4,128	8,471	29....	6,001	5,504	11,505
17....	4,616	4,320	8,936	30....	3,129	2,884	6,013
18....	1,841	1,541	3,382	31....	2,572	2,484	5,056
19....	3,872	3,583	7,455	32....	3,649	3,426	7,075
20....	3,261	3,099	6,360	33....	3,818	3,542	7,360
21....	1,450	1,379	2,829	34....	4,049	3,693	7,742
22....	3,433	3,139	6,582	35....	3,543	3,062	6,605
23....	2,610	2,121	4,731				
				T'1.	117,062	107,049	224,111

OVER 4 AND UNDER 6 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	636	593	1,229	19....	1,816	1,750	3,576
2....	857	846	1,703	20....	1,753	1,757	3,520
3....	933	981	1,914	21....	819	811	1,630
4....	1,766	1,793	3,559	22....	1,650	1,625	3,275
5....	1,776	1,686	3,462	23....	1,309	1,156	2,465
6....	1,077	1,004	2,081	24....	1,542	1,620	3,162
7....	1,238	1,171	2,409	25....	1,410	1,412	2,822
8....	1,785	1,787	3,572	26....	1,979	1,917	3,896
9....	2,071	2,034	4,105	27....	2,788	2,522	5,310
10....	1,531	1,487	3,018	28....	2,057	1,950	4,007
11....	1,911	1,876	3,787	29....	2,770	2,833	5,603
12....	1,684	1,696	3,380	30....	1,393	1,443	2,836
13....	1,225	1,256	2,481	31....	1,505	1,489	2,994
14....	1,797	1,660	3,457	32....	2,124	2,035	4,159
15....	1,897	1,788	3,625	33....	2,120	1,945	4,065
16....	1,640	1,623	3,263	34....	1,936	1,912	3,848
17....	1,822	1,774	3,606	35....	1,728	1,713	3,441
18....	858	798	1,656				
				T'1.	57,153	55,763	112,916

OVER 6 AND UNDER 7 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	372	371	743	19....	1,178	1,167	2,345
2....	570	558	1,128	20....	1,224	1,176	2,400
3....	594	761	1,455	21....	515	503	1,018
4....	1,068	1,086	2,154	22....	945	994	1,939
5....	909	833	1,742	23....	696	732	1,428
6....	642	695	1,337	24....	942	943	1,885
7....	654	662	1,316	25....	837	799	1,636
8....	913	879	1,792	26....	1,041	1,093	2,134
9....	1,133	1,114	2,247	27....	1,325	1,383	2,608
10....	818	852	1,670	28....	1,275	1,144	2,419
11....	1,025	1,019	2,044	29....	1,445	1,476	2,921
12....	993	963	1,956	30....	744	754	1,498
13....	737	834	1,571	31....	892	862	1,754
14....	1,092	1,061	2,153	32....	1,134	1,138	2,272
15....	915	930	1,845	33....	1,178	1,119	2,297
16....	907	894	1,801	34....	972	964	1,936
17....	849	872	1,721	35....	910	885	1,795
18....	516	524	1,040				
				T'1.	32,060	31,960	64,020

OVER 7 AND UNDER 14 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1....	1,499	1,561	3,060	19....	4,049	4,021	8,070
2....	2,370	2,440	4,810	20....	3,454	4,009	7,463
3....	2,227	2,440	4,667	21....	1,942	1,969	3,911
4....	4,508	4,377	8,885	22....	3,837	3,762	7,599
5....	4,544	4,326	8,870	23....	3,246	3,374	6,620
6....	2,951	3,181	6,132	24....	4,284	4,177	8,461
7....	3,842	3,907	7,749	25....	3,788	3,878	7,666
8....	4,934	4,871	9,805	26....	5,119	4,934	10,053
9....	5,024	4,944	9,968	27....	8,273	7,831	16,104
10....	4,830	4,833	9,663	28....	5,159	5,180	10,339
11....	4,479	4,484	8,963	29....	6,829	7,048	13,877
12....	4,582	4,452	9,234	30....	4,435	4,232	8,667
13....	3,609	3,716	7,325	31....	4,182	4,121	8,303
14....	3,855	3,820	7,675	32....	5,992	5,969	11,961
15....	5,348	5,331	10,679	33....	5,719	5,500	11,219
16....	4,981	4,980	9,961	34....	6,173	6,276	12,449
17....	4,557	4,542	9,099	35....	5,003	5,024	10,027
18....	2,545	2,648	5,193				
				T'1.	152,179	152,368	304,547

OVER 14 AND UNDER 16 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1...	379	408	787	19...	1,247	1,205	2,452
2...	529	561	1,090	20...	1,163	1,184	2,347
3...	616	651	1,267	21...	648	614	1,262
4...	1,851	1,857	3,708	22...	1,016	996	2,002
5...	1,520	1,453	2,973	23...	1,613	1,622	3,235
6...	888	945	1,833	24...	2,008	2,047	4,055
7...	1,048	1,149	2,197	25...	1,831	1,981	3,812
8...	1,542	1,482	3,024	26...	1,608	1,511	3,119
9...	1,526	1,536	3,062	27...	2,029	2,058	4,087
10...	1,508	1,448	2,956	28...	1,303	1,284	2,587
11...	1,404	1,447	2,851	29...	1,758	1,750	3,508
12...	1,338	1,451	2,789	30...	2,193	2,174	4,377
13...	1,033	1,063	2,096	31...	1,243	1,327	2,570
14...	1,173	1,280	2,453	32...	1,501	1,527	3,028
15...	1,509	1,563	3,072	33...	1,993	2,015	4,008
16...	1,352	1,350	2,702	34...	1,823	1,802	3,625
17...	1,616	1,612	3,228	35...	1,595	1,649	3,244
18...	698	651	1,349				
				T'l.	48,238	48,711	96,949

OVER 16 AND UNDER 21 YEARS.

Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Ward.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
1...	851	785	1,636	19...	2,304	2,202	4,506
2...	1,211	1,230	2,440	20...	1,460	1,214	2,674
3...	1,882	1,139	3,021	21...	981	1,211	2,192
4...	2,465	3,040	5,505	22...	1,830	2,343	4,173
5...	2,771	3,265	6,036	23...	2,249	2,586	4,835
6...	2,177	2,541	4,718	24...	2,515	2,728	5,243
7...	2,350	2,570	4,920	25...	3,451	4,116	7,567
8...	2,354	2,589	4,943	26...	3,451	3,878	7,329
9...	2,203	2,520	4,723	27...	4,318	4,512	8,830
10...	2,562	2,966	5,528	28...	3,999	4,410	8,409
11...	2,226	2,989	5,215	29...	3,802	4,314	8,116
12...	2,522	2,712	5,234	30...	2,172	2,607	4,779
13...	2,236	2,760	4,996	31...	2,888	3,261	6,149
14...	1,777	2,177	3,954	32...	4,024	4,519	8,543
15...	3,291	3,645	6,936	33...	3,466	3,786	7,252
16...	3,346	3,839	7,185	34...	3,967	4,405	8,372
17...	2,144	2,702	4,846	35...	3,224	3,500	6,724
18...	1,335	1,672	3,007				
				T'l.	89,804	103,712	193,516

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

By children of compulsory attendance age—over 7 and under 14 years.

Ward.	Public.	Private.	(*)	Total.
1.....	2,520	524	6	3,060
2.....	3,920	864	26	4,810
3.....	3,374	1,288	5	4,667
4.....	4,688	4,156	41	8,885
5.....	5,295	3,508	67	8,870
6.....	4,807	1,311	14	6,132
7.....	5,884	1,838	27	7,749
8.....	5,859	3,883	63	9,805
9.....	7,947	1,982	39	9,968
10.....	8,284	1,346	33	9,663
11.....	4,472	4,470	21	8,963
12.....	7,503	1,717	14	9,234
13.....	4,752	2,553	14	7,325
14.....	4,111	1,535	29	7,675
15.....	9,187	1,477	15	10,679
16.....	4,544	5,381	56	9,981
17.....	5,365	3,680	54	9,099
18.....	4,421	753	19	5,193
19.....	7,153	908	9	8,070
20.....	6,218	1,230	15	7,463
21.....	2,455	1,441	15	3,911
22.....	5,645	1,994	60	7,599
23.....	5,230	1,359	31	6,620
24.....	5,585	2,837	39	8,461
25.....	6,067	1,561	38	7,666
26.....	7,253	2,782	18	10,053
27.....	12,463	3,567	74	16,104
28.....	7,620	2,663	56	10,339
29.....	8,649	5,178	50	13,877
30.....	5,005	3,596	63	8,667
31.....	6,061	2,133	44	8,303
32.....	9,892	1,932	86	11,910
33.....	9,060	2,112	47	11,219
34.....	10,471	1,964	14	12,449
35.....	7,016	3,005	6	10,027
Total	220,685	82,654	1,208	304,547

*Not in school for thirty consecutive days.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

Minors over 14 and under 16 years of age.

Attending School	Office or Working	Public.	Private.	(*)	store.	Fact'y.	Mis.	Total.
1.....	513	125	5	45	47	52	787	
2.....	738	179	13	74	36	50	1,090	
3.....	899	343	2	18	4	1	1,267	
4.....	1,661	1,191	51	258	282	265	3,708	
5.....	1,706	737	23	172	143	192	2,973	
6.....	1,301	502	4	20	1	5	1,833	
7.....	1,567	505	14	39	8	64	2,197	
8.....	1,870	782	28	64	90	190	3,024	
9.....	1,984	715	47	72	34	210	3,062	
10.....	1,830	551	29	134	203	209	2,956	
11.....	1,487	719	11	151	296	187	2,851	
12.....	1,735	378	24	163	230	306	2,963	
13.....	1,494	633	9	113	48	94	2,481	
14.....	1,693	377	58	107	93	105	2,433	
15.....	2,092	334	6	264	195	267	3,153	
16.....	962	990	21	86	480	163	2,702	
17.....	1,818	826	9	116	263	196	3,228	
18.....	878	238	6	82	74	71	1,349	
19.....	1,834	253	6	56	182	116	2,452	
20.....	1,657	271	13	114	184	108	2,347	
21.....	700	451	10	46	17	38	1,262	
22.....	1,074	437	45	145	188	113	2,002	
23.....	2,321	755	33	53	19	54	3,235	
24.....	2,202	1,244	85	156	169	199	4,055	
25.....	2,772	965	16	29	5	25	3,812	
26.....	1,832	702	5	271	78	231	3,119	
27.....	2,406	575	36	338	327	405	4,087	
28.....	1,475	447	11	124	321	287	2,665	
29.....	1,459	716	20	489	355	469	3,508	
30.....	2,581	1,442	63	114	76	96	4,377	
31.....	1,632	492	12	171	59	154	2,670	
32.....	2,173	522	39	123	19	153	3,028	
33.....	3,021	466	90	168	62	181	4,008	
34.....	3,219	553	30	232	231	260	3,625	
35.....	2,044	767	6	195	98	134	3,244	

Total 59,485 21,186 885 4,807 4,937 5,649 96,949

*Out of school and out of work for thirty consecutive days.

DEAF, BLIND, CRIPPLED AND ILLITERATE MINORS.

There were in 1916 567 deaf children in the city and 182 minors who were blind, or nearly so. There are 126 more who have visual defects leading to the sightless life.

The city had 645 crippled minors of whom 210 were so incapacitated that they were eligible for transportation service to the crippled children's centers. There were 2,086 so called "subnormal" minors in the entire city, including those feeble-minded, mentally backward or having mental defects. Returns from special divisions in the public schools make a complete count of this class of children possible. Chicago has 221 mutes.

The illiterates over 12 and under 21, mostly between 16 and 21, total 573, who cannot read or write.

RIOT IN JOLIET PRISON.

Rioting, said to have had its origin in the lack of discipline caused by the so called "honor" system and the efforts of certain sentimental organizations, broke out in the Illinois state penitentiary in Joliet June 5, 1917, while the convicts were at breakfast. The disorder soon got beyond the control of the prison guards, and the acting warden, A. L. Bowen, narrowly escaped being killed. Five different fires were started by the prisoners, causing a loss of some \$20,000. The mutiny was quelled only after the arrival of three companies of the 1st Illinois infantry, which had been doing guard duty in the vicinity of Joliet. There was considerable fighting, in the course of which more than a score of soldiers, prison guards and convicts were injured. Don Flaherty, a life convict, died from concussion of the brain when he jumped from a escape from a fire. The rioting was quelled only when the soldiers were getting ready to fire into the mob.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

LATE CENSUSES AND ESTIMATES.

Federal census (1910).....	2,185,283
Government estimate (1916).....	2,497,722
School board estimate (1916).....	2,550,000
City directory (1917).....	2,652,000

POPULATION BY CENSUS YEARS.

1840.....	4,479	1880.....	503,298
1850.....	28,269	1890.....	1,099,850
1860.....	109,206	1900.....	1,698,575
1870.....	298,977	1910.....	2,185,283

RATE OF INCREASE.

Period.	Ratio.	Period.	Ratio.
1840 to 1850.....	570.3	1880 to 1890.....	118.6
1850 to 1860.....	264.6	1890 to 1900.....	54.4
1860 to 1870.....	173.6	1900 to 1910.....	28.7
1870 to 1880.....	68.3		

The figures of the school census for May 4, 1914, showed a normal ratio of increase for the four years from 1910 to 1914 close to the 28 per cent ratio for the decade from 1900 to 1910.

POPULATION BY WARDS.

Estimated population of wards of Chicago prepared for the committee on judiciary of the city council. Ald. Otto Kerner chairman, by Frederick Rex of the municipal reference library.

Ward.	Population.	Ward.	Population.
1.....	45,935	20.....	58,870
2.....	59,217	21.....	62,823
3.....	69,229	22.....	59,962
4.....	66,030	23.....	69,359
5.....	69,430	24.....	66,884
6.....	81,626	25.....	95,541
7.....	79,524	26.....	82,428
8.....	69,248	27.....	110,550
9.....	74,131	28.....	69,272
10.....	56,953	29.....	100,986
11.....	67,148	30.....	63,439
12.....	65,419	31.....	71,116
13.....	72,023	32.....	93,780
14.....	67,724	33.....	90,615
15.....	83,755	34.....	88,323
16.....	64,234	35.....	86,276
17.....	68,342		
18.....	57,804		
19.....	56,103		
		Total.....	2,544,249

POPULATION BY DIVISIONS.

[School census reports.]

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
Dec., 1853.....	26,592	14,679	17,859	59,130
Aug., 1856.....	30,339	23,250	25,524	84,113
Oct., 1862.....	45,470	57,193	35,525	138,188
Oct., 1864.....	56,955	73,475	38,923	169,353
Oct., 1866.....	58,755	90,739	50,924	200,418
Oct., 1868.....	71,073	118,435	62,546	252,054
Aug., 1870.....	87,461	149,780	70,354	306,605
Oct., 1872.....	88,946	214,344	64,556	367,391
Oct., 1874.....	96,771	220,874	77,763	395,408
Oct., 1876.....	104,768	232,545	80,348	407,661
Oct., 1878.....	111,116	237,606	88,009	436,731
June, 1880.....	122,032	269,971	99,513	491,516
June, 1882.....	135,648	312,687	112,258	560,593
May, 1884.....	149,564	351,931	128,490	629,985
May, 1886.....	172,379	392,905	138,533	703,817
May, 1888.....	194,164	454,267	154,220	802,951
May, 1890.....	413,922	555,983	238,764	1,208,669
May, 1892.....	515,736	645,428	279,846	1,439,010
May, 1894.....	562,980	696,535	307,212	1,566,727
Apr., 1896.....	585,298	734,245	286,870	1,606,413

COLOR AND NATIVITY.

White.....	2,139,057
Negro.....	44,103
Black.....	25,760
Mulatto.....	18,343
Indian.....	108
Chinese.....	1,778
Japanese.....	233
All other.....	4
Native white—	
Native parentage.....	445,139
Foreign or mixed par.....	912,701
Foreign born white.....	731,217

SEX.

Total—Male.....	1,125,764
Female.....	1,059,519
White—Male.....	1,101,110
Female.....	1,037,947
Negro—Male.....	22,685
Female.....	21,418

MALES OF VOTING AGE.

Total number.....	700,590
Native white—Native par.....	125,703
Native white—For. par.....	175,397
Foreign born white.....	379,850
Negro.....	17,845
Chinese, etc.....	1,795

Year.	South.	West.	North.	Total.
May, 1898.....	690,527	844,244	326,317	1,861,588
May, 1900.....	725,691	938,883	343,121	2,007,695
July, 1904.....	652,093	764,621	297,430	1,714,144
May, 1908.....	724,018	872,056	327,986	1,924,060
Apr., 1910.....	813,406	1,003,261	372,853	2,189,520
May, 1914.....	886,818	1,133,197	417,511	2,437,526
Oct., 1916.....	906,615	1,158,497	426,827	2,491,939

*Exclusive of 16,222 unclassified. †Estimated by municipal reference librarian.

NOTE—No census of adults was taken by the school board enumerators in 1906, 1910, 1912 or 1914.

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES (1910).

[From federal census report.]

The following table includes all white persons in Chicago in 1910 of foreign birth or parentage classified by nationalities:

Country.	Total.	Per cent.	Country.	Total.	Per cent.
Austria	227,958	13.5	Norway	47,235	2.8
Belgium	3,931	0.2	Romania	4,322	0.3
Canada, Fr.	12,873	0.8	Russia	184,757	10.9
Canada, other.....	53,580	3.2	Scotland	22,840	1.3
Denmark.....	20,772	1.2	Sweden	116,740	6.9
England	63,054	3.7	Switzerland	7,192	0.4
Finland	1,569	0.1	Turkey (Asia)	1,486	0.1
France	7,138	0.4	(Europe).....	758	‡
Germany.....	501,832	29.6	Wales	4,686	0.3
Greece	7,454	0.4	All other.....	765,531	3.9
Holland	20,456	1.2			
Hungary	37,990	2.2			
Ireland	204,821	12.1			
Italy	74,943	4.4			

*Of white population of foreign birth or parentage. †Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries. ‡Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE.

Country.	Foreign born.	Native. foreign.	One parent foreign.
Austria	132,059	83,208	10,691
Belgium	2,665	904	262
Canada, French.....	4,633	4,507	3,733
Canada, other.....	26,313	7,202	20,065
Denmark	11,484	7,020	2,268
England	27,890	14,860	20,304
Finland	1,191	339	39
France	3,030	1,845	2,263
Germany.....	182,281	244,185	75,366
Greece	6,564	697	193
Holland	9,632	8,070	2,754
Hungary	28,938	8,238	766
Ireland	65,963	99,346	39,512
Italy	45,169	27,737	2,037
Norway	24,186	18,156	4,893
Romania	3,344	931	17
Russia	121,786	58,417	4,554
Scotland	10,303	6,279	6,258
Sweden	63,035	46,321	7,384
Switzerland	3,492	2,033	1,666
Turkey (Asia).....	1,175	284	27
Turkey (Europe).....	711	56	11
Wales	1,813	1,467	1,401
All other.....	3,554	160,889	1,088
Total	781,217	705,019	207,682

*Both parents born in same foreign country. †One parent foreign born, the other native born. ‡Parents born in different foreign countries.

CITIZENSHIP.

FOREIGN BORN WHITE.	
Naturalized.....	190,693
First papers.....	31,585
Alien.....	124,553
Unknown.....	33,019

ILLITERACY.

ILLITERATE MALES OF VOTING AGE.	
Total number.....	35,636
Per cent.....	5.1
Native white.....	717
Foreign born white.....	34,145
Negro.....	546

PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER	
Total number.....	1,770,222
PERSONS 10 TO 20 YEARS, INC.	
Number illiterate.....	79,911
Total number.....	443,003
Number illiterate.....	6,541

SCHOOL AGE AND ATTENDANCE.	
Number 6 to 20 years old	594,012
Attending school.....	349,037
Per cent at school.....	58.8
Number 6 to 14 years old	336,808

Attending school.....	296,766
Per cent at school.....	88.1

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES.	
Dwellings	246,744
Families	473,141

POPULATION OF COOK COUNTY (1910).

BY TOWNSHIPS.		BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.	
Barrington	1,953	Stickney	852
Berwyn	5,841	Thornton	22,067
Bloom	18,339	Wheeling	3,845
Bremen	1,898	Worth	7,354
Calumet	8,881	Total population,	
Cicero	14,557	incldg. Chicago, 2,406,233	
Elk Grove	1,302	BY CITIES AND VILLAGES.	
Evanston	690	Arlington Hgts.,	1,943
Hanover	1,649	Barrington*	1,144
Lemont	4,296	Bartlett	408
Leyden	2,513	Bellwood	543
Lyons	11,289	Blue Island	8,043
Maine	7,193	Burnham	328
New Trier	12,532	Brookfield	2,186
Niles	4,203	Chicago	2,185,283
Northfield	2,676	Chicago Heights,	14,525
Norwood Park	6,251	Cicero	14,557
Oak Park	19,444	Des Plaines	2,348
Orland	1,230	Dolton	1,869
Palatine	2,147	Edison Park	543
Palos	1,405	Elgin	25,978
Piquette	26,921	Everest	24,978
Rich	1,801	Forest Park	6,594
Ridgely	24,978	Franklin Park	683
Riverside	1,080	Glenview	652
Schaumburg	954	Glencoe	1,899
		Glenwood	581
		Gross Point	1,008
		Harvey	7,227
		Hillside	328
		Hodgkins	480
		Homewood	713
		Kenilworth	831
		LaGrange	5,282
		LaGrange Park	1,131
		Lansing	1,060
		Lemont	2,234
		Lyons	1,483
		Matteson	461
		Maywood	8,033
		Melrose Park	4,806
		Morgan Park	3,694
		Morton Grove	836
		Mt. Greenwood	276
		Niles	569
		Niles Center	568
		Oak Lawn	287
		Oak Park	19,444
		Orland Park	369
		Palatine	1,144
		Park Ridge	2,009
		Phoenix	679
		Posen	743
		Riverdale	917
		River Forest	2,456
		River Grove	418
		Riverside	1,702
		Riverview	312
		Shermerville	441
		S. C. Heights	552
		South Holland	1,065
		Spring Forest	334
		Steger	2,161
		Summit	949
		Tessville	359
		Thornton	1,030
		Tinley Park	309
		West Hammond	4,949
		Western Springs	905
		Wheeling	260
		Wilmette	4,943
		Winnetka	3,163
		*Partly in Lake coun-	
		ty. *Partly in Kane	
		county. †Partly in Will	
		county. ‡Population in	
		1912, 26,253.	

EXECUTIONS IN COOK COUNTY.

John Stone.....	July 10, 1840	George H. Painter.....	Jan. 26, 1894	Louis G. Toombs.....	Aug. 8, 1902
William Jackson.....	June 19, 1857	Thomas ("Buff") Higgins.....	March 23, 1894	Louis Pesant.....	April 15, 1904
Albert Staub.....	April 20, 1858	Patrick E. J. Prendergast.....	July 13, 1894	Peter Niedemeyer.....	April 22, 1904
Michael McNamee.....	May 6, 1859	Harry ("Butch") Lyons.....	Oct. 11, 1895	Gustav Marx.....	April 22, 1904
Walter Fleming.....	Dec. 15, 1865	Henry Foster (col.).....	Jan. 24, 1896	Harvey Van Dine.....	April 22, 1904
Jerry Corbett.....	Dec. 15, 1865	Alfred C. Fields (col.).....	May 15, 1896	Frank Lewandowski.....	Sept. 30, 1904
George Driver.....	March 14, 1873	Joseph Windeth.....	June 5, 1896	John Johnson.....	Jan. 20, 1905
Chris Rafferty.....	Feb. 27, 1871	Julius Manow.....	Oct. 30, 1896	Robert E. Newcomb.....	Feb. 16, 1906
George Sherry.....	June 21, 1878	Daniel McCarthy.....	Feb. 19, 1897	John Miller.....	Feb. 16, 1906
Jeremiah Connolly.....	June 21, 1878	John Lattimore (col.).....	May 28, 1897	Johann Hoch.....	Feb. 23, 1906
James Tracy.....	Sept. 15, 1882	Wm. T. Powers (col.).....	May 28, 1897	Richard C. Ivers.....	June 22, 1906
Isaac Jacobson.....	Sept. 19, 1884	Chris Merry.....	April 22, 1898	Daniel Francis (col.).....	Oct. 12, 1906
Ignazio Sylvestri.....	Nov. 14, 1885	John Druggan.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Richard Walton (col.).....	Dec. 13, 1907
Azostino Gilardo.....	Nov. 14, 1885	George H. Jacks.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Wm. Johnson (col.).....	Oct. 22, 1909
Giovanni Azzaro.....	Nov. 14, 1885	Robert Howard (col.).....	Feb. 17, 1899	Ewald Shiblowski.....	Feb. 16, 1912
Frank Mulkowski.....	March 26, 1886	August A. Becker.....	Nov. 10, 1899	Frank Shiblowski.....	Feb. 16, 1912
Albert Parsons.....	Nov. 11, 1887	Michael E. Rollinger.....	Nov. 17, 1899	Philp Sommerling.....	Feb. 16, 1912
August Spies.....	Nov. 11, 1887	George Dolinski.....	Oct. 11, 1901	Thomas Schultz.....	Feb. 16, 1912
George Engel.....	Nov. 11, 1887			Thos. Jennings (col.).....	Feb. 16, 1912
Adolph Fischer.....	Nov. 11, 1887			Roswell C. F. Smith.....	Feb. 13, 1915
Zephyr Davis (col.).....	May 12, 1888				

John Stone was executed publicly on the prairie on the south side. William Jackson and Albert Staub were also executed publicly, but on the west side. After that executions were private and took place in the courthouse until 1873, since which time they have taken place in the county jail on the north side. Rafferty was hanged in Waukegan for murder in Chicago. All the executions have been on Fridays except those of Sylvestri, Gilardo, Azzaro, Zephyr Davis and Smith, which occurred on Saturdays.

FREIGHT TUNNELS UNDER CHICAGO.

Underlying nearly all the streets in the central business section of Chicago are sixty miles of tunnels connecting the freight terminals of the railroads with commercial houses. The tunnels are provided with narrow-gauge (2 ft.) electric railroads equipped with electric locomotives and steel cars. These are used chiefly in transporting goods to and from railroad freight yards and in carrying coal to business houses. Excavated and waste material from new buildings is removed through the tunnels and disposed of permitting the work of construction to go on without interruption. In 1914 the Chicago Utilities company, which now owns the tunnel system, had in operation 117 electric motors and 3,000 coal, freight and other cars. In addition it had charge of some 24,000 telephones.

The original franchise for the tunnel system was granted Feb. 20, 1899, to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company, which was organized in 1893 by A. G. Wheeler and associates

for the purpose of establishing an independent telephone system. By an amendatory ordinance granted July 15, 1903, the company was given the right to construct and operate a subway system for the transportation of mail matter, newspapers, packages and freight generally. The tunnels are 19 feet below city datum or 33 feet below the surface of the streets, the trunk line tunnels being limited in size to 12 feet 9 inches in width by 14 feet in height, and the smaller ones to 6 feet in width and 7 feet 6 inches in height. Part of the tunnel system was put into operation Aug. 15, 1906, but the whole of it was not in use until Sept. 1, 1907.

The Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company was succeeded in October, 1903, by the Illinois Tunnel company, which was followed in November, 1904, by the Chicago Subway company. The property of the Subway company and underlying concerns was acquired in April, 1912, by the Chicago Utilities company, the authorized capital stock of which is \$53,000,000.

OLD CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES.

Following is a list of firms which have been in business in Chicago for fifty years or more. There are doubtless numerous omissions and the editor of the Almanac will appreciate it if they are brought to his attention. The present name of each firm is given first and then the name or names it may have borne in the past with the approximate year of the change of title when known:

1837—S. D. Childs & Co., engravers and printers, 136 South Clark street.

C. D. Peacock, jeweler, 141 South State street; Elijah Peacock.

Hotel Sherman; City hotel, 1837; Sherman house, 1844.

1838—Burley & Co., china and glassware, 7 North Wabash avenue; Burley & Tyrrell Co., 1846.

1840—George B. Carpenter & Co., awnings, 430 Wells street; George A. Robb, 1840; Payson & Robb, 1845; Hubbard & Robb, 1850; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 1857; George B. Carpenter & Co., 1851.

1842—Henry Horner & Co., wholesale grocers, 563 West Randolph street; Henry Horner, 1842; Henry Horner & Co., 1871.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, iron, steel and machinery, 16th and Rockwell streets.

1844—A. C. McClurg & Co., booksellers, 218-224 South Wabash avenue; W. W. Barlow & Co., 1844; Griggs, Bross & Co., 1848; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1872; A. C. McClurg & Co., 1886.

Peter Van Schaack & Sons, druggists, 114-118 West Lake street.

Sharp & Smith, surgical instruments, 155-157 North Michigan avenue.

The Chicago Daily Journal, 15 South Market-st.

1846—Pergus Printing Co., 64 East Lake street; Ellis & Fergus.

Peter Schuttler Co., wagon makers, 22d and Rockwell streets.

1847—John V. Farwell Company, dry goods, Market and Monroe streets.

Cyrus H. McCormick & Co. (International Harvester Co.), harvesting machinery, Blue Island and Western avenues; McCormick & Gray; McCormick, Ogden & Co.

The Chicago Tribune, Dearborn and Madison streets.

1848—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., The, billiard tables, 633 S. Wabash avenue; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

The Staats Zeitung, 24 South 5th avenue.

1850—Mears-Slayton Lumber Co., 1237 Belmont avenue; C. H. Mears & Bro., 1850; N. & C. H. Mears, 1851; Chas. H. Mears, 1859; Chas. H. Mears & Co., 1892.

1851—Etna Life agency, insurance, Tribune building.

Durand & Kasper Co., wholesale grocers, Lake, Union and Eagle streets; Bailly & Durand, 1851; Durand Bros. & Powers, 1856; Durand Bros., Powers & Co., 1866; Durand & Co., 1871; H. C. & C. Durand, 1879; Durand & Kasper Co., 1894.

Fuller-Morrison Co., 310 West Washington street; Fuller & Roberts, 1851; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 1855; Fuller & Fuller, 1885.

Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co., paints; 332 South Michigan avenue.

1852—Pinkerton National Detective agency, 131-137 South 5th avenue.

Sherer-Gillett Co., manufacturers, 1705-9 South Clark street.

T. D. Randall, grain dealer, 234 South LaSalle street.

Home Insurance Co., 175 W. Jackson boulevard.

1853—Frank Parmelee Transfer Co., 111 West Adams street.

D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery, 225 N. Wabash avenue.

Briggs house, Fifth avenue and Randolph-st.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, 734 Rush street.

1854—Cook & McLain, dyers, 154 North Dearborn street.

E. W. Blatchford & Co., lead pipe and metals, 230 North Clinton street.

Albert Dickinson Co., seeds, 2750 West 35th street.

C. H. Jordan & Co., undertakers, 164 North Michigan avenue.

1855—Crane Co., valves and fittings, 836 South Michigan avenue; R. T. Crane & Co., 1855; Crane Bros. Mfg. Co., 1872.

The Martin Dawson Co., confectionery, 1520 South State street; J. B. Hannagan & Co., 1855; N. Crickard & Co.; Dawson & Shields, 1868; Martin Dawson, 1878.

Fargo & Phelps, shoes, 1701 North Robey street; Bill, Fargo & Kellogg, 1855; Fargo & Bill, 1856; Fargo, Fales & Co., 1864; C. H. Fargo & Co., 1871.

Greenebaum Sons bank, 9 S. LaSalle street.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, etc., State street bridge; Tuttle Hibbard, 1855; Hibbard & Spencer, 1865; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1877; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1882.

Mandel Brothers, dry goods, State and Madison streets.

Sherwood Company, school furniture, Lincoln and 14th streets.

Samuel A. Spry, lumber, 122 South Michigan avenue; F. B. Gardner, 1855; Gardner & Spry, 1856; Gardner & Spry Lumber Co., 1869; John Spry Lumber Co., 1885.

The L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., 601-607 West Lake street; McGuire & Wolf, 1855; L. Wolf Mfg. Co., 1868.

1856—Marshall Field & Co., dry goods, State and Washington streets; Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., 1856; Cooley, Farwell & Co., 1857; Farwell, Field & Co., 1861; Field, Palmer & Leiter, 1865; Field, Leiter & Co., 1867; Marshall Field & Co., 1881.

Peterson nursery, 30 North LaSalle street.

Rand, McNally & Co., maps, etc., 536-538 South Clark street; William H. Rand, 1856.

Tobey Furniture Co., The, Wabash avenue and Washington street; Charles Tobey, 1856; Charles Tobey & Bro., 1857; Thayer & Tobey, 1870; The Tobey Furniture Co., 1875.

1857—The A. H. Andrews Co., bank fixtures, 117 South Wabash avenue.

Baird & Warner, real estate, 29 South LaSalle street; O. L. Olmsted, 1857; Baird & Bradley, 1864.

Julius Bauer & Co., pianos, 305 South Wabash avenue.

J. B. Chambers & Co., jewelers, 35 East Madison street.

Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Morgan and Fulton streets; Elmes & Son, Columbian Iron Works, 1857; Columbian Iron Works, 1878; Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, 1892.

Gage Bros. & Co., wholesale millinery, 18-22 South Michigan avenue; Webster & Gage, 1857; Gage Bros. & Co., 1870; A. S. Gage & Co., 1883.

W. W. Kimball & Co., pianos and organs, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.

Albert Pick & Co., glassware, 208 West Randolph street.

McVicker's theater, 25 West Madison street.

Merchants' Loan and Trust company, bankers, Adams and Clark streets.

C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, 28 East Randolph street.

1858—Edson Keith & Co., wholesale millinery, 24 South Michigan avenue; Keith & Faxon, 1858; Keith, Faxon & Co., 1860; Keith Bros., 1865; Edson Keith & Co., 1884.

H. & A. Rietz Lumber Co., 1892; North Central Park avenue; Chas. Rietz & Co., 1858; The Charles Rietz Bros. Lumber Co., 1876.

Windsor Clifton hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue; Clifton house, 1858.

1859—Henry N. Birren, undertaker, 213 West Division street.

- James S. Kirk & Co., soap manufacturers, 320 East North Water street.
- A. Plamondon Manufacturing Co., machinery, 12-24 North Clinton street.
- Jacob Press Sons, wagons, 300 North Halsted street; Kuhl & Press, 1859; Jacob Press, 1869.
- Rogerson & Son, undertakers, 1502 West Madison street.
- 1860—Armour Elevator Co., grain elevator, 1220, 208 South LaSalle street; Armour, Dole & Co.
- Gale & Blocki, druggists, 15 East Monroe street.
- Rumsey & Co., commission merchants, 141 West Jackson boulevard; Finley, Hoyt & Co., 1860; J. P. & J. W. Rumsey, 1865; Rumsey, Williams & Co., 1873; Rumsey & Walker, 1877; Rumsey & Bull, 1881; Rumsey & Lightner, 1892; Rumsey & Co., 1903.
- 1861—The Franklin Co., engraving and electrotyping, 720-734 South Dearborn street; A. Zeese & Co., 1861; A. Zeese Co., 1882; Franklin Engraving & Electrotyping Co., 1894.
- Rathbone, Sard & Co., furniture, 1414 South Wabash avenue.
- Western News company, 25 East Austin avenue; John R. Walsh.
- 1862—Bigelow Bros. & Walker, lumber, 309, 5 North LaSalle street; Bigelow Bros., 1862.
- W. D. Kerfoot & Co., real estate, 58-60 West Washington street.
- Spalding Lumber Co., 208 South LaSalle street.
- Allen B. Wrisley Co., soap and perfume manufacturers, 923 South 5th avenue; Wrisley Bros., 1862; Allen B. Wrisley Co., 1874.
- 1863—First National bank, Dearborn & Monroe streets.
- The Bohner Manufacturing Co., glassware, 1009 South Wabash avenue; N. F. Merrill, 1863; Eaton, Maguire & Co.; Eaton & Brown; Brown & Bohner, 1871; George Bohner & Co., 1875.
- R. Kuppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing, 415 S. Franklin street; Kohn, Clayburgh & Einstein, 1863; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 1876.
- 1864—Belding Bros. & Co., silks, 201-203 West Monroe street.
- R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., printers, 731 Plymouth court; Church, Goodman & Donnelley, 1864; R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co., 1879.
- The N. K. Fairbank Co., cooking fats, soaps, etc., 111 West Washington street; Fairbank, Peck & Co., 1864; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 1874.
- Lyon & Healy, musical instruments, Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard.
- Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., 118 East 20th street.
- Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., Halsted and Root streets.
- 1865—C. Jevne & Co., grocers, Michigan avenue and Washington street. (Discontinued business, 1917.)
- Chicago Clearing House association, 50 S. LaSalle street.
- Chicago Stock Exchange, 209 S. LaSalle street.
- 1866—Chicago Lumber & Coal Co., 11 South LaSalle street.
- Chicago Varnish company, 2100 Elston avenue.
- Tarrant Foundry Co., 363 West Grand avenue.
- Foley billiard hall, 425 South Wabash avenue.
- Manz Engraving Co., 4091 Ravenswood avenue; Maas & Manz, 1866; J. Manz, 1870; J. Manz & Co., 1881.
- Union Bag & Paper Co., 3737 South Ashland avenue; Wheeler & Hinman, 1866; Wheeler, Fisher & Co., 1871; Union Bag & Paper Co., 1875.
- 1867—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., dry goods, State and Madison streets; Carson, Pirie & Co., 1867.
- George F. Cram, map publisher, 111 North Market street.
- The Advance (Congregational weekly), 223 W. Jackson boulevard.
- John F. Higgins, printer, 176 Monroe street.
- John M. Smyth Co., furniture, 701 West Madison street.
- 1868—A. T. Willett Teaming Co., 75 East South Water street.
- Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, insurance, Insurance Exchange building.
- Isaac W. Nichols, jewelry, 7 West Madison street.
- The Hibernian Banking association, 208 South LaSalle street.

TERMS OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY AND CHICAGO ELECTIVE OFFICIALS.

Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.	Office.	Years.
State—Representatives	2	Treasurer	4	Aldermen	2
Senators	4	Coroner	4	City clerk	2
Governor	4	State's attorney	4	City treasurer	2
Lieutenant-governor	4	Superintendent of schools	4	Municipal court judges	6
Secretary of state	4	County clerk	4	Chief justice Municipal court	6
Treasurer	2	Recorder	4	Clerk Municipal court	6
Auditor	4	County judge	4	Bailiff Municipal court	6
Attorney-general	4	Probate judge	4	Sanitary district trustees	6
Supt. public instruction	4	Clerk Probate court	4	President sanitary board	6
University trustees	4	Circuit court judges	6	County officers throughout the	
Members board equalization	4	Clerk Circuit court	4	state are elected for four	
Judges Supreme court	9	Judges Superior court	6	years. Township officers, such	
Clerk Supreme court	6	Clerk Superior court	4	as supervisors, assessors, col-	
Appellate court clerks	6	Clerk Criminal court	4	lectors and town clerks, are	
Cook County—Commissioners	2	Assessors	6	elected for one-year terms.	
Pres. county commissioners	2	Members board of review	6	Highway commissioners are	
Sheriff	4	Chicago—Mayor	4	elected for three years.	

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL COLORS.

Austin—Red and white.	Englewood—Purple and white.	McKinley—Orange and black.
Bowen, James H.—Purple and gold.	Farragut—Red and white.	Medill—Maroon and white.
Calumet—Maroon and light blue.	Hyde Park—Blue and white.	Phillips, Wendell—Red and black.
Carl Schurz—Purple and gold.	Jefferson—Purple and gold.	Senn—Green and white.
Crane, Richard T.—Crimson and royal blue.	Lake—Old blue and gold.	South Chicago—Purple and gold.
Curtis, George W.—Red and green.	Lake View—Red and white.	Tuley—Old gold and blue.
	Lane Technical—Myrtle green and old gold.	Waller, Robert A.—Royal blue and yellow.
	Marshall—Maroon and old gold.	

EMPLOYES ON THE CHICAGO CITY PAY ROLLS.

	Average number in 1916.		
General government	11,380	Harbor and subway	55
Public works	5,743	Tuberculosis sanitarium	529
Waterworks	3,732		
Board of education	11,629	Total	33,552
Public library	484		

CHICAGO THEATERS.

Seating capacity given in parentheses.

- Academy (1,467)—16 South Halsted street.
 Albany Park (994)—4816 North Kedzie avenue.
 Alhambra (1,461)—State street and Archer avenue.
 American (1,226)—6-14 North Ashland avenue.
 Archer (800)—3510 Archer avenue.
 Argmore (640)—1035-52 Argyle avenue.
 Armitage (951)—3553 Armitage avenue.
 Atlas (627)—4715 South State street.
 Avon (762)—8325-29 Fullerton avenue.
 Auditorium (3,747)—Congress st. and Wabash-av.
 Avenue (1,140)—3103 Indiana avenue.
 Beach (956)—1504 East 51st street.
 Bertha (591)—4717 Lincoln avenue.
 Bijou (1,238)—300 South Halsted street.
 Biograph (988)—2431 Lincoln avenue.
 Blackstone (1,200)—Hubbard-ct., near Michigan-av.
 Boulevard (998)—1606 Garfield boulevard.
 Bryn Mawr (1,200)—1125 Bryn Mawr avenue.
 Buckingham (965)—3317 North Clark street.
 Bugg, The (932)—3940 North Robey street.
 Bush Temple (845)—110 West Chicago avenue.
 Calo (830)—5406 Cortez Clark street.
 Calumet (895)—9205 South Chicago avenue.
 Casuo (1,217)—403 North Clark street.
 Castle (998)—C South State street.
 Central Park (2,400)—W. 12th-st. and C. Park-av.
 Chateau (1,633)—3810-12 Broadway.
 Chicago (1,200)—Wabash avenue and Peck court.
 Cicero (595)—306-08 South Cicero avenue.
 Claremont (624)—3226 North Clark street.
 Clark (670)—4533 North Clark street.
 Coban's Grand (1,379)—121 North Clark street.
 Coliseum (15,000)—Wabash-av., near 16th-st.
 College (1,325)—Webster and Sheffield avenues.
 Colonial (1,447)—26 West Randolph street.
 Columbia (1,193)—North Clark, near Madison-st.
 Columbus (1,324)—1840 Wabash avenue.
 Columbus, The (927)—6236 South Ashland avenue.
 Coronado (785)—3972 Vincennes avenue.
 Cort (962)—Dearborn street, near Randolph.
 Cosmopolitan (854)—7938 South Halsted street.
 Covent Garden (2,251)—2653-65 North Clark street.
 Criterion (1,233)—1228 Sedgwick street.
 Criterion (908)—19 South Crawford avenue.
 Crown (1,458)—Ashland avenue and Division street.
 Crown Hippodrome (707)—4007 West 26th street.
 Dante (551)—815 West Taylor street.
 Dearborn (741)—1206 North Dearborn street.
 Douglas (792)—3236 West 22d street.
 Douglas (584)—3123-25 Cottage Grove avenue.
 E. A. R. (892)—6839 Wentworth avenue.
 Easterly (571)—2768 Lincoln avenue.
 Emmett (550)—4338 Wentworth avenue.
 Empire (1,332)—673 West Madison street.
 Empress (1,500)—6226 South Halsted street.
 Englewood (1,400)—725 West 63d street.
 Famous (600)—3644 West Chicago avenue.
 Folly (976)—531 South State street.
 Frolic (899)—947 East 55th street.
 Garrick (1,257)—60 West Randolph street.
 Germania (905)—1546-50 North Clark street.
 Gold (803)—3411 West 12th street.
 Grand Oak (904)—3955 Grand boulevard.
 Great Northern (1,400)—21 Quincy street.
 Halfield (952)—5449 South Halsted street.
 Halsted (707)—320 South Halsted street.
 Hamilton (999)—2186 East 71st street.
 Hamlin (1,218)—3238 West Madison street.
 Harper (1,201)—2334-44 Harper avenue.
 Harrison (617)—501 South Kedzie avenue.
 Harvard (726)—6316 Harvard avenue.
 Haymarket (1,800)—722 West Madison street.
 Howard (708)—66 East Van Buren street.
 Hub (769)—1742-46 West Chicago avenue.
 Hyde Park (622)—5314 Lake Park avenue.
 Ideal (693)—1622 Larabee street.
 Illington (982)—2122-24 West 22d street.
 Illinois (1,282)—75 East Jackson boulevard.
 Imperial (1,300)—2329 West Madison street.
 Indiana (750)—228 East 43d street.
 Irving (1,396)—4005 Irving Park boulevard.
 Jackson Park (1,420)—6711 Stony Island avenue.
 Julian (799)—920 Belmont avenue.
 Karlov (893)—4048 Armitage avenue.
 Kedzie (1,461)—West Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.
 Kenmore (499)—1039 Wilson avenue.
 Keystone (791)—3912 Sheridan road.
 Knickerbocker (994)—6217 Broadway.
 Lake Shore (542)—3175 Broadway.
 Lakeside (998)—4730 Sheridan road.
 Lane Court (999)—322 Center street.
 LaSalle (767)—110 West Madison street.
 LaSalle (728)—152 West Division street.
 Leida (644)—645-47 West 120th street.
 Lexington (716)—1162 East 63d street.
 Lincoln (1,500)—3160 Lincoln avenue.
 Logan Square (318)—2532 Milwaukee avenue.
 Lowy's (654)—740 Milwaukee avenue.
 Lyceum (476)—3851 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Lyda (543)—317 North 48th avenue.
 Lyric (1,350)—26 West Jackson boulevard.
 Lyric (560)—1154 street and Michigan avenue.
 Madlin (797)—1910 West Madison street.
 Majestic (1,985)—13 West Monroe street.
 Marlowe (1,139)—Stewart-av. and West 63d-st.
 Marshfield (1,077)—3305-11 North Marshfield avenue.
 McVicker's (1,868)—23 West Madison street.
 Metropolitan (1,334)—4644 Grand boulevard.
 Michigan (1,345)—110-112 East Garfield-bd.
 Midway (900)—Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
 Milford (1,188)—3311 North Crawford avenue.
 Morse (565)—1330-32 Morse avenue.
 National (1,400)—6235 South Halsted street.
 New American (1,400)—1600 West Madison street.
 New Apollo (965)—1540 North Crawford avenue.
 New Star (773)—2111 West Division street.
 Newberry (709)—854 North Clark street.
 North Avenue (1,300)—316 West North avenue.
 Oak (1,054)—2000 North Western avenue.
 Oakland Square (1,424)—3947-51 Drexel boulevard.
 Olympia (582)—4619-21 South Ashland avenue.
 Olympic (1,760)—165 North Clark street.
 Orchestra Hall (2,556)—216 South Michigan avenue.
 Orpheum (670)—140 South State street.
 Owl (944)—4649-53 South State street.
 Palace (1,303)—North Clark street, near Randolph.
 Palace (1,433)—1135 Blue Island avenue.
 Paramount (983)—2636 Milwaukee avenue.
 Park (568)—6960 West Lake street.
 Parkway (757)—2636-38 North Clark street.
 Parkway (774)—11053 Michigan avenue.
 Pekin (729)—2700 State street.
 Pine Grove (653)—717 Sheridan road.
 Plaisance (519)—466 North Parkside avenue.
 Playhouse, The (550)—410 South Michigan-av.
 Powers' (1,106)—124 West Randolph street.
 Prairie (902)—5744 Prairie avenue.
 President (700)—55th street, near Calumet avenue.
 Princess (934)—319 South Clark street.
 Rainbow (734)—11311 South Michigan avenue.
 Regent (732)—6744 Sheridan road.
 Regent (824)—6826 South Halsted street.
 Republic (770)—3913 Lincoln avenue.
 Rex (604)—6848 South Lucine avenue.
 Rialto (1,548)—336-44 South State street.
 Rogers (487)—2516-13 West Fullerton avenue.
 Rose (727)—2860 Milwaukee avenue.
 Roseland (996)—11331 South Michigan avenue.
 Rosewood (985)—1823 Montrose boulevard.
 Shakespeare (996)—936 East 43d street.
 St. Alphonsus (1,004)—Southport and Lincoln-avs.
 South Shore (999)—6851 Stony Island avenue.
 Star (1,500)—1455 Milwaukee avenue.
 Star and Garter (1,897)—815-17 West Madison-st.
 Strand (693)—3029-33 Lincoln avenue.
 Strand (1,390)—700 South Wabash avenue.
 Studebaker (1,390)—418 South Michigan avenue.
 Swanson (500)—3863 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Terminal (586)—3308 Lawrence avenue.
 Thalia (800)—1215 West 13th street.
 Thirty-First Street (737)—77 31st street.
 Triangle (546)—7219 Wentworth avenue.
 Twentieth Century (793)—3530-35 West 12th street.
 Vernon (742)—436 East 61st street.
 Victoria (1,800)—Belmont and Sheffield avenues.
 Virginia (800)—Halsted and West Madison streets.
 Vision (722)—2650 West Division street.
 Vista (975)—822 East 47th street.
 Vitagraph (998)—3133 Lincoln avenue.
 Waverly (556)—527 South Halsted street.
 West End (1,199)—121 North Cicero avenue.
 Willard (1,177)—340 East 51st street.

Wilson (1,000)—Wilson avenue and Broadway.
Windsor (1,256)—1235 North Clark street.
Windsor Park (556)—2638 East 75th street.
Woodlawn (1,750)—63d-st and Woodlawn-av.

In addition to the theaters named above there were on Dec. 1, 1917, a large number of minor places of amusement with a seating capacity of less than 500 each.

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS IN CHICAGO SINCE 1871.

Nov. 7, 1871.
Joseph Medill, Rep..... 16,125
Chas. C. P. Holden, Dem. 5,988

Nov. 4, 1873.
H. D. Colvin, Peo. Party. 28,791
L. L. Bond, Law and Order 18,540

July 12, 1876.
Monroe Heath, Rep..... 19,248
Mark Kimball, Dem..... 7,509
J. J. McGrath, Ind..... 3,363

April 3, 1877.
Monroe Heath, Rep..... 30,881
Perry H. Smith, Dem..... 19,449

April 1, 1879.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 25,685
Abner M. Wright, Rep..... 20,496
Ernst Schmidt, Soc..... 11,829

April 5, 1881.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 35,668
John M. Clark, Rep..... 27,935
Timothy O'Mara, Ind..... 764
George Schilling, Soc..... 240

April 3, 1883.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 41,225
Eugene Cary, Rep..... 30,963

April 7, 1885.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 43,352
Sidney Smith, Rep..... 42,977
William H. Bush, Pro..... 221

April 5, 1887.
John A. Roche, Rep..... 51,249
Robert L. Nelson, Lab..... 23,490
Joseph L. Whitlock, Pro..... 372

April 2, 1889.
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem..... 57,340
John A. Roche, Rep..... 45,323

Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 410
Charles Orchardson, Soc..... 303
April 7, 1891.

Hempst'd Washburne, Rep. 46,357
DeWitt C. Cregier, Dem..... 46,588
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Ind. 42,931
Elmer Washburn, Citizens' 24,027
Thomas J. Morgan, Soc..... 2,376

April 4, 1893.
C. H. Harrison, Sr., Dem. 114,237
S. W. Allerton, Rep..... 93,145
DeW. C. Cregier, Un. Cit. 8,033
J. Ehrenpreis, Soc. Lab., 1,000

Dec. 19, 1893.
Special election to fill vacancy caused by assassination of Carter H. Harrison, Sr.
John P. Hopkins, Dem..... 112,959
George B. Swift, Rep..... 111,669
Michael Britzins, Soc..... 2,064
Ebenezer Wakeley, Pop... 535

April 2, 1895.
George B. Swift, Rep..... 143,884
Frank Wenter, Dem..... 103,125
Bayard Holmes, Peo..... 12,882
Arthur J. Bassett, Pro..... 994
Ebenezer Wakeley, Peo. Sil. 302

April 6, 1897.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 148,580
John M. Harlan, Ind. Rep. 69,730
Nathaniel C. Sears, Rep. 59,542
Wash. Hesting, Ind. Dem. 15,427
John Giambock, Soc. Lab. 1,230
H. L. Parmelee, Pro..... 810
J. Irving Pearce, Jr., Ind. 561
Frank H. Collier, Ind. Dem. 110

April 4, 1899.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 148,496
Zina R. Carter, Rep..... 107,437

John P. Altgeld, M. O.... 47,169
John A. Wadhams, Pro..... 1,023
August Klenke, Soc. Lab. 1,175
T. G. Kerwin, Soc. Dem..... 367

April 2, 1901.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 156,756
Elbridge Haney, Rep..... 128,413
Avery E. Hoyt, Pro..... 3,328
Gus Hoyt, Soc. Dem..... 2,043
John R. Peplin, Soc. Lab..... 679
Thomas Rhodes, Sin. Tax 1,028
John Collins, Soc..... 5,384

April 7, 1903.
C. H. Harrison, Jr., Dem. 146,208
Graeme Stewart, Rep..... 138,548
Thomas L. Haines, Pro..... 2,674
Charles L. Breckon, Soc..... 11,124
Daniel L. Cruise, Ind. Lab. 9,947
Henry Sale, Soc. Lab..... 1,014

April 4, 1905.
Edward F. Dunne, Dem..... 163,189
John M. Harlan, Rep..... 138,548
Oliver W. Stewart, Pro..... 3,294
John Collins, Soc..... 23,034

April 2, 1907.
Fred A. Busse, Rep..... 164,702
Edward F. Dunne, Dem. 151,779
W. A. Brubaker, Pro..... 6,020
George Koop, Soc..... 13,429

April 4, 1911.
Carter H. Harrison, Dem. 177,997
Charles E. Merriam, Rep. 160,672
W. A. Brubaker, Pro..... 2,239
W. E. Rodriguez, Soc..... 24,825
Anthony Prince, Soc. Lab. 1,058

April 6, 1915.
W. H. Thompson, Rep..... 398,538
Robert M. Sweitzer, Dem. 251,061
Seymour Stedman, Soc..... 24,452
John Hill, Pro..... 3,974

CHICAGO'S BRIDGE SYSTEM.

The first ferry across the river was established in 1823, where the Lake street bridge now is. In 1833 a floating bridge of logs was in operation just north of the present Randolph street bridge. A foot bridge over the north branch was built in 1832 at Kinzie street. The first drawbridge over the main branch of the river was placed at Dearborn street in 1834. In 1854 a pivot bridge was built at Clark street. These and other bridges of that time were built by the persons most directly benefited by them. It was not until 1857 that a bridge was built entirely at the city's expense. This was the structure over the south branch at Madison street. It cost \$30,000. Until 1873 the swing bridges were turned by hand, but in the year named steam power was installed on the Dearborn street structure

and later most of the other bridges in the downtown section were similarly equipped. In 1858 the Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges were operated by electric motors. The last named structure, which was opened for traffic in that year, was the first of the Scherzer rolling type. The Halsted street lift bridge, the first and only one of its kind, was opened in 1894 and was operated by steam. It cost the city \$242,880.

In 1917 Chicago had forty-four bridges with movable spans and thirty with fixed spans. There were also thirty-nine viaducts and eight foot bridges. Most of the movable bridges are operated by electricity. The bridges and viaducts had a value of more than \$5,000,000.

FIRE CATASTROPHE IN CHICAGO.

Early Friday morning Feb. 2, 1917, a large tenement house on 14th place and Newberry avenue, Chicago, was wrecked by an explosion of gas. The occupants of the building were asleep at the time and though a number managed to escape to the street many were caught and buried in the ruins. Some were killed instantly, but others were either burned to death or so seriously injured that they died soon after being

taken from the wreckage. A few were found still alive after they had been for hours pinned under heavy beams or planks, with water freezing about them as the weather was intensely cold, the thermometer standing many degrees below zero. After the ruins had been carefully searched it was found that fourteen persons had lost their lives.

BEEF AND PORK PACKING IN CHICAGO.

Years ended March 1.

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1901-2.....	2,047,489	7,636,000
1902-3.....	2,017,563	8,860,453
1903-4.....	2,165,976	6,713,086
1904-5.....	1,918,665	5,990,430
1905-6.....	1,988,955	6,138,063

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1906-7.....	1,988,504	6,027,432
1907-8.....	1,817,737	6,205,410
1908-9.....	1,697,235	6,283,606
1909-10.....	1,698,921	5,133,578
1910-11.....	1,735,189	4,820,899

Years.	No. cattle.	No. hogs.
1911-12.....	1,733,183	6,294,251
1912-13.....	1,639,364	7,516,625
1913-14.....	1,520,440	6,154,932
1914-15.....	1,442,870	6,079,473
1915-16.....	1,962,043	7,256,936

NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Name, location, height in stories, height in feet and approximate cost given in order.

- Adams Express—115 South Dearborn street; 10; 140; \$450,000.
 Advertisers—123 West Madison street; 16; 209; \$350,000.
 American Trust and Savings Bank—Clark and Monroe streets; 18; 272; \$1,000,000.
 Art Institute—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 3; 75; \$600,000.
 Ashland—Clark and Randolph streets; 16; 200; \$1,500,000.
 Atlantic Hotel—316 South Clark street; 20; 200; \$1,400,000.
 Auditorium—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 145 (to top of tower, 270); \$3,200,000.
 Auditorium Annex—Michigan avenue and Congress street; 11; 152; \$1,000,000.
 Auditorium Annex No. 2—523 South Michigan avenue; 13; 180; \$750,000.
 Barnheisel—616-622 Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$350,000.
 Bedford—Adams and Dearborn streets; 14; 188; \$475,000.
 Blackstone Hotel—Michigan avenue and East 7th street; 20; 220; \$1,500,000.
 Board of Trade—Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street; 9; 135; \$1,800,000.
 Borland—Monroe and LaSalle streets; 17; 239; \$630,000.
 Born—342-344 South 5th avenue; 12; 165; \$300,000.
 Born—533 South Franklin street; 13; 165; \$500,000.
 Boston Store—State and Madison streets; 17; 260; \$3,500,000.
 Boyce—30 N. Dearborn street; 12; 155; \$250,000.
 Breda—106 N. Dearborn street; 13; 160; \$325,000.
 Brevoort House—120 West Madison street; 12; 175; \$500,000.
 Brooks—315 Franklin street; 10; 142; \$330,000.
 Burlington—Jackson boulevard and Clinton street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
 Butler Brothers—Randolph and Canal streets; 14; 200; \$1,750,000.
 Cable—307 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 140; \$350,000.
 Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.—State and Madison streets; 12; 168; \$1,350,000.
 Caxton—506 S. Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$270,000.
 Central Trust Bank—117 West Monroe street; 3; 75; \$250,000.
 Chamber of Commerce—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 190; \$1,000,000.
 Chicago Athletic Association—12 South Michigan avenue; 10; 165; \$600,000.
 Chicago Athletic Association Addition—71 East Madison street; 13; 214; \$500,000.
 Chicago Savings Bank—State and Madison streets; 14; 196; \$750,000.
 Chicago Title and Trust—69 West Washington street; 16; 210; \$600,000.
 Church—32 S. Wabash avenue; 12; 150; \$300,000.
 City Hall—LaSalle street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.
 City Hall Square—119-121 North Clark street; 21; 250; \$1,500,000.
 Columbia—Clark street, near Madison; 11; 125; \$500,000.
 Columbus Memorial—State and Washington streets; 14; 251; \$800,000.
 Congress Hotel—See Auditorium Annex.
 Consumers—State and Quincy streets; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
 Continental—South 5th avenue and Quincy street; 10; 140; \$250,000.
 Continental and Commercial National Bank—5th avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; \$4,500,000.
 Conway—Washington and Clark streets; 21; 260; \$2,000,000.
 Cook County Courthouse—Clark street, between Randolph and Washington streets; 12; 247; \$5,000,000.
 Corn Exchange National Bank—LaSalle and Adams streets; 16; 189; \$1,000,000.
 Counselman—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 9; 145; \$325,000.
 Dexter—35 West Adams street; 8; 140; \$150,000.
 Federal Life—166 North Michigan avenue; 12; 175; \$400,000.
 Dry Goods Reporter—Market and Quincy streets; 12; 150; \$130,000.
 Edison—Clark and Adams streets; 18; 274; \$3,800,000.
 Elks—174 W. Washington street; 16; 200; \$500,000.
 Ellsworth—537 South Dearborn street; 14; 170; \$300,000.
 Fair—State and Adams sts.; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
 Farwell Trust—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 165; \$275,000.
 Federal Building—See postoffice.
 Field, Marshall (retail)—Block bounded by Washington, State and Randolph streets and Wabash avenue; 12; 225; \$3,500,000.
 Field, Marshall (men's store)—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
 Field, Marshall (wholesale)—Adams street and 5th avenue; 8; 130; \$2,000,000.
 Field Warehouse—West Polk and Ellsworth streets; 13; 160; \$500,000.
 Fine Arts—410 South Michigan avenue; 10; 150; \$750,000.
 First National Bank—Dearborn and Monroe streets; 17; 257; \$3,000,000.
 Fisher—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 20; 274; \$965,000.
 Fisk—Wabash avenue and South Water street; 13; 150; \$300,000.
 Fort Dearborn—Clark and Monroe streets; 12; 150; \$400,000.
 Fort Dearborn Hotel—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 17; 250; \$1,100,000.
 Gaff—230 South LaSalle street; 9; 145; \$275,000.
 Gage—18 South Michigan avenue; 12; 168; \$500,000.
 Garland—Wabash avenue and Washington street; 16; 200; \$1,000,000.
 Gibbons—19 West Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; \$338,000.
 Goddard—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 160; \$300,000.
 Grand Central Station—Harrison street and 5th avenue; 7; 212½ (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
 Great Northern Hotel—Dearborn street and Jackson boulevard; 17; 176; \$900,000.
 Harris Trust and Savings Bank—111 West Monroe street; 21; 260; \$2,500,000.
 Hamilton Club—10 South Dearborn street; 10; 150; \$250,000.
 Hart, Schaffner & Marx—Franklin and Monroe streets; 12; 190; \$1,000,000.
 Hartford—Madison and Dearborn streets; 14; 165; \$1,000,000.
 Harvester—Michigan avenue and Harrison street; 15; 212; \$1,000,000.
 Herald—163 West Washington street; 7; 124; \$500,000.
 Heyworth—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 18; 286; \$1,500,000.
 Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—South Water and State streets; 10; 135; \$1,000,000.
 Hirsch, Wickert & Co.—337 South Franklin street; 10; 114; \$500,000.
 Home Insurance—LaSalle and Adams streets; 12; 156; \$800,000.
 Hotel LaSalle—LaSalle and Madison streets; 22; 260; \$3,500,000.
 Hunter—Madison and Market streets; 12; 148; \$500,000.
 Illinois Athletic Club—112 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$500,000.
 Illinois Central Station—Park row, near Michigan avenue; 13; 225 (to top of tower); \$1,000,000.
 Illinois Trust and Savings Bank—LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard; 2; 58; \$300,000.
 Insurance Exchange—Jackson boulevard and 5th avenue; 22; 260; \$4,000,000.
 Isabella—21 East Van Buren street; 10; 166; \$200,000.
 Karpen—Michigan avenue and East 9th street; 12; 200; \$1,400,000.
 Kent—Franklin and Congress streets; 10; 140; \$500,000.
 Kessler—Madison street and Wabash avenue; 17; 226; \$850,000.
 Kimball Hall—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 16; 200; \$2,250,000.

- Kling Bros. & Co.—411 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$250,000.
- Kohn—425 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$300,000.
- Kuppenheimer—415 South Franklin street; 10; 150; \$350,000.
- Lake View—116 South Michigan avenue; 12; 200; \$250,000.
- Lakota—Michigan avenue and 30th street; 10; 140; \$750,000.
- LaSalle Street Station—Van Buren and LaSalle streets; 14; 192; \$2,500,000.
- Lees—19 South 5th avenue; 14; 165; \$400,000.
- Lexington Hotel — Michigan avenue and 22d street; 10; 130; \$750,000.
- Lombard Hotel—6th avenue and Quincy street; 11; 175; \$500,000.
- Ludington—1104 South Wabash avenue; 8; 112; \$275,000.
- Lumberman's Exchange—LaSalle and Madison streets; 16; 200; \$1,250,000.
- Lyon & Healy—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 10; 175; \$1,000,000.
- Lytton—State street and Jackson boulevard; 18; 260; \$2,250,000.
- Majestic Theater—22 West Monroe street; 20; 240; \$1,000,000.
- Mallers—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 21; 260; \$1,500,000.
- Mallers—226 South LaSalle street; 12; 175; \$275,000.
- Mallers—Market and Quincy streets; 10; 150; \$200,000.
- Mandel—Wabash avenue and Madison street; 15; 225; \$2,000,000.
- Manhattan—431 South Dearborn street; 16; 208; \$700,000.
- Marquette—Dearborn and Adams streets; 16; 229; \$1,000,000.
- Masonic Temple—State and Randolph streets; 21; 354 (to observation platform); \$3,000,000.
- Medinah Temple—5th avenue and Jackson boulevard; 12; 190; \$500,000.
- Mentor—State and Monroe streets; 16; 192; \$500,000.
- Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank—Clark and Adams streets; 12; 157; \$1,000,000.
- Michigan Avenue—Michigan boulevard and Washington street; 15; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Monadnock—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 16; 194; \$2,000,000.
- Monon—440 South Dearborn street; 12; 160; \$285,000.
- Monroe—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 14; 200; \$1,500,000.
- Morrison Hotel—Clark and Madison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
- McClurg—213 South Wabash avenue; 9; 125; \$200,000.
- McCormick—Michigan avenue and Van Buren street; 20; 260; \$1,000,000; addition, 20; 200; \$1,500,000.
- McNeill—321 West Jackson boulevard; 10; 140; \$250,000.
- National Life—29 South LaSalle street; 12; 160; \$1,200,000.
- Newberry Library—Clark street and Walton place; 5; 70; \$850,000.
- New York Life—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 14; 166; \$1,000,000.
- North American—State and Monroe streets; 20; 260; \$1,800,000.
- Northern Trust Bank — LaSalle and Monroe streets; 4; 74; \$500,000.
- Northwestern Railway (office)—226 West Jackson boulevard; 14; 212; \$2,000,000.
- Northwestern Railway (terminal station)—West Madison and Canal streets; 3; 116; \$20,000,000 (including site).
- Old Colony—Dearborn and Van Buren streets; 17; 203; \$900,000.
- Orchestra Hall—216 South Michigan avenue; 8; 110; \$900,000.
- Otis—Madison and LaSalle streets; 18; 250; \$1,500,000.
- Palmer—367 West Adams street; 10; 140; \$450,000.
- Palmer House—State and Monroe streets; 9; 100; \$3,500,000.
- Patten—Harrison and Sherman streets; 12; 168; \$450,000.
- Peoples Gas—Michigan avenue and Adams street; 20; 260; \$3,000,000.
- People's Life—Randolph street and 5th avenue; 17; 200; \$700,000.
- Pontiac—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 14; 170; \$350,000.
- Pope—633 Plymouth court; 12; 160; \$230,000.
- Postal Telegraph—137-153 Van Buren street; 11; 150; \$800,000.
- Postoffice—Adams and Clark streets; 8; 300 (to top of dome); \$4,000,000.
- Powers—Wabash avenue and Monroe street; 13; 190; \$400,000.
- Printers—Folk and Sherman streets; 8; 120; \$400,000.
- Public Library—Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets; 3; 95; \$1,200,000.
- Pullman—Adams street and Michigan avenue; 9; 125; \$800,000.
- Railway Exchange—Michigan avenue and Jackson boulevard; 17; 220; \$1,600,000.
- Rector—Clark and Monroe streets; 13; 175; \$700,000.
- Reid, Murdoch & Co.—North side of river, between Clark and LaSalle streets; 9; 175; \$1,000,000.
- Reliance—State and Washington streets; 16; 200; \$500,000.
- Republic—State and Adams streets; 19; 260; \$1,100,000.
- Rialto—140 West Van Buren street; 9; 144; \$700,000.
- Rookery—LaSalle and Adams streets; 11; 165; \$1,500,000.
- Rothschild—304 South State street; 8; 138; \$250,000.
- Royal Insurance—160 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 185; \$800,000.
- Schiller—64 West Randolph street; 16; 211; \$750,000.
- Security—Madison street and 5th avenue; 14; 147; \$450,000.
- Sherman House—Clark and Randolph streets; 14; 200; \$2,500,000.
- Shuman—Randolph street and 5th avenue; 16; 200; \$700,000.
- Siegel, Cooper & Co.—State and Van Buren streets; 8; 123; \$1,250,000.
- Silversmiths—108 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$250,000.
- Society Brand—Franklin and Congress streets; 13; 160; \$450,000.
- Spitz & Schoenberg—529 South Franklin street; 10; 159; \$250,000.
- Star—538 South Dearborn street; 12; 150; \$250,000.
- Steger—Wabash avenue and Jackson boulevard; 20; 250; \$800,000.
- Steinway—64 East Van Buren street; 11; 188; \$280,000.
- Stevens—State street, between Washington and Madison; 19; 250; \$2,250,000.
- Stewart—State and Washington streets; 12; 145; \$800,000.
- Stewart Apartments—Lake Shore drive and Division street; 12; 145; \$700,000.
- Stock Exchange—LaSalle and Washington streets; 13; 172; \$1,250,000.
- Straus—Clark and Madison streets; 10; 141; \$250,000.
- Studebaker—629 S. Wabash avenue; 10; 135; \$350,000.
- Tacoma—Madison and LaSalle streets; 13; 165; \$500,000.
- Telephone—Washington, between 5th avenue and Market street; 20; 260; \$2,500,000.
- Temple—LaSalle and Monroe streets; 12; 185; \$1,000,000.
- Temple Court—219 South Dearborn Street; 9; 100; \$300,000.
- Teutonic—Washington street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; \$500,000.
- Theodore Thomas Hall—See Orchestra hall.
- Tower (old Montgomery Ward)—Michigan avenue and Madison street; 25; 394 (to top of tower); \$1,500,000.
- Transportation (Helsen)—Dearborn and Harrison streets; 22; 260; \$2,000,000.
- Tribune—Dearborn and Madison streets; 17; 244; \$1,500,000.
- Twentieth Century—State and Adams streets; 15; 200; \$700,000.
- Union Terminal Station—South Canal and Adams streets; 8; 116; \$40,000,000 (including site).
- Unity—127 North Dearborn street; 16; 203; \$800,000.

University Club—Michigan avenue and Monroe street; 9; 130; \$1,150,000.
 Van Buren—Van Buren street and 5th avenue; 10; 130; \$250,000.
 Venetian—15 East Washington street; 13; 181; \$350,000.
 Virginia—Ohio and Rush streets; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Vogue—286-290 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$200,000.
 Webster—127 South Market street; 10; 150; \$150,000.
 Western Union—111 West Jackson boulevard; 13; 176; \$700,000.

Westminster—Monroe and Dearborn streets; 16; 200; \$1,200,000.
 Williams—205 West Monroe street; 10; 140; \$200,000.
 Wilson—528 South 5th avenue; 10; 150; \$500,000.
 Y. M. C. A.—19 South LaSalle street; 17; 260; \$1,000,000.
 Y. M. C. A. Hotel—818-826 South Wabash avenue; 19; 200; \$1,100,000.
 The limit of height under a building ordinance passed Feb. 6, 1911, is 200 feet.

NOTABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Height in stories and feet.		Height in stories and feet.		Height in stories and feet.		Height in stories and feet.	
Stories.	Ft.	Stories.	Ft.	Stories.	Ft.	Stories.	Ft.
American Surety.	23 306	Clarendon	20 263	Hyde	20 288	Singer	41 612
American Tract.	23 306	Commercial Cable.	21 255	Maiden Lane	25 315	St. Paul	26 308
Ashland	20 266	Empire	20 293	Manhattan Life.	7 348	Times	28 419
Atlantic Mutual.	18 242	Equitable	37 485	Masonic	19 292	Trinity	21 280
Bankers' Trust.	39 539	Evening Post	32 385	Metropolitan Life.	50 700	U. S. Rubber Co.	20 273
Bank of Com'ce.	20 270	Flatiron	20 286	Municipal	24 360	Walker	17 383
Bowling Green.	18 272	Germania Life	20 281	Park Row	29 352	Washington Life.	19 273
Broad Exchange.	20 276	Heidelberg	30 410	Pulitzer	22 375	Woolworth	51 785
Browning	22 259	Hotel McAlpin.	25 307				

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

President—Stanley Field.
 Vice-Presidents—Martin A. Ryerson, Watson F. Blair.

Director of the Museum and Secretary—Frederick J. V. Skiff.

Treasurer—Solomon A. Smith.

Assistant Secretary and Recorder—D. C. Davies.

The Field Museum of Natural History, established in 1894 at the close of the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, occupies the temporary building erected for fine arts in Jackson park, the exposition site. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by the gift of \$1,000,000 by Marshall Field, who on his death (Jan. 16, 1906) bequeathed the institution a further \$8,000,000, \$4,000,000 for the erection of a permanent building and \$4,000,000 for endowment. In addition \$1,500,000 has been donated by other individuals and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of about \$25,000. The citizens of Chicago have confirmed legislative provision for the levy of a tax for the maintenance of the museum when a new building shall have been erected, which it is estimated will eventually produce approximately \$100,000 per annum.

Plans have been completed and erection has begun of a new building for the museum near and south of 12th street extended in an easterly direction. The architecture of this building will be ornamental and dignified in character, as befits its location in a public park. The general architecture of the present building in Jackson park has been retained as well as the beautiful effect of the colonnade structure.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gift and purchase at the World's Columbian exposition. Most of this material, however, has since been rearranged, readapted or discarded. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after the lapse of twenty years and the expenditure of approximately \$6,500,000, the museum is now

divided into four departments—namely, anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition and exchange material and data have been dispatched to all parts of North America and to different countries. The results of these expeditions, investigations and researches have been published by the museum from time to time, which publications have been distributed to kindred societies and institutions both at home and abroad. An important contribution of \$250,000 by Norman W. Harris was announced in December, 1911, for the extension of the work of the museum into the public schools of Chicago. The plans for carrying out Mr. Harris' wishes were placed in operation in the spring of 1913. The museum has a working library of about 70,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, a fully equipped departmental laboratories, a herbarium of more than 500,000 sheets, study collections in mammals and birds reaching many thousand specimens, a large two story taxidermy section, a well equipped printing shop, illustration studios and assaying and lapidary rooms. In North American ethnology, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals furnishes examples of advanced museum methods. The present main building covers nine acres and is open to the public on all days except Christmas and Thanksgiving. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged except on Saturdays and Sundays, when admission is free to all. Students, scholars and teachers are admitted free on all days between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The museum is incorporated under state law and the administrative control rests in a board of trustees with president, secretary, etc. The executive of the museum is the director, under whom there are four head curators with divisional assistant curators, preparators, etc. The entire museum records, the accessions system, the historical files, publications and supplies are in charge of a recorder.

SURVIVING CHICAGO VETERAN FIREMEN.

David W. Clark, "Hope" hose No. 2.
 D. H. Curtiss, "Chicago" engine No. 9.
 W. N. Danks, "Hope" hose No. 2.
 Harvey Doty, "Liberty" hose No. 6.
 John Leady, "Excelsior" No. 5.
 George Leiger, "Eagle" No. 7.
 J. M. Mahler, "Eagle" No. 7.
 E. Mendson, "Garden City" No. 6.
 John J. O'Neill, "Niagara" No. 3.
 James Schreiner, "Eagle" No. 7.
 George Sinclair, "Eagle" No. 7.
 Laurence Walsh, "Niagara" No. 3.
 William Wayman, "Excelsior" No. 5.
 Adolph Wilke, engine No. 6.

VETERANS FROM 1871.

J. M. Adler, J. Agnew, A. Breit, C. Blair, J. J. Berry, E. Berry, J. D. Casserly, A. J. Calder, J. G. Carlson, J. Campion, P. Dignan, M. Donigan, F. J. Gund, G. Lathrop, G. Leady, J. M. Lauf, David Maxwell, J. J. O'Neill, Thomas O'Leary, J. C. Pazen, A. W. Pendleton, R. Ruhl, C. Schimmels, C. Schroeder, G. Steurnagel, D. Toomey, G. W. Weller, L. J. Walsh, N. Weinand, H. N. Ward, A. Wilke.
 Officers of the Fire Veterans of 1871: President, A. J. Calder; vice-president, George Steurnagel; secretary, Capt. C. Schimmels; treasurer, John J. Berry; historian, Owen J. Shevlin.

RULES OF THE ROAD FOR MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES.

[From Chicago police ordinances.]

All vehicles shall keep as close to the right hand curb as prudence and safety shall permit, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle and except when running within car tracks. An overtaken vehicle must at all times be passed on its left side, except that in case of motor vehicles and motorcycles passing street cars or other vehicles when running within the car tracks; in such case such motor vehicle or motorcycle shall not turn to the left into the track reserved for street cars and vehicles moving in the opposite direction, but shall pass to the right of such street car or vehicle so overtaken.

Vehicles upon overtaking any street car which is stopped for the purpose of discharging or taking on passengers must not approach nearer than ten feet of it nor pass it while it is so stopped.

No vehicle, unless in charge of a driver, is permitted to stand more than 30 minutes in any street or alley in the district bounded by Lake street, Wabash avenue, Harrison and Market streets.

Mufflers and horns or bells are required on all automobiles and motorcycles. Light showing license number to be controlled from outside. Headlights must not be so bright as to dazzle or confuse.

No vehicle shall proceed at a speed greater than the law allows and which is safe and proper under the conditions obtaining. The state law prohibits a speed greater than ten miles an hour in business and fifteen miles an hour in residence districts of cities and villages.

No vehicle shall cross any street at a speed exceeding one-half its legal speed.

No vehicle shall emerge from any alley, stable or garage at a pace faster than a walk.

On all thoroughfares the heavy and slow moving vehicles shall, as far as conditions permit, keep to the right, to allow the rapid moving and lighter traffic to proceed independently.

A vehicle meeting another shall turn to the right.

A vehicle turning into another street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right hand curb as possible.

A vehicle turning into another street to the left shall circle around the center of the street intersection.

A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to the other shall keep to the right.

No vehicle shall stop with the left side to the curb.

No vehicle shall stand backed up to the curb except when actually loading or unloading.

No vehicle shall, except in emergencies, stop in any street or highway except near the right hand curb so as not to obstruct a crossing.

No vehicle shall back to make a turn in any street if by so doing it interferes with other vehicles, but shall go around the block or to a street wide enough to turn in without blocking the traffic.

Vehicles will enter north and south alleys and all L-shaped alleys from the north and leave from the south; east and west alleys from the east and leave from the west.

Horse drawn vehicles have the right of way over power driven vehicles, street cars excepted.

Motor vehicles are not permitted to stand within fifteen feet of a hydrant.

No private vehicle shall be permitted to stand or use the space in a public stand except to receive or discharge passengers or merchandise.

No driver of a public vehicle shall seek employment by repeatedly driving his vehicle to and fro in a short space before any theater, hotel, railway station, boat landing or other place of public gathering. Any driver may solicit employment by driving through any public street without stops other than those due to obstructions to traffic and at such speed as not to interfere with traffic, and he may pass and repass theaters, hotels, etc., but must go at least two blocks before turning back.

LOADING ZONES.

Loading zones at which vehicles may stop for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise destined for or received from near by buildings have been established at the following places:

- West curb of North State north of Randolph.
- West curb of North State north of Washington.
- East curb of Dearborn south of Madison.
- East curb of Dearborn south of Washington.
- East curb of Dearborn south of Randolph.
- West curb of Clark north of Madison.
- West curb of Clark north of Monroe.
- East curb of LaSalle south of Madison.
- East curb of LaSalle south of Washington.
- North curb of Randolph east of Dearborn.
- North curb of Washington east of Dearborn.
- North curb of Washington east of Clark.
- North curb of Washington east of LaSalle.
- North curb of Madison east of Dearborn.
- North curb of Madison east of Clark.
- North curb of Madison east of LaSalle.
- South curb of Monroe west of Clark.
- South curb of Monroe west of Dearborn.

The loading zones are the spaces between the curbs and the nearest street car tracks for a distance of not to exceed 100 feet from the corner lot line. Vehicles in passing through loading zones shall do so in single file and keep as close as possible to the curb on the right.

VEHICLES STANDING ON STREET.

No vehicle shall be permitted to stand continuously in one place in any public street or alley in the city of Chicago within the district bounded on the north by the north line of Lake street, on the east by the east line of Wabash avenue, on the south by the south line of Harrison street and on the west by the west line of Market street between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. for a longer period than 30 minutes, except at public vehicle stands.

No vehicle shall be permitted to stand on any public street or alley in the city of Chicago upon which street cars are operated within the district bounded on the north by the north line of Lake street, on the east by the east line of Wabash avenue, on the south by the south line of Van Buren street and on the west by the west line of Market street during the hours from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. and from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. for a longer period at any one time than will be necessary for such vehicle to load or unload its occupants, baggage or merchandise.

PUBLIC VEHICLE STANDS.

1. South side of Randolph from LaSalle to Clark.
2. North side of Washington from Garland court to Michigan avenue.
3. North side of Washington from Clark to LaSalle.
4. South Side of Madison from Wabash to Michigan avenue.
5. South side of Madison from Clark to Dearborn.
6. North side of Madison from Clark to LaSalle.
7. South side of Adams from Michigan avenue to Wabash.
8. South side of Quincy from Dearborn to State (sightseeing cars only).
9. South side of Van Buren from Michigan avenue to Wabash.
10. South side of Congress from State to Wabash.
11. North side of Harrison from 5th avenue to Franklin.
12. North side of 8th street from State to Wabash.
13. South side of 8th street from State to Wabash.
14. North side of Park row from Michigan avenue to Illinois Central.
15. West side of Wabash from Randolph to first alley north.
16. West side of Wabash from Congress to Harrison.
17. West side of Plymouth court from Polk to 300 feet north.

22. West side of Plymouth court from Jackson to 100 feet south.
23. West side of Dearborn from Randolph to Washington.
24. West side of Dearborn from 150 feet north of Van Buren to 50 feet south of Jackson.
25. West side of Clark from Sherman house to Lake.
26. West side of Clark from 50 feet south of Randolph to Washington.
28. East side of Clark from 100 feet south of Madison to Monroe.
29. East side of Clark from Jackson to Adams (sightseeing cars only).
30. East side of LaSalle from Madison to alley north.
31. West side of LaSalle from 50 feet south of Monroe to 50 feet north of Adams.
32. West side of LaSalle from Jackson to Van Buren.
33. East side of Canal from Madison to Washington.
50. North side of 35th street from 100 feet east of Shields to 240 feet east.
51. North side of 35th street from 350 feet east of Shields to 300 feet east.
52. North side of 39th street from Cottage Grove to 50 feet east.
53. North side of Addison from Clark to 50 feet east.
54. North side of Addison from 150 feet east of Clark to 200 feet east.
55. East side of Broadway from Wilson to 200 feet south.
56. East side of Calumet from 51st street to 50th street.
57. West side of Canal from Adams to Monroe.
58. East side of Canal from 119 feet south of Madison to 334 feet south.
59. East side of Canal from 119 feet north of Adams to 140 feet north.
60. East side of Clarendon from north and south of main entrances to beach to 175 feet south and 100 feet north thereof.
61. East side of Clarendon from Wilson to 150 feet north.
62. East side of Clark from North avenue to 250 feet south.
63. West side of Clark from 20 feet south of Division to 250 feet south.
64. East side of Clark from Broadway to 150 feet north.
65. East side of Cottage Grove from 39th street to alley 130 feet north.
66. East side of Cottage Grove from 100 feet south of 63d to 64th street.
67. West side of Indiana from 39th street to 184 feet south.
68. South side of Madison from Kedzie to 260 feet east.
69. South side of Ohio from Rush to Cass.
70. East side of Robey from North avenue to 85 feet north.
71. East side of Shields from 35th street to 225 feet north.

PARKING FOR AUTOMOBILES.

The only free parking place for automobiles in Chicago is in Grant park, across from Van Buren street.

MONUMENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

Name, location and date of dedication or completion of each.

- Alarm, The—Lincoln park; May 17, 1884.
 Altgeld—Lincoln park; Sept. 6, 1915.
 Anarchists—Waldheim cemetery; June 25, 1893.
 Andersen, Hans Christian—Lincoln park; Sept. 26, 1896.
 Armstrong, George B.—Postoffice, north entrance; May 19, 1881.
 Beethoven—Lincoln park; June 19, 1897.
 Bohemian Soldiers and Sailors—Bohemian National cemetery; May 29, 1892.
 Burns, Robert—Garfield park; Aug. 25, 1906.
 Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R.—Forest Home cemetery; June 3, 1913.
 Confederate Soldiers—Oakwoods cemetery; July 23, 1893.
 Douglas—Foot of 35th street; corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; dedication June 3, 1868.
 Drake Fountain—Exchange avenue and 92d street, South Chicago; dedicated Oct. 11, 1908; presented to city Dec. 26, 1892, and first stood on Washington street in front of courthouse.
 Drexel Fountain and Statue—Drexel boulevard and 51st street; completed in June, 1883; no formal dedication.
 Ericson, Lelf—Humboldt park; Oct. 12, 1901.
 Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes—On south terrace of Art Institute; Sept. 9, 1913.
 Finerty, John F.—Garfield park; Oct. 11, 1914.
 Fire (1871) Tablet—137 DeKoven street; 1881.
 Fort Dearborn Massacre—Calumet avenue and 18th street; June 22, 1893.
 Fort Dearborn Tablet—River street and Michigan avenue; unveiled May 21, 1881.
 Franklin—Lincoln park; June 6, 1896.
 Garibaldi—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1901.
 Goethe—Lincoln park; June 13, 1914.
 Grand Army 50th Anniversary Bronze Tablet—Garfield park; May 6, 1916.
 Grant—Lincoln park; Oct. 7, 1891.
 Grant Post No. 23, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; June 23, 1903.
 Harrison, Carter H.—Union park; June 29, 1907.
 Havlicek, Karel—Douglas park; July 30, 1911.
 Haymarket—Union park; May 30, 1889.
 Humboldt—Humboldt park; Oct. 16, 1892.
 Illinois—Logan square (unfinished).
 Indian Trail Tree Tablet—Glencoe; Nov. 7, 1911.
 Iroquois Theater Fire Tablet—In hospital, 28 North Market street; Dec. 30, 1911.
 Kennison—Lincoln park; Dec. 19, 1902.
 Kinzie Tablet—Pine and Kinzie streets; July 11, 1913.
 Kosciuszko—Humboldt park; Sept. 11, 1904.
 LaSalle—Lincoln park; Oct. 12, 1889.
 Lincoln—Lincoln park; Oct. 22, 1887.
 Lincoln Memorial Bronze Bust—In front of Exchange building, Union stockyards; Feb. 12, 1916.
 Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R.—Oakwoods cemetery; June 14, 1905.
 Lincoln Wigwam Tablet—Market and Lake streets; unveiled May 11, 1910.
 Linne—Lincoln park; May 23, 1891.
 Logan—Grant park; July 22, 1897.
 Logan Post No. 540, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; June 1, 1900.
 Marquette-Joliet—South Robey street and river; cross dedicated Sept. 23, 1907; tablet, May 6, 1909.
 Mizenberg, S.—Waldheim cemetery, Sept. 24, 1916.
 Mulligan—Clayville cemetery; May 30, 1885.
 McKinley—McKinley park; July 4, 1905.
 Press Club—Mount Hope cemetery; Nov. 12, 1893.
 Reese, Michael—29th street and Groveland avenue; completed spring of 1893.
 Reuter—Humboldt park; May 14, 1893.
 Rosenberg Fountain—Park row and Michigan avenue. Accepted by city Oct. 16, 1893.
 Schiller—Lincoln park; May 15, 1886.
 Shakespear—Lincoln park; April 23, 1894.
 Signal of Peace, The—Lincoln park; June 9, 1894.
 Sweeney Post No. 275, G. A. R.—Evergreen cemetery, Barrington; Sept. 9, 1906.
 Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R.—Rosehill cemetery; Feb. 22, 1895.
 Victoria—Garfield park; Oct. 16, 1893.
 War of 1812 Tablet—In G. A. R. hall, Public Library building.
 Washington—Grand boulevard and 51st street; completed June 6, 1904; no formal unveiling.
 Washington Post No. 94, G. A. R.—Elmwood cemetery; Aug. 22, 1909.
 Willich Post No. 780, G. A. R.—Town of Maine cemetery; Oct. 13, 1901.

CHICAGO STREET NUMBERING GUIDE.

Numbers on the north and south streets where they are intersected by the principal east and west streets and numbers on the east and west streets where they are intersected by the principal north and south streets are given here-with. Numbered streets are omitted, as their location is indicated by their names.

NORTH FROM MADISON.		5500	Catalpa-av.
1	Madison.	5600	Bryn Mawr-av.
100	Washington.	5700	Hollywood-av.
150	Randolph.	5730	Edgewater-av.
200	Lake.	5800	Victoria.
300	South Water.	5900	Thorndale-av.
400	Kinzie.	5938	Ridge-av.(at Clark)
430	Austin-av.	6000	Peterson-av.
500	Illinois.	6100	Norwood-av.
530	Grand-av.	6200	Granville-av.
600	Ohio.	6300	Rosemont-av.
630	Ontario.	6400	Devon-av.
660	Erie.	6700	North Shore-av.
700	Huron.	6800	Pratt-av.
730	Superior.	6900	Farwell-av.
800	Chicago-av.	6944	Morse-av.
848	Chestnut.	7000	Lunt-av.
867	Brenan-st.	7100	Estes-av.
920	Locust.	7200	Kenilworth-av.
940	Walton-pl.	7300	Chase-av.
1000	Oak.	7400	Juniaata-st.
1100	Maple.	7500	Birchwood-av.
1149	Elm.	7548	Howard.
1200	Division.	7548	City Limits.
1300	Goethe.		
1400	Schiller.		
SOUTH FROM MADISON.			
1500	Burton-pl.	1	Madison.
1536	Germania-pl.	100	Monroe.
1600	North-av.	200	Adams.
1700	Eugenie.	232	Quincy.
1800	Menomonee.	300	Jackson-bd.
1900	Wisconsin.	400	Van Buren.
2000	Center.	500	Congress.
2100	Garfield-av.	600	Harrison.
2200	Webster-av.	700	East 7th.
2300	Belden-av.	800	Polk.
2400	Fullerton-pky.	900	East 9th.
2460	Arlington-pl.	1000	Taylor.
2473	Roslyn-pl.	1100	East 11th.
EAST FROM STATE.			
2501	St. James-pl.		(North of river.)
2530	Deming-pl.	1	State.
2600	Wrightwood-av.	40	Cass.
2701	Sherman-pl.	100	Rush.
2800	Diversey-pky.	112	Tower-ct.
2901	York-pl.	140-	Lincoln Park-bd.
2932	Oakdale-av.	201	St. Clair.
3000	Wellington-av.	300	Fairbanks-ct.
3100	Barry-av.	326	*Lake Shore drive.
3200	Belmont-av.		*At Chicago-av.
EAST FROM STATE.			
3300	School.		(South of river.)
3400	Roscoe.	1	State.
3500	Cornelia.	46	Wabash.
3538	Eddy.	100	Michigan-av.
3600	Addison.	200	Indiana-av.
3700	Waveland.	300	Prairie-av.
3800	Grace.	344	Calumet-av.
3900	Byron.	400	South Park-av.
4000	Irving Park-bd.	435	Vernon-av.
4100	Belle Plaine-av.	500	Vincennes-av.
4200	Berteau-av.	533	Rhodes-av.
4300	Cullom-av.	600	St. Lawrence-av.
4400	Montrose-av.	634	Champlain-av.
4500	Sunnyside-av.	700	Langley-av.
4600	Wilson-av.	734	Evans-av.
4700	Leland-av.	834	Maryland-av.
4800	Lawrence-av.	900	Drexel-av.
4900	Ainslie.	934	Ingleside-av.
5000	Argyle.	1000	Ellis-av.
5100	Carmen-av.	1100	Greenwood-av.
5200	Foster-av.	1152	Woodlawn-av.
5300	Berwyn-av.		
5400	Balmoral-av.		

1300 Kimbark-av.	1164 Ann.
1334 Kenwood-av.	1200 Racine-av.
1400 Dorchester-av.	1248 Elizabeth.
1434 Dante-av.	1300 Throop.
1500 Blackstone-av.	1400 *Southport-av.
1600 Stony Island-av.	1401 Loomis.
1631 Cornell-av.	1408 Sheldon.
1700 East End-av.	1448 Bishop.
1735 Ridgeland-av.	1501 Ladin.
1800 Cregier-av.	1501 Ashland-bd.
1900 Baldwin-av.	1700 Paulina.
1934 Euclid-av.	1734 Hermitage-av.
2000 Jeffery-av.	1800 Wood.
2100 Cahokia-av.	1835 Honore.
2200 Paxton-av.	1900 Lincoln.
2300 Crandon-av.	1935 Winchester-av.
2400 Yates-av.	2000 Robey.
2500 Essex-av.	2035 Seeley-av.
2600 Colfax-av.	2100 Hoyne-av.
2700 Marquette-av.	2200 Leavitt.
2800 Burnham-av.	2300 Oakley-bd.
2900 Escanaba-av.	2400 Western-av.
3000 Commercial-av.	2500 Campbell-av.
3100 Baltimore-av.	2600 Rockwell.
3200 Brandon-av.	2700 Washtenaw-av.
3300 Buffalo-av.	2800 California-av.
3400 Green Bay-av.	2900 Francisco-av.

WEST FROM STATE.

1 State.	3000 Sacramento-av.
50 Dearborn-st.	3100 Albany-av.
100 Clark.	3200 Kedzie-av.
150 LaSalle.	3300 Spaulding-av.
200 5th-av.	3356 Homan-av.
200 *Wells.	3501 St. Louis-av.
300 Franklin.	3553 Center Park-av.
300 *Franklin.	3800 Hamlin-av.
340 *Orleans.	3900 Springfield-av.
350 Market.	4000 Crawford-av.
*Sedgwick.	4100 Karlov-av.
412 The river.	4200 Keeler-av.
434 *Townsend.	4300 Kildare-av.
460 *Milton-av.	4400 Kostner-av.
460 Canal.	4500 Kilbourn-av.
530 *Larrabee.	4600 Kenton-av.
540 Clinton.	4700 Kilpatrick-av.
600 Jefferson.	4800 Cicero-av.
640 Desplaines.	4900 Lamon-av.
700 Union.	5000 Laverne-av.
700 *Orchard.	5100 Leclair-av.
800 Halsted.	5200 Laramie-av.
839 Green.	5234 Latrobe-av.
900 Peoria.	5300 Lockwood-av.
932 Sangamon.	5334 Lorel-av.
1000 Morgan.	5400 Long-av.
1060 *Sheffield-av.	5440 Lotus-av.
1032 Carpenter.	5500 Pine-av.
1034 *Osgood.	5600 Central-av.
1100 Curtis.	5644 Parkside-av.
1100 *Seminary-av.	5700 Waller-av.
1111 Aberdeen.	5800 Menard-av.
1132 May.	5900 Mayfield-av.
1134 *Clifton-av.	5938 Mason-av.
	5968 N. Austin-av.

*North side only.

HOUSE NUMBER SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

The present house number system in Chicago was established by an ordinance passed June 22, 1908, and effective Sept. 1, 1909. This applied to all streets except those between the river, 12th street and the lake. Sept. 20, 1910, the city council passed an amendment to the ordinance making it applicable to the entire city. The change in the business district went into effect April 1, 1911. The system is laid out on two base lines, State street dividing the east and west streets and Madison street the north and south streets. Numbers are assigned on the basis of 800 to the mile or 100 to the prevailing block of 660 feet or one-eighth of a mile.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS OF COOK COUNTY (1864-1920.)

1864-1876—Charles H. Reed, Rep.
 1876-1884—Luther Ladin Mills, Rep.
 1884-1888—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem.
 1888-1892—Joel M. Longenecker, Rep.
 1892-1896—Jacob J. Kern, Dem.

1896-1904—Charles S. Deneen, Rep.
 1904-1908—John J. Healy, Rep.
 1908-1912—John E. W. Wayman, Rep.
 1912-1920—Maclay Hoyne, Dem.

FOREIGN ORDERS CONFERRED ON CHICAGOANS.

- Abrahamson, Rev. L. G.—Royal North Star, Sweden.
- Adams, Milward—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium; Crown, Italy; White Elephant (officer), Siam; Savior (officer), Greece; Nicham Iftikhar (commander), Tunis; Merit Agricole (commander), Portugal.
- Andreen, Rev. Gustav—Royal North Star, Sweden.
- Antonsen, Carl—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Birkhoff, George, Jr.—Orange-Nassau (officer), Holland.
- Bjorn, Emil—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Bryan, Charles Page—Order of Rising Sun (highest grand cordon), Japan.
- Burry, William—Legion of Honor, France.
- Burton, Le Grand S.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
- Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart C.—Isabella the Catholic, Spain; Garter, Spain; St. James, Portugal; Legion of Honor, France; Crown of Italy and Knighthood of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, Italy.
- Cookey, Edwin G.—Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Cuneo, Frank—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Cutting, Starr W.—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Dan, Rev. Adam—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Daae, Dr. A.—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Deering, Charles—Legion of Honor, France; Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Devries, Herman—Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France; Nicham Iftikhar (officer), Tunis.
- D'Urso, Luigi—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Eddy, Arthur J.—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia.
- Ericson, John E.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Fischer, Gustave F.—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Frantzen, Fritz—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Furber, Harry J.—Legion of Honor, France.
- Guenzel, Louis—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Gass, Martin—Lion of Zaeringen, Baden.
- Grevstad, Nicolay—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Hachmeister, Henry—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Halle, Edward G.—Crown (class II.), Prussia.
- Hanson, Christian H.—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Henius, Dr. Max—Dannebrog (commander), Denmark.
- Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen M.—Leopold, Belgium; Palmes Academiques, France; Officer of Public Instruction, France; Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
- Hertz, Henry—Dannebrog (knight), Denmark.
- Henschen, Henry S.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Hutchinson, Charles L.—Redeemer, Greece.
- Judson, Prof. Harry Pratt—Red Eagle (class III.), Prussia; Legion of Honor (officer), France.
- Klein, Dr. S. R.—"Goldenes Verdienst Kreuz mit der Krone," "Militar Kreuz" and "Jubiläum's Medaille," Austria; Takova Orden (class IV.), Serbia.
- Klenze, Prof. Camillo von—Red Eagle (class IV.), Prussia.
- Kozminski, M. W.—Legion of Honor, France.
- Kraus, Adolf—Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Lagorio, Dr. Antonio—Crown (knight), Italy.
- Lindgren, John R.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Lverde, Giuseppe—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Mareschalchi, Arturo—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Miller, Harry I.—Order of the Sacred Treasure, Japan.
- Murphy, John B.—Knight of Order of St. Gregory the Great, Pope.
- McCormick, R. S.—Order of St. Alexander of Nevsky, Russia.
- McCormick, Mrs. R. S.—Chefakat (Order of Mercy), Turkey.
- McEwen, Walter—Legion of Honor, France.
- Nelson, H. P.—St. Olaf, Norway.
- Nelson, N. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Onahan, William J.—Chamberlain of the Sword and Mantle, pope.
- Palmer, Mrs. Potter—Legion of Honor, France; Leopold, Belgium.
- Peterson, W. A.—Royal Order of Vasa, Sweden.
- Reichle, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Revell, Alexander H.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.
- Rubens, Harry—Crown (class III.), Prussia.
- Schinkel, C.—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Schlenker, Joseph—Frederick (class II.), Wuerttemberg; Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Schmidt, William—Crown (class IV.), Prussia.
- Skiff, Frederick J. V.—Sanctified Treasure (class II.), Japan; Legion of Honor (commander), France; Crown, Italy; Leopold, Belgium.
- Smulski, John F.—Cross of Knightly Order of Francis Joseph, Austria.
- Starr, Prof. Frederick—Leopold II. (commander), Belgium; Knight Commander, Liberia.
- Tree, Lambert—Leopold (commander), Belgium.
- Urbano, Salvatore—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Urgos, Francesco—Crown (chevalier), Italy.
- Volini, Dr. Camillo—Crown (knight), Italy.
- Ziegfeld, Carl—Officer of French Academy of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, France.
- Ziegfeld, Dr. F.—Legion of Honor (chevalier), France.

FLAG DISPLAY DAYS IN CHICAGO.

In accordance with an order issued by Mayor William Hale Thompson May 8, 1915, the American flag should be hoisted on the buildings under the jurisdiction of the city government on all election days and on the following anniversaries:

Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.

Feb. 15—Sinking of the Maine.

Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.

April 19—Battle of Lexington.

May 30—Memorial day.

June 14—Flag day.

June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.

July 4—Independence day.

Oct. 9—Chicago day.

Oct. 12—Columbus day.

Oct. 17—Battle of Saratoga.

Oct. 19—Surrender of Yorktown.

Nov. 25—Evacuation of Yorktown.

On all the foregoing dates the flag should be hoisted at full mast, with the exception of Memorial day and the anniversary of the sinking of the Maine, when it should be at half mast. The hours of displaying the flag are from sunrise to sunset.

By an ordinance passed Feb. 5, 1917, by the Chicago city council, the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in public places in any way except as an entire and separate composition and without embellishments of national or other melodies is prohibited. The playing of the air as dance music or for an exit march is also prohibited. Violation of the ordinance by proprietors or performers is punishable by a fine of \$100.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS FOR LINCOLN PARK.

By an act of congress approved March 4, 1917, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to transfer to the Lincoln park commissioners in Chicago the riparian rights of the United States as the owner of land fronting on Lake Michigan and occupied as the site of the United States marine hospital. He was also empowered to undertake or conform to any

proceedings provided for under the laws of Illinois enacted for the purpose of enabling park commissioners to enlarge parks by reclaiming submerged lands under the waters of Lake Michigan and for the establishment and defining of the boundary line between the lands of shore owners and the park lands of such commissioners.

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULATES IN CHICAGO.

Argentina Republic—Albert W. Brickwood, Jr., 811, 79 West Monroe street.
 Austria-Hungary—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
 Belgium—Dr. Cyrille Vermeren, 431, 108 N. State street.
 Bolivia—F. W. Harnwell, 1612, 105 S. LaSalle-st.
 Brazil—S. R. Alexander, 10, 183 N. Wabash-av.
 Chile—M. H. Ehler, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
 Costa Rica—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle-st.
 Cuba—P. Caballero, 911, 189 W. Madison street.
 Denmark—B. F. Falkenstjerne (acting), 921, 326 W. Madison street.
 Dominican Republic—Frederick W. Job, 832, 140 South Dearborn street.
 Ecuador—Frutos T. Plaza, 912 Lakeside place.
 France—Baron Houssin de St. Laurent, 652-654, 175 West Jackson boulevard.
 Germany—Consulate closed; in charge of Swiss consul.
 Great Britain—Horace D. Nugent (consul-general), 807 Pullman building.
 Greece—Stamapis Pazas, 133 N. Dearborn street.
 Guatemala—Jule F. Brower, 1331, 38 South Dearborn street.
 Honduras—Jule F. Brower (acting). See Guatemala.

Italy—Count Giulio Bolognesi, 1446, 72 West Adams street.
 Japan—Saburo Kuruu, 929, 122 S. Michigan-av.
 Mexico—Col. Edmundo E. Martinez, suite 820, 608 South Dearborn street.
 Netherlands—John Vennema (consul-general), 1407, 140 South Dearborn street.
 Nicaragua—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
 Norway—F. Herman Gade, 723, 30 N. LaSalle-st.
 Panama—E. A. Navarro, 303, 608 S. Dearborn-st.
 Paraguay—Albert W. Holmes, 5241 Carmen-av.
 Persia—(Vacancy).
 Peru—Hiram J. Slifer, 860, 209 S. LaSalle street.
 Portugal—(Vacancy).
 Russia—Antoine Valkoff (consul-general), 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
 Salvador—Berthold Singer, 616, 29 S. LaSalle-st.
 Siam—Milward Adams, 404 South Michigan-av.
 Spain—B. Singer, 616, 29 South LaSalle street.
 Sweden—C. C. G. Anderberg, 402, 108 S. LaSalle street.
 Switzerland—Arnold Holinger, 310, 11 S. LaSalle street.
 Turkey—(Vacancy).
 Uruguay—R. Charles Liebrecht, 822, 608 S. Dearborn street.
 Venezuela—Blaine J. Brickwood, 811, 79 West Monroe street.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

Under the state law of 1913 women in Illinois may vote for presidential electors, members of the state board of equalization, clerk of the Appellate court, county collector, county surveyor, members of board of assessors, members of board of review, sanitary district trustees and for all the officers of cities, villages and towns (except police magistrates), municipal judges and upon all questions or propositions submitted for approval at elections. They may

also vote for the following township officers: Supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and highway commissioner.

Woman voters must be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or more, resident in the state one year, in the county ninety days and in the election district thirty days next preceding the election. Women must register in the same manner as male voters.

DES PLAINES STATE BANK

OFFICERS

PETER M. HOFFMAN, Pres. B. F. KINDER, V.-Pres. B. LAGERHAUSEN, V.-Pres.
 WM. F. GRAUPNER, Cashier M. A. BEHRENS, Assistant Cashier

Report of the condition before the commencement of business on the 13th day of September, 1917:

Capital Stock.....	\$50,000.00	Deposits	\$600,000.00
Surplus Fund Earned.	30,000.00	Total Resources....	700,000.00
Total Liabilities....		\$700,000.00	

GEO. H. BURR & CO.
BANKERS

COMMERCIAL PAPER INVESTMENT SECURITIES

209 S. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

NEW YORK	BOSTON	ST. LOUIS	PHILADELPHIA
HARTFORD	SEATTLE	SAN FRANCISCO	

MAYORS OF CHICAGO.

Their politics and order and year of election.

No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.	No.	Name.	Party.	Elected.	Died.
1.	William B. Ogden.....	Democratic.	1837	1877	29.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.	1867	1874
2.	Buckner S. Morris.....	Whig.	1838	1879	30.	Roswell B. Mason.....	People's.	1869	1892
3.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Whig.	1839	1883	31.	Joseph Medill.....	Citizens'.	1871	1899
4.	Alexander Lloyd.....	Democratic.	1840	1872	32.	Harvey D. Colvin.....	People's.	1873	1893
5.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1841	1870	33.	Thomas Hoyne.....	Republican.	1875	1894
6.	Benjamin W. Raymond.....	Democratic.	1842	1883	34.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.	1876	1894
7.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.	1843	1848	35.	Monroe Heath.....	Republican.	1877	1894
8.	Alson S. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1844	1903	36.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic.	1879	1893
9.	Augustus Garrett.....	Democratic.	1845	1848	37.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic.	1881	1893
10.	John P. Chapin.....	Whig.	1846	1864	38.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic.	1883	1893
11.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.	1847	1860	39.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic.	1885	1893
12.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.	1848	1869	40.	John A. Roche.....	Republican.	1887	1904
13.	James H. Woodworth.....	Dem.-Whig.	1849	1869	41.	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Democratic.	1889	1898
14.	James Curtiss.....	Democratic.	1850	1860	42.	Hempstead Washburne.	Republican.	1891	.....
15.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.	1851	1903	43.	Carter H. Harrison, Sr.	Democratic.	1893	1893
16.	Walter S. Gurnee.....	Democratic.	1852	1903	44.	John P. Hopkins.....	Democratic.	1893	.....
17.	Charles M. Gray.....	Democratic.	1853	1885	45.	George B. Swift.....	Republican.	1895	1912
18.	Isaac L. Milliken.....	Democratic.	1854	1889	46.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic.	1897	.....
19.	Levi D. Boone.....	Know-nothing.	1855	1882	47.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic.	1899	.....
20.	Thomas Dyer.....	Democratic.	1856	1862	48.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic.	1901	.....
21.	John Wentworth.....	Rep.-Fusion.	1857	1888	49.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic.	1903	.....
22.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.	1858	1896	50.	Edward F. Dunne.....	Democratic.	1905	.....
23.	John C. Haines.....	Republican.	1859	1896	51.	Fred A. Busset.....	Republican.	1907	1914
24.	John Wentworth.....	Republican.	1860	1888	52.	Carter H. Harrison, Jr.	Democratic.	1911	.....
25.	Julian S. Ramsey.....	Republican.	1861	1886	53.	William H. Thompson.	Republican.	1915	.....
26.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1862	1870	*Two-year terms for mayor began in 1863.				
27.	Francis C. Sherman.....	Democratic.	1863	1870	†"Fireproof" ticket. †Four-year terms for mayor				
28.	John B. Rice.....	Republican.	1865	1874	began in 1907.				

CHICAGO CITY TREASURERS SINCE 1837.

Hiram Pearson.....	1837-1838	W. H. Rice.....	1861-1862	Peter Kioldbass.....	1891-1893
George W. Dole.....	1839	David A. Gage.....	1863-1864	M. J. Bransfield.....	1893-1895
Walter S. Gurnee.....	1840-1844	A. G. Throop.....	1865-1866	Adam Wolf.....	1895-1897
N. H. Bolles.....	1840-1841	Willard F. Wentworth.....	1867-1869	Ernst Hummel.....	1897-1899
Wm. L. Church.....	1845-1846, 1848-1849	Daniel O'Hara.....	1873-1875	Adam Ortfelsen.....	1899-1901, 1903-1905
Andrew Getzler.....	1847	Clinton Briggs.....	1876	Charles F. Gunther.....	1901-1903
Edward Manierre.....	1850-1853	Charles R. Larrabee.....	1877-1878	Frederick W. Blocki.....	1905-1907
Uriah P. Harris.....	1854	William C. Selpp.....	1879-1881	John E. Traeger.....	1907-1909
William F. DeWolf.....	1855	Rudolph Brand.....	1881-1883	Isaac N. Powell.....	1909-1911
O. J. Rose.....	1856	John M. Dunphy.....	1883-1885	Henry Stuckart.....	1911-1913
C. N. Holden.....	1857	William M. Devine.....	1885-1887	Michael J. Flynn.....	1913-1915
Alonzo Harvey.....	1858-1860	C. Herman Plautz.....	1887-1889	Charles H. Sergel.....	1915-1917
Charles H. Hunt.....	1860	Bernard Roesing.....	1889-1891	Clayton F. Smith.....	1917-1919

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond, Dem.....	1818-1822	Richard Yates, Rep.....	1861-1865	Richard Yates, Jr., Rep.	1901-1905
Edward Coles, Dem.....	1822-1826	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1865-1869	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1905-1909
Ninian Edwards, Dem.....	1826-1830	John M. Palmer,† Rep.	1869-1873	Charles S. Deneen, Rep.	1909-1913
John Reynolds, Dem.....	1830-1834	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1873-1877	Edward F. Dunne, Dem.	1913-1917
Wm. L. D. Ewing,* Dem.	1834-1834	John L. Beveridge, Rep.	1877-1877	Frank O. Lowden, Rep.	1917-1921
Joseph Duncan, Whig.....	1834-1838	Shelby M. Cullom, § Rep.	1877-1883	*Served only fifteen days, completing Reynolds' term. †Died in office; succeeded by John Wood. ‡Democrat after 1872.	
Thomas Carlin, Dem.....	1838-1842	John M. Hamilton, Rep.	1883-1885	§Elected United States senator; succeeded by John M. Hamilton.	
Thomas Ford, Dem.....	1842-1846	Richard J. Oglesby, Rep.	1885-1889		
Augustus C. French, Dem.	1846-1853	Joseph W. Fifer, Rep.	1889-1893		
Joel A. Matteson, Dem.....	1853-1857	John P. Altgeld, Dem.....	1893-1897		
Wm. H. Bissell,† Rep.....	1857-1860	John R. Tanner, Rep.....	1897-1901		
John Wood, Rep.....	1860-1861				

CHICAGO INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Collections in first district, Illinois, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917. [From report of Julius F. Smetanka, internal revenue collector.]		Cigarette stamps.....	\$2,132.38
Income tax (corporation).....	\$13,053,369.95	Spirits stamps.....	1,734,359.01
Income tax (individual).....	10,973,029.53	Oleomargarine stamps.....	532,044.43
Beer stamps.....	7,856,527.12	Butter stamps.....	24,061.39
Documentary and proprietary stamps.....	885,149.28	Special tax.....	674,559.30
Wine and cordial stamps.....	304,745.33	Opium orders.....	593.50
Tobacco stamps.....	2,050,193.41	Playing cards.....	2,921.16
Snuff stamps.....	542,224.96	Penalties, etc.....	3,031,715.88
Cigar stamps.....	662,336.88	Total, 1917.....	42,330,963.51
		Total, 1916.....	27,280,779.86

SHERIFFS OF COOK COUNTY (1871-1918).

1871-1874—Timothy M. Bradley, Rep.	1898-1902—Ernest J. Magerstadt, Rep.
1874-1876—Francis Agnew, Peo.	1902-1906—Thomas E. Barrett, Dem.
1876-1878—Charles Kern, Dem.	1906-1910—Christopher Strassheim, Rep.
1878-1880—John Hoffman, Rep.	1910-1914—Michael Zimmer, Dem.
1880-1882—O. L. Mann, Rep.	1914-1918—John E. Traeger, Dem.
1882-1886—Seth F. Hanchett, Rep.	*Term changed from two to four years. †Also
1886-1890—Cunute R. Matson, Rep.	appointed to serve unexpired term of Thomas E.
1890-1894—James C. Gilbert, Rep.	Barrett, who died in March, 1906.
1894-1898—James Pease,† Rep.	

A. G. BECKER & CO.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

137 South LaSalle Street

CHICAGO

ALFRED L. BAKER & CO.

STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

141 S. LA SALLE STREET

EDWARD P. RUSSELL

WALTER S. BREWSTER

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RUSSELL, BREWSTER & CO.

Successors to Edward L. Brewster & Co.

116 WEST ADAMS ST.
CHICAGO

STOCKS AND BONDS

NEW YORK OFFICE
111 BROADWAY

Member of New York Stock Exchange
Member of Chicago Stock Exchange

We shall be glad to furnish circulars and information
regarding attractive tax exempt and other securities.

CHICAGO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

[From report of Rivers McNeill, collector.]

IMPORTS.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and withdrawn from warehouse, with amounts of duty collected thereon, for the calendar year 1916 at the port of Chicago:

Subject to duty.	Value.	Duty.
Art works.....	\$9,112	\$1,366.80
Beads and beaded trimmings.....	38,432	17,025.40
Breadstuffs.....	335,006	37,665.22
Brushes.....	28,590	10,006.50
Cheese.....	854,069	70,813.80
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	1,194,736	367,820.83
China ware, etc.....	225,828.35	225,828.35
Clocks, watches and parts of.....	259,367	54,750.30
Cocoa and chocolate.....	268,824	23,082.57
Cutlery.....	6,955	2,835.45
Diamonds & precious stones.....	346,095	67,374.20
Dry goods.....	4,501,836	1,963,734.70
Fish.....	253,090	56,581.21
Fruits and nuts.....	1,170,725	302,213.92
Furs and mfrs. of.....	21,679	5,513.55
Glass and glassware.....	132,798	39,295.95
Gold & silver, manufactures.....	24,248	12,204.82
Hops.....	2,104	1,909.76
Iron and steel, manufactures.....	287,725	42,621.69
Jewelry.....	6,284	3,776.40
Lead and manufactures of.....	73,504	17,747.38
Leather, gloves.....	621,270	175,984.41
Leather, all other.....	30,622	6,790.10
Matches.....	104,419	9,212.17
Matting, of straw, etc.....	93,870	22,837.28
Metals and manufactures of.....	728,565	78,721.36
Millinery goods.....	492,410	168,361.65
Musical instruments.....	94,870	33,204.50
Oil cloth and linoleum.....	13,884	4,855.60
Oils.....	943,581	152,741.07
Paints and varnishes.....	36,562	4,558.17
Paper, manufactures, books, music, etc.....	48,188	7,340.99
Papers, mfrs., not printed.....	156,322	40,319.60
Pickles, sauces, etc.....	162,146	32,837.44
Seeds, plants and bulbs.....	945,539	131,100.89
Soap.....	5,793	689.20
Spirits, malt liquors.....	30,909	12,661.65
Spirits, distilled.....	517,679	710,335.82
Sugar, cane, beet and maple.....	87,340	26,543.22
Tobacco, leaf.....	870,317	591,411.85
Tobacco, cigars, etc.....	115,122	105,148.95
Tobacco, other.....	1,340	2,352.35
Toys and dolls.....	137,744	65,710.40
Wines, champagne.....	95,372	48,972.60
Wines, still.....	143,135	83,234.00
Wines, other beverages.....	118,768	21,780.03
Wood, manufactures.....	136,303	23,386.30
All other dutiable articles.....	694,069	192,396.71

Total dutiable.....17,237,316 6,084,152.41

Articles free of duty.	Value.
American goods, returned.....	200,108
Apparatus, scientific.....	5,593
Art works, over 100 years old.....	103,360
Art works, original paintings.....	34,478
Brass, old.....	1,376,743
Breadstuffs.....	10,901
Burlaps.....	630,200
Chemicals.....	238,090
Coffee.....	213,458
Copper, old.....	104,307
Fish.....	402,650
Hair.....	26,481
Hides.....	707,106
Household & personal effects.....	182,229
India rubber.....	22,243
Iron and steel, steel rails.....	512,992
Iron and steel, machinery.....	236,366
Iron and steel, needles.....	21,250
Meat, beef, fresh.....	240,510
Meat, pork, fresh.....	97,338
Meat, sausage casings.....	662,982
Oils.....	72,915
Paper, books, etc.....	73,883
Paper, printing paper.....	24,564
Seeds.....	236,245
Silk, raw.....	159,100
Tea.....	1,955,543

	Value.	Duty.
Tin.....	\$30,905	.....
Wood, lumber, sawed.....	183,857	.....
Wood, pulp woods.....	2,705	.....
Wood, cabinet woods.....	51,220	.....
Sulphur ore as pyrites.....	116,450	.....
All other free articles.....	777,633	.....

Total free.....9,706,914

Total free and dutiable.....	\$6,084,152.41
Total, 1915.....	27,140,369
Total, 1914.....	35,195,487
Total, 1913.....	33,284,156
Total, 1912.....	30,278,600
Total, 1911.....	28,089,068
Total, 1910.....	28,281,331

CHICAGO IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Total value of merchandise entered for consumption and for warehouse during the year ending Dec. 31, 1916:

Countries.	Value.
Argentina.....	\$203,235
Australia and Tasmania.....	939,916
Austria.....	38,354
Belgium.....	220,758
Brazil.....	621,594
British India.....	719,234
British East Indies, other.....	133,544
Canada.....	5,719,890
China.....	1,630,315
Cuba.....	743,776
Denmark.....	84,471
Ecuador.....	31,128
England.....	3,803,818
France.....	3,006,405
Germany.....	204,193
Greece.....	338,635
Hongkong.....	153,843
Ireland.....	1,200,294
Italy.....	714,077
Japan.....	3,025,924
Mexico.....	60,208
Netherlands.....	1,134,856
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	32,777
New Zealand.....	81,954
Norway.....	303,454
Philippine islands.....	339,805
Portugal.....	15,741
Russia in Asia.....	110,238
Scotland.....	733,446
Spain.....	662,646
Sweden.....	157,656
Switzerland.....	687,248
All other countries.....	209,242

Total free and dutiable.....26,944,230 \$6,084,152.41

EXPORTS.

Value of domestic merchandise exported directly from the port of Chicago during the year ending Dec. 31, 1916:

Countries and articles.	Value.
British South Africa—	
Iron and steel manufactures, windmills.....	\$6,183
Plates, electrotypes.....	18
Canada—	
Brass.....	50
Breadstuffs, corn.....	2,766,544
Breadstuffs, oats.....	254,648
Electrical machinery.....	390
Electrical machinery, all other.....	211
Binder twine.....	297,080
Iron and steel, railroad track material.....	87
Iron and steel, wire.....	7,116
Iron and steel, all other.....	9
Oils, mineral, refined.....	256,145
Oils, mineral, gasoline.....	225,479
Paints, colors, etc.....	532
Paints, colors, not ready mixed.....	490
Tin, manufactures of.....	50
Lumber, boards, planks, etc.....	18,548
England—	
Breadstuffs, wheat flour.....	17,422

THE NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1873
AS THE
CHICAGO MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY

Refined Malleable Iron Castings

2610 West 25th Place, Corner Rockwell Street

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.

Manufacturers of
NEW BUTTERFLY CREAM SEPARATORS
ALSO CUTTERS OF HIGH-GRADE

GEARS: SPIRAL - HELICAL - INTERNAL
WORM OR WORM WHEELS

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CHICAGO

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PHILLIPS, GETSCHOW CO.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

HEATING VENTILATING POWER
VAPOR AND VACUUM HEATING

130 WEST KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO

Countries and articles.	Value.
Ireland—	
Breadstuffs, corn.....	\$66,420
Breadstuffs, wheat flour.....	4,500
Newfoundland and Labrador—	
Breadstuffs, mill feed.....	633
Breadstuffs, wheat flour.....	23,708
Meat and dairy products.....	15,200
Scotland—	
Breadstuffs—wheat flour.....	4,242
Total exports.....	3,965,755

CUSTOMS INSPECTION REPORT (1916).

Weighted (pounds)—	
Tobacco.....	1,062,431
Zinc ore.....	28,325,540
Miscellaneous.....	58,226,694
Total.....	87,614,665
Wheat (bushels).....	407,672
Flaxseed (bushels).....	181,995
Gauged—	
Wine (gallons).....	84,798
Whisky (gallons).....	19,847
Brandy (gallons).....	4,436
Gin (gallons).....	300
Rum (gallons).....	624
Beer (gallons).....	17,743
Arrack (gallons).....	347
Olive (gallons).....	768,029
Olive oil (gallons).....	627,559
Peanut oil (gallons).....	163,547
Whale oil (gallons).....	7,780
Alcohol (gallons).....	22
Embalming fluid (gallons).....	472
Vinegar (gallons).....	602
Carbolacene (gallons).....	1,075
Witch hazel (gallons).....	24

Hydrogen peroxide (gallons).....	9,832
Castor oil (gallons).....	797
Total.....	1,707,684
Foxberries (quarts).....	232,780
Packages—Liquor (stamped).....	3,787
Measured—Tile (square feet).....	17,435
Plate glass (square feet).....	5,728
Steel tubing (feet).....	260
Unmeasured—Steam vessels.....	4
Gasoline vessels.....	15
Cars transferred.....	594
Cars inspected for export.....	768
Cars discharged.....	9,891
Vessels discharged.....	144
Consignments transported in bond.....	470
Consignments received by rail.....	10,365
By vessel.....	540
By express.....	1,991
By postoffice.....	401
Total.....	13,297
Rail and vessel—	
Packages transferred.....	87,219
Inspected for export.....	228,444
Transported in bond.....	11,266
Total.....	326,929
Packages received by rail.....	1,272,433
By vessel.....	113,410
By express.....	2,967
By postoffice.....	4,300
Total.....	1,393,110
Packages delivered to consignee.....	1,010,406
To appraiser.....	36,842
To warehouse.....	345,862
Total.....	1,393,110

CHICAGO RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (1909-1916).

[From board of trade reports.]

RECEIPTS.

Article.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Pork, brls.....	24,953	5,306	9,050	9,737	2,989	18,571	15,401	4,875
Other meats, lbs.....	207,405,026	180,881,600	228,741,800	153,990,300	112,942,000	236,531,000	172,990,000	228,229,000
Lard, lbs.....	70,852,783	44,735,400	42,171,300	61,228,100	58,399,000	64,384,000	106,780,000	120,915,000
Butter, lbs.....	284,546,835	318,985,500	334,932,400	287,798,800	286,220,000	311,557,000	344,879,000	359,195,000
Wool, lbs.....	91,695,097	55,407,700	71,810,800	55,778,600	44,636,000	70,182,000	80,327,000	118,390,000
Hides, lbs.....	150,636,892	155,993,000	166,180,800	149,058,500	106,662,060	124,357,000	115,734,000	150,262,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	1,190,119	1,388,300	969,500	2,298,500	2,801,000	1,145,000	1,292,000	1,225,000
Other seeds, lbs.....	91,132,313	66,143,600	37,644,100	44,120,000	56,807,009	74,191,000	73,071,000	74,485,000
Salt, brls.....	1,728,395	1,725,825	1,653,799	2,008,694	2,204,594	2,144,113	1,814,920	1,561,212
Lumber, 1,000 ft.....	2,584,518	2,519,357	2,134,567	2,693,305	2,804,430	2,215,696	2,379,729	3,017,240
Flour, brls.....	8,526,200	8,006,283	5,859,396	7,070,898	10,268,000	9,709,000	9,063,000	9,353,000
Wheat, bu.....	26,985,116	27,540,100	37,118,100	35,914,000	50,372,000	99,230,000	70,704,000	74,944,000
Corn, bu.....	90,894,922	102,592,850	108,550,500	112,690,000	127,773,000	106,600,000	95,357,000	102,376,000
Oats, bu.....	87,884,238	101,859,000	94,099,800	118,491,300	124,405,000	138,400,000	133,475,000	161,244,000

SHIPMENTS.

Pork, brls.....	182,222	126,728	105,913	138,752	144,014	176,821	222,049	198,930
Other meats, lbs.....	720,032,586	562,203,800	550,849,300	566,627,100	614,048,000	650,510,000	870,314,000	904,791,000
Lard, lbs.....	255,062,422	268,702,900	302,636,100	232,176,100	275,725,000	302,500,000	325,641,000	366,813,000
Butter, lbs.....	235,648,837	266,283,900	285,685,400	271,100,500	274,542,000	296,754,000	333,993,000	347,550,000
Wool, lbs.....	118,156,595	94,226,200	139,689,600	98,691,600	100,031,000	102,731,000	107,710,000	130,964,000
Hides, lbs.....	180,677,234	185,626,000	194,764,900	162,800,300	165,565,000	173,946,000	189,976,000	246,324,000
Flaxseed, bu.....	150,831	244,000	165,600	409,100	138,000	31,000	33,000	27,000
Other seeds, lbs.....	76,048,562	56,227,200	36,964,200	59,513,500	61,014,000	60,405,000	54,203,000	63,946,000
Salt, brls.....	406,359	402,966	523,653	671,830	714,254	808,112	813,034	1,052,479
Lumber, 1,000 feet.....	961,822	962,776	803,923	1,002,373	954,159	1,019,066	1,133,417	3,393,022
Flour, brls.....	8,316,943	7,038,351	5,781,092	6,268,876	6,190,000	7,443,000	7,674,000	8,332,000
Wheat, bu.....	23,484,171	18,679,100	23,339,500	35,726,100	45,999,000	85,468,000	55,576,000	61,187,000
Corn, bu.....	72,835,839	78,623,100	87,930,600	73,739,100	92,530,000	65,259,000	73,667,000	61,782,000
Oats, bu.....	77,288,653	77,890,100	77,428,500	102,077,000	98,377,000	122,756,000	122,469,000	116,875,000

WIDTH OF TIRES REQUIRED IN CHICAGO.

The wide tire ordinance passed by the Chicago city council Feb. 4, 1908, requires that all four wheeled vehicles shall have tires proportionate to the load they carry, as follows:

Load.	Tires, inches.
3,000 pounds or under.....	1½
Between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds.....	2
Between 4,000 and 6,000 pounds.....	2½

Load.	Tires, inches.
Between 6,000 and 8,000 pounds.....	3¼
Between 8,000 and 10,000 pounds.....	3½
Between 10,000 and 14,000 pounds.....	4¼
Between 14,000 and 18,000 pounds.....	5
Over 18,000 pounds.....	8

The width for two wheeled trucks is double.

Capacity 4,000 Barrels Per Day

B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.

B. A. Eckhart, Pres. and Treas.

T. W. Brophy, Jr., Secretary

Merchant Millers

1300 to 1332 Carroll Avenue

From Elizabeth Street to Ada Street

Our new 4,000 barrel mills (daily capacity) are now in full operation, producing the finest grades of Spring and Winter Flour made in the world. The only mills in the United States arranged with complete and improved Hungarian Sifter System.

B. A. Eckhart's "Daddy Dollar" Patent Flour

Cable address "Eckhart"

Lussky, White & Coolidge, Inc.

65, 67, 69, 71 W. Lake Street, Chicago

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

DECORATIVE FABRICS

DRAPERY MATERIALS

SUPPLIES FOR THE FURNITURE TRADE

CABINET AND DRAPERY HARDWARE

LICENSE RATES IN CHICAGO NOV. 1. 1917.

Per year unless otherwise specified.

AMUSEMENTS.		Rate.		Rate.
Theaters—			Air domes, slideshows, etc., per day.....	\$10.00
(a) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, \$1.00 or more.....	\$1,000.00		Swimming and diving shows, per week.....	2.00
(b) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 50c, but is less than \$1.00.....	400.00		Platform, walk-around, etc., shows, per week.....	2.00
(c) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 30c, but does not exceed 50c.....	300.00		Skill and strength testing devices, per week.....	.50
(d) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, exceeds 20c, but does not exceed 30c.....	250.00		Merry-Go-Rounds, Coasters, Etc.—	
(e) Highest admission fee, except for box seats, does not exceed 20c.....	200.00		(a) Highest fee or fare for one ride does not exceed 5c, per week.....	2.00
Lectures, art exhibits, etc.....	200.00		(b) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 5c, but does not exceed 10c, per week.....	5.00
Concerts.....	100.00		(c) Highest fee or fare for one ride exceeds 10c, per week.....	10.00
Penny arcades, etc.....	200.00		Pony or animal rides, etc., per week.....	.50
Halls for Dances, Bazaars, Etc.—			Fireworks exhibitions, per day.....	50.00
(a) Seating capacity not exceeding 300 persons.....	25.00		Entertainments not included in the foregoing, per day.....	5.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 300 persons, but not exceeding 500 persons.....	50.00		Note—Where a license fee is fixed at so much per week, no license to issue for a less period than ten weeks. Annual licenses may be issued in two periods of six months each.	
(c) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not exceeding 800 persons.....	75.00		MISCELLANEOUS.	
(d) Seating capacity exceeding 800 persons.....	100.00		Acetylene gas, collection or compression.....	\$150.00
Summer gardens, per week.....	40.00		Acetylene gas, sale or distribution.....	5.00
Amusement parks, per week.....	20.00		Auctioneers.....	300.00
Picnic grounds.....	10.00		Auctioneers, special sales, per day.....	10.00
Roller or ice skating rinks.....	200.00		Automobiles, public passenger (on stands):	
Baseball, Football, Etc., Fields—			Seating three persons or less.....	2.50
(a) Seating capacity 15,000 persons or more.....	1,000.00		Seating four to eight persons.....	5.00
(b) Seating capacity less than 15,000 persons, but not less than 10,000 persons.....	700.00		Seating nine to twenty persons.....	10.00
(c) Seating capacity less than 10,000 persons, but more than 4,000 persons.....	300.00		Seating more than twenty persons.....	25.00
(d) Seating capacity not exceeding 4,000 persons.....	75.00		Automobiles, public passenger (not on stands).....	5.00
Wrestling Matches—			Automobiles, passenger (wheel tax):	
(a) Seating capacity 500 persons or less, per day.....	5.00		35 horse power or less.....	10.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 500 persons, but not more than 1,000 persons, per day.....	10.00		Over 35 horse power.....	20.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,000 persons, but not more than 2,000 persons, per day.....	30.00		Automobile delivery wagons, capacity less than one ton (wheel tax).....	15.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 2,000 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	30.00		Automobile trucks (wheel tax).....	30.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 4,000 persons, per day.....	40.00		Automobiles, demonstrating or testing vehicle (wheel tax), each.....	1.00
(f) Seating capacity more than 4,000 persons, but less than 5,000 persons, per day.....	50.00		*Automobiles (State Fee)	
(g) Seating capacity 5,000 persons or more, per day.....	60.00		10 horse power and less.....	4.50
Poultry, Horse, Stock, Dog, Etc., Shows—			25 horse power and more than 10 horse power.....	6.00
(a) Highest admission fee exceeds 75c, per day.....	25.00		35 horse power and more than 25 horse power.....	9.00
(b) Highest admission fee exceeds 50c, but does not exceed 75c, per day.....	15.00		50 horse power and more than 35 horse power.....	16.00
(c) Highest admission fee exceeds 10c, but does not exceed 50c, per day.....	10.00		More than 50 horse power.....	20.00
(d) Highest admission fee does not exceed 10c, per day.....	1.00		Electric motor vehicles of 2 tons' capacity and less.....	10.00
Circuses, Menageries, Etc.—			Electric motor vehicles of over 2 tons capacity.....	20.00
(a) Seating capacity more than 6,000 persons, per day.....	150.00		Manufacturers of and dealers in.....	10.00
(b) Seating capacity more than 3,000 persons, but not more than 6,000 persons, per day.....	50.00		Bakeries.....	5.00
(c) Seating capacity more than 1,500 persons, but not more than 3,000 persons, per day.....	35.00		Bar, permits.....	6.00
(d) Seating capacity more than 750 persons, but not more than 1,500 persons, per day.....	25.00		Bathing beaches, etc.....	15.00
(e) Seating capacity more than 400 persons, but not more than 750 persons, per day.....	10.00		Billiard and pool tables, each.....	5.00
(f) Seating capacity not more than 400 persons, per month.....	10.00		Bill posting, with wagons.....	100.00
			Bill posting, without wagons.....	25.00
			Boarding stables.....	10.00
			Boats, launches, etc., \$2.00, \$10.00 and.....	25.00
			Bowling alleys, each.....	5.00
			Brewers.....	500.00
			Brokers.....	25.00
			Cabs, public.....	1.00
			Carbonated waters, etc.....	20.00
			Cars, elevated railway, each.....	50.00
			Cartridges and shells, \$10 and.....	25.00
			Catch basins and sewers, cleaners of, per wagon.....	10.00
			Chauffeurs (state fee)—Original.....	5.00
			Chauffeurs (state fee)—Renewal.....	3.00
			Chauffeurs (see operators of public motor vehicles).....	
			Cigarette dealers.....	100.00
			Coups, public.....	1.00
			Deadly weapons, dealers in.....	25.00
			Delicatessen stores.....	5.00
			Distillers.....	500.00
			Dispensaries, medical.....	20.00
			Dog, male or spayed female.....	2.00
			Dog, unsprayed female.....	3.00

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C. S. PETERSON, Treasurer

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	Rate.
Drain layers.....	\$5.00
Drivers of public passenger horse drawn vehicles.....	1.00
Drug stores.....	5.00
Dry cleaners.....	15.00
Electrical contractor, certificate of registration (renewal \$10.00).....	25.00
Employment agency (state fee).....	50.00
Engineers, stationary.....	2.00
Explosives (gun powder, etc.), sale or use of.....	25.00
Fireworks, sale of.....	10.00
Fireworks, permit to discharge.....	10.00
Fishing (State Fee)—	
For each 100 yards of seine or less (except minnow seines).....	5.25
For each dip net.....	1.25
For each hoop net.....	.75
For each fyke net.....	1.25
For each basket or trap net.....	.75
For each steam tug used in operating gill or pound nets.....	25.25
For each gasoline launch used in operating gill or pound nets.....	15.25
For each sailboat or rowboat used in operating gill or pound nets.....	10.25
Fish market, wholesale.....	10.50
Fitness, certificates of (for handling high explosives).....	5.00
Fitness, certificates of (for handling oils, etc., in dry cleaning establishments).....	5.00
Garages.....	25.00
Hacks, public.....	2.50
Homes.....	1.00
Hospitals.....	50.00
Housemovers.....	5.00
Hunting (state fee).....	1.00
Ice dealers, retail, per wagon.....	10.00
Junk dealers.....	50.00
Junk wagons, each.....	10.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (one to six gallons).....	50.00
Liquors, malt, wholesale (more than six gallons at a time).....	500.00
Liquors, spirituous, wholesale.....	100.00
Liquors, vinous, wholesale.....	50.00
Liquors, malt and vinous, in amusement places (by special permit), per day.....	6.00
Livery stables.....	10.00
Lumber yards.....	100.00
Marriage (county).....	1.50
Mason contractor (renewal \$25.00).....	50.00
Meat food products establishment.....	20.00
Milk dealers.....	10.00
Milk peddlers, per wagon.....	10.00
Motor bicycles and motor tricycles (wheel tax).....	3.00
*Motor bicycles (state fee).....	3.00

	Rate.
Moving picture films, permit for exhibition of, each.....	\$1.00
Moving picture films, storage of.....	25.00
Moving picture operators (original).....	3.00
Moving picture operators (renewal).....	2.00
Natatoriums and swimming pools.....	1.00
Omni-buses, public.....	15.00
Operators of public motor vehicles (original).....	5.00
Operators of public motor vehicles (renewal).....	2.00
Pawnbrokers.....	1.00
Peddlers—Basket.....	300.00
Coal, charcoal and coke.....	10.00
Fish (Thursdays and Fridays only).....	5.00
Hand cart.....	15.00
Oil, per wagon.....	25.00
Back.....	10.00
Wagon, each, wagon.....	15.00
Wood, per wagon.....	50.00
Plumbers, master or employing (renewal \$10.00).....	10.00
Plumbers, journeymen.....	50.00
Public cart, automobile ("express") each.....	1.00
Public cart, horse-drawn ("express"), each.....	10.00
Public passenger horse-drawn vehicles (not on stands).....	5.00
Rendering tanks, each.....	20.00
Restaurants.....	30.00
Roofers wagon, each.....	15.00
Sale stable.....	10.00
Saloon or dramshop.....	25.00
Scavengers, night.....	1,000.00
Scavengers, ofal.....	50.00
Scavengers, private, per wagon.....	190.00
Second-hand dealers.....	5.00
Shooting galleries.....	50.00
Slaughtering, rendering, etc.....	25.00
Soap factories.....	300.00
Tanneries.....	150.00
Tenders, boiler or water.....	50.00
Ticker.....	50.00
Undertakers.....	1.00
Undertakers' assistant (permit).....	1.00
Vehicles, Horse-Drawn (Wheel Tax)—	5.00
One horse.....	5.00
Two horse.....	10.00
Three horse.....	15.00
Four horse.....	25.00
Six (or more) horse.....	35.00
Weighers, public.....	10.00
Workshops.....	2.00

Note—Further information relative to licenses may be obtained by addressing James T. Igce, city clerk, rooms 107-8, city hall, phone main 447.

*Automobile and motor bicycle fees (state) as above noted are for the calendar years 1918-1919.

STREET LIGHTING IN CHICAGO.

Synopsis of number of lamps in service in Chicago in 1915 and 1916 and the annual cash costs:

Type of lamp.	1915. Lamps.Cost.	1916. Lamps.Cost.
Flame arc.....	9,882 \$35.54	9,617 \$36.69
Inclosed alternating current arc.....	2,291 25.93	63 25.81
600 candle pr. tungsten 8,910 27.09	15,473 26.25	
100 candle power incandescent.....	7,330 8.28	9,001 8.49
Subway, municipal.....	1,274 4.87	1,290 4.93
Subway, contract.....	4,465 8.08	4,823 7.54
Flame arc, rented.....	1,286 75.50	1,320 75.62
Magnetite arc, rented.....	10 62.87	12 61.11
Tungsten, rented.....	47 25.37	85 25.61
Gas standard, rented.....	9,708 21.65	6,226 22.04

Type of lamp.	1915. Lamps.Cost.	1916. Lamps.Cost.
Gas ornamental, rented 800 \$23.39	1,492 \$23.05	
Gasoline.....	4,723 27.95	5,204 36.55
Total.....	50,726	54,606
The following table shows the relative cash cost of lighting the city during the years 1915 and 1916:		
	1915.	1916.
Gas.....	\$228,919.39	\$181,414.76
Gasoline.....	132,016.86	178,510.62
Rented electric.....	134,227.29	106,791.64
Municipal electric.....	718,808.62	805,684.29
Total.....	1,213,971.66	1,271,401.41
Cost per 1,000 d. lumens.....	15.26	15.26

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	GROSS EARNINGS.*
1908.....	\$18,823,094.31
1909.....	20,419,647.93
1910.....	22,832,882.64
1911.....	25,155,629.89
1912.....	28,743,167.24
1913.....	31,696,684.60
1914.....	30,299,172.55
1915.....	32,536,584.22
1916.....	32,001,278.61
1917.....	31,695,637.67
1918.....	34,796,684.60

NOTE—The total capitalization of all companies Feb. 1, 1917, was \$149,954,546.15.

	CITY'S SHARE (55 PCT.).†
1908.....	\$1,584,618.47
1909.....	1,386,877.96
1910.....	1,276,252.65
1911.....	1,705,550.80
1912.....	1,870,908.00
1913.....	1,913,227.29
1914.....	1,785,893.63
1915.....	1,665,710.34
1916.....	2,746,988.99
1917.....	2,746,988.99

*Year ending Feb. 1. †Of net receipts.

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Member Cook County Real Estate Board.

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By JOSEPH F. HAAS,

Registrar of Titles for Cook County.

This system provides for the establishment of the status of the legal title to real estate by a decree of Court and, also, provides for the issuance of a "Certificate of Title" to the property, when so established, by a Public Officer, the Recorder of Deeds (Registrar of Titles), without delay and at small expense to owners.

It simplifies Real Estate transfers and affords absolute security for real estate owners. Lawyers and real estate dealers endorse and recommend its use. Compared with the abstract and guarantee policy systems, its cost is much less and its benefits and protection are much greater.

The initial registration is \$25.00 and up.

The purchaser pays the transfer fee of \$3.00 when the property is sold.

The certificate of title issued by the Recorder of Deeds (Registrar of Titles) under the Land Registration Act is the obligation of Cook County, and also has back of it the Indemnity Fund of \$1.00 per thousand on the value of all registered real estate. The Certificate is based upon the Court Decree. It is not an insurance policy limited in amount or otherwise, but is the guarantee of Cook County. An examination of the Certificate tells instantly who the owner is and what the condition of the title is. Sales can be made when the property is once registered, and a new Certificate issued to the purchaser without delay and at an expense of \$3.00.

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PETER REINBERG,
President Cook County Board.

JOSEPH F. HAAS,
Recorder of Deeds.

OLD RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Nov. 15, 1917.

- In the following list of men and women who have lived in the city or its suburbs for sixty-seven years or more there are doubtless many omissions, though an effort has been made to make it as complete as possible. Additions to, changes of residence and other corrections of this list, which will be continued in future editions of this publication, will be gladly received. Names marked with an * are those of persons born in Chicago or Cook county. Ages when known are given in parentheses: 1827—Griffin, Ella, 2451 Seminary avenue.
1829—Le Beau, Mrs. Emily Beaubien (92), 4363 Lake Park avenue.
1831—Outhet, Miss Elizabeth (86), 219 Franklin avenue, River Forest.
1832—Goeden, Mrs. Susan (87), 1900 Estes avenue.
1834—Ludwig, Catherine, 1465 W. Superior street.
Rexford, Simeon A., 6519 Lafayette avenue.
1835—Harman, William (83), 3340 West End-av.
Mason, J. A. * (83), Prairie View, Ill.
Sinclair, George (83), 4377 Berkeley avenue.
Thies, Mrs. A. C., 1157 West Van Buren-st.
1836—Agnew, John* (81), 40 Elm street.
Garrity, Maria,* 5256 Sheridan road.
Morris, Mrs. Mary, 4145 Kenmore avenue.
Warner, Mrs. Roxana (85), 7116 Stewart-av.
1837—Bohlender, John (80), Hinsdale.
Doty, Harvey C. (84), 1104 Grand avenue.
Goodrich, Horace A.* (80), 522 Deming place.
Keefe, Edward (73), 3911 Ellis avenue.
1838—Blair, Claudius* (79), 7440 Rhodes avenue.
Clark, Catherine C.* (79), 7623 S. Sangamon-st.
Collins, W. M. (81), 5610 Princeton avenue.
Clagg, Emma J. T.* (78), 512 Woodland park.
O'Neil, John J. (80), 3924 Lexington street.
Pitkin, Mary J.* (79), 55 West Schiller street.
Sinclair, Mrs. J. E.* (79), 703 N. 3d avenue.
1839—Chase, Mrs. Benj. F. (83), 6527 Yale-av.
Gray, Allen W.* (78), 3213 Washington-bd.
Harpel, Eliza* (78), 51 East Oak street.
Lewis, Charles J. (79), 1900 Carroll avenue.
Lewis, John (87), 2414 Gladys avenue.
Perioli, Clemens F. (78), 3153 Cambridge-av.
Peterson, Johanna, 1929 Bradley place.
Russell, Isaac (78), 2135 Carroll avenue.
Sampson, Mrs. R. R.* (78), 7380 Rogers-av.
1840—Falch, Charles H. (77), 541 E. 41st-pl.
Farrar, Mrs. Sophia B. (77), 3130 Dearborn-st.
Fuller, Mrs. Ann C. (78), 810 Oakwood-bd.
Hamilton, Henry E. (77), 817 N. Dearborn-st.
Schmidt, Louis, Bensenville, Ill.
Welch, James (92), 515 West Madison street.
1841—Breidt, Adam (79), 5612 N. Ashland avenue.
Ebert, Albert E. (77), 276 Michigan avenue.
Foster, Orrington C. (76), 1401 N. Dearborn-st.
Lewis, Eli R. (76), 7458 Normal avenue.
Lloyd, John A., 2110 Jackson boulevard.
Loring, Stella Dyer* (76), 4600 Ellis avenue.
Sauter, John* (76), 5916 Normal avenue.
Smith, Orson (76), 50 Bellevue place.
Tally, Alfred M. (77), 3119 Wilcox avenue.
1842—Armstrong, John M. (73), 628 Briar place.
Athy, Stephen, 473 Indiana avenue.
Barchard, John, Des Plaines, Ill.
Brettman, Henry (75), 2069 Humboldt-bd.
Cowper, John H. (76), Montclair, N. J.
Cullerton, Edward F.* (75), 4242 W. Harrison-st.
Curtis, DeWitt H. (78), 1302 Washington-bd.
Dickerman, Mrs. M. B.* (75), 5619 Normal-av.
Falconer, Wm. (100), 3000 N. Cicero-av.
Jax, Nicholas (81), 2310 Seminary avenue.
Mattes, Frank, 4936 North Irving avenue.
Merrill, George H. (78), 4236 Jackson-bd.
Muech, Johanne, 718 Roscoe street.
Murphy, Charles A., 1126 Wilcox street.
Russell, Mrs. Ellen I. (75), 2135 Carroll-av.
Vincent, Mrs. Sarah A. (91), 5117 Kimbark-av.
Weller, George W. (75), 7005 Normal boulevard.
Wiggins, John B., 4625 Greenwood avenue.
1843—Allmendinger, Peter (75), 438 Arlington-pl.
Feldman, Mary, 3828 Keystone avenue.
Follansbee, George A. (74), 767 Willow street, Winnetka.
Ford, Elisha M. (81), 3209 Warren avenue.
Gavin, Rev. E. W.* (74), Waukegan.
Gubbins, George P., 3912 West 18th street.
Hickcox, Mrs. Catherine (95), 417 Lee street, Evanston.
Holden, William H. (74), 1143 Forest avenue, Evanston.
Langdon, Addison L. (74), 916 East 62d street.
Mages, Henry W. (76), 5636 Dorchester avenue.
Sherman, Charles D.* (74), Riverside.
Spahn, Joseph M. (74), 10307 Indianapolis-av.
Weckler, Adam J. (75), 3446 Broadway.
1844—Arnold, Miss Katherine D.* (73), 674 Lincoln parkway.
Bennett, Robert J. (78), 4250 North Paulina-st.
Butts, Milton D. (79), 130 Keystone-av., River Forest.
Fergus, John B.* (73), 923 Galt avenue.
Fergus, John Q.* (76), 3114 Vernon avenue.
Flanders, Isabel W. (88), 4917 Christiana-av.
Hoppe, Victoria, 529 Grant place.
Hoyne, Thomas M. (73), 3369 Calumet avenue.
James, Mrs. J. E., 322 Daking street.
Kay, Joseph A.* (73), 5601 Elston avenue.
Lamb, Clinton S. (73), 1224 West Adams-st.
Mason, George (77), 1440 West Monroe street.
Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth G.* (73), 2245 North Halsted street.
Rigney, Mary A., 5039 West Huron street.
Robins, Charlotte* (73), 5553 Wentworth-av.
Runge, Henry (72), 2528 N. Spaulding avenue.
Schafer, John, Gross Point.
Schram, C. B. (83), 37 North Halsted street.
Seavert, E. G. (79), 641 Hamburg street.
Skinner, Miss Elizabeth (73), 612 Rush street.
Smith, Frederick A.* (73), 629 Rush street.
Snowden, Orpha (92), 853 Lill avenue.
Tebbetts, Elizabeth E.* (73), 4736 North Paulina street.
Van Horn, Mrs. A. G. S. (73), 4510 Greenview avenue.
1845—Batterman, Sophia L., 2022 Fremont-st.
Black, Mary, 3247 North Halsted street.
Bradley, J. Harley (73), 607 Rush street.
Breece, A. K. (72), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Breece, Mrs. A. K. (72), 9711 Parnell avenue.
Bromilaw, Mrs. Minnie C.* (72), 7642 Greenwood avenue.
Casey, Mrs. Helen M. (82), 4223 W. Monroe-st.
Clark, Mrs. David W.* (72), 3125 Warren-av.
Franken, B. L., Bensenville.
Ford, John W., 3845 Lexington avenue.
Holdship, Barbara, 3117 Edgewood avenue.
Jackson, Oliver* (72), 4458 Oakwald avenue.
Kleinman, John J., 1558 Fulton street.
Knickerbocker, A. V.* (72), 3301 Washington boulevard.
Leady, George B., 3554 LaSalle street.
Robinson, W. R. (72), 556 W. Adams street.
Roth, Madeline, 4116 North Paulina street.
Rutherford, T. A. (79), Grand and Oak Park avenues.
Schmiedels, Christian* (72), 1410 S. Halsted-st.
Schlabach, Jacob, 82 North Robey street.
Trauscht, Anna M.* (72), 2481 Archer avenue.
Wayman, William, 5410 West Ohio street.
1846—Becker, Madalena, 1206 Wellington avenue.
Berger, Louis A. (84), 2129 Cuyler avenue.
Bourneque, Mrs. A. E.* (71), 315 East 23d-st.
Boyd, Mrs. Charles L. (71), 5406 Blackstone-av.
Brachtendorf, Anton (73), 348 Mohawk street.
Brinkworth, Mrs. Emma A. (71), 884 Irving-pl.
Brown, Edward C. (72), 6056 Kenwood avenue.
Clark, John M. (81), 2000 Prairie avenue.
Culver, John (71), 2146 Railroad-av., Evanston.
Dayton, Mrs. Martha S. (71), 6950 Lowe-av.
Dunn, Mrs. Evaline (92), 4029 West Adams-st.
Ever, Barbara, 6014 North Robey street.
Fishback, Mrs. Mary (77), 6938 Wentworth-av.
Flitzpatrick, J. C., 5324 Wabash avenue.
Franzen, Joseph, 2631 North Halsted street.
Ganshaw, Mrs. Anna M. (71), 1254 57th avenue, Cicero.
Gray, George L. (71), 2644 Indiana avenue.
Griffin, Mrs. F. A. (81), 907 West Monroe-st.
Gross, George M. (71), 1445 South State street.
Hayes, Michael (73), 4546 West Adams street.
Healy, James T. (71), 3220 Indiana avenue.

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 Hough, Albert J. (71), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
 Husted, Frank T. (71), 2331 South Morgan avenue, Morgan Park.
 Kemler, Lena, 3434 West 62d street.
 Klassen, Jacob (82), 3123 South Park avenue.
 Klossman, Charlotte (77), 4123 N. Kildare-av.
 Knight, Jennie H.* (71), 3336 Rhodes avenue.
 Lawrence, Theodore F. (70), 1995 N. Halsted-st.
 Lemmon, Vina (70), 1552 Lily Monroe.
 McHenry, Abbie G.* (71), 1315 Indiana avenue.
 Monheimer, Conrad (84), 4033 Prairie avenue.
 Monroe, Benjamin F. (77), 350 East 65th street.
 Nelson, Andrew G. (91), 4635 Langley avenue.
 Niehoff, Katherine (77), 1028 Oakdale avenue.
 Polkey, Margaret* (71), 6100 Sheridan road.
 Sears, Joseph (74), Kenilworth.
 Sebastian, Elizabeth, 5412 North Wayne avenue.
 Sickinger, Jacob* (71), 1434 Devon avenue.
 Smalley, Mrs. A. K.* (71), 2544 Kimball-av.
 Smith, James H. (73), 418 Oak street.
 Spaehr, Mary, 4312 Sheridan road.
 Stratton, Helen A., 2249 W. Monroe street.
 Tyler, Albert S.* (71), Hyde Park boulevard.
 Weir, Robert (77), 6223 Yale avenue.
 Williams, Hobart* (71), Cheshire, Conn.
 Yoe, Lucien G.* (71), Highland Park.
 1847—Amberg, Mrs. William A.* (70), 1301 North State street.
 Barry, Rebecca A., 1916 Belle Plaine avenue.
 Bender, George A. (83), 3435 N. Harding-av.
 Beers, George T. (80), 3414 South Paulina-st.
 Bishop, Joseph H. (78), 600 York place.
 Brettman, Mrs. Louisa (70), 2069 Humboldt-bd.
 Chapel, G. R., 3513 Carol avenue.
 Clausen, Mrs. Lizzie* (70), 1752 Wells-st.
 Cook, John F., 4752 North Kedzie avenue.
 Curtis, Charles O.* (70), 1414 Astor street.
 Danehower, Joseph L., 3857 Ellis avenue.
 Dibos, Margaret, 1338 Hudson avenue.
 Doetsch, Anton, Glen View.
 Haggard, John D.* (70), 154 North Pine avenue.
 Hart, John E. (90), 309 Beethoven place.
 Henderson, Robert (70), 1460 Cullom avenue.
 Hettinger, Barbara, 1049 Webster avenue.
 Higgins, Mrs. L. A. R. (70), 5550 University-av.
 Hough, Charles H.* (70), 4828 Kenwood avenue.
 Hoxie, Mary H. (70), 4440 Michigan avenue.
 Kugel, Eliza, 4046 Lowe avenue.
 Krummenacher, John, 621 Asbury avenue, Evanston.
 Lang, Andrew, 1635 Larrabee street.
 Lauer, Maria (87), 1744 Belmont avenue.
 Manierre, William R.* (70), 1507 Dearborn parkway.
 Morgan, William R.* (70), 310 North Mason-av.
 Mullen, John Y. (70), 412 Sherman street.
 Oven, Georgiana, 1643 North Troy street.
 Ripberger, George, 1848 Belle Plaine avenue.
 Rohmer, Mrs. C., 53 S. Vine street, Hinsdale.
 Schnor, Nicolaus, 2051 Orchard street.
 Schubert, Mrs. Margaret (76), 5535 Princeton avenue.
 Simon, William (79), 4624 North Clark street.
 Taylor, Mrs. Agnes M.* (70), 2631 Best avenue.
 Thiele, Heinrich (88), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
 Thiele, Maria (89), 2125 Cleveland avenue.
 Thilo, Mrs. Elizabeth (82), 1861 N. Halsted-st.
 Turner, John W.* (70), 1854 Addison street.
 Watson, Edward, 326 South Western avenue.
 Wayman, James B.* (70), 4858 Kenmore-av.
 Whitehead, Edward J. (78), River Forest.
 1848—Bremner, David F. (78), 5409 Greenwood-av.
 Bryan, Frederick W.* (69), 1223 Kenilworth-av.
 Cornell, Sarah, 3332 Lexington street.
 Eberten, George P.* (69), 1140 Wrightwood-av.
 Fenimore, William, 1447 Kenilworth avenue.
 Gray, F. W., 2563 North Winchester avenue.
 Greenebaum, Elias (95), 4510 Grand boulevard.
 Gunderson, M. A. (82), 2531 N. Francisco-av.
 Hecktor, Jacob S. (69), 3011 Archer avenue.
 Joyce, Mrs. Thomas (79), 3426 Prairie avenue.
 Languth, J. F. (75), 1929 Waveland avenue.
 Letto, A. M., 1033 Wellington avenue.
 Monheimer, Leonard (84), 5008 Prairie avenue.
 Murphy, Joseph (94), 5648 Michigan avenue.
 McClevey, Mary, 2059 North Keeler avenue.
 McConnell, John* (69), 546 Hawthorne place.
 Olson, Oliver (76), 3435 Melrose street.
 Parker, John D. (77), 216 East 56th street.
 Peck, Ferdinand W. (69), 1828 S. Michigan-av.
 Renich, Mrs. Helen (70), 1922 School street.
 Riley, John P. (72), 1920 Hudson avenue.
 Rofinet, Victor F. (69), 6354 Langley avenue.
 Rogan, John J. (71), 4203 South State street.
 Rudolph, John C. (82), 527 Briar place.
 Sampson, John C.* (69), 1243 East 47th-st.
 Schimmels, Capt. C., 1410 South Halsted-st.
 Schlecht, Mrs. Catherine C. (74), 5804 Race-av.
 Schlossman, Joseph B. (69), 5341 Calumet-av.
 Schmidt, Mrs. Sophie (82), Oak Park.
 Schupp, Philip, 2426 Berwyn avenue.
 Scouton, T. B. (69), 4706 Magnolia avenue.
 Sheppard, Robert D.* (69), Evanston.
 Smyth, Thomas A.* (69), 2022 West Jackson-bd.
 Soelke, Henry, 2743 Washington boulevard.
 Spikings, William H. (69), 5031 N. Crawford-av.
 Starkweather, C. H.* (69), 5828 University-av.
 Stewart, Bridget (83), 1830 West 13th street.
 Swenie, Mrs. Martha (85), 1232 Arthur avenue.
 Varges, Edward E. (69), 5325 N. Ashland-av.
 Weber, Herman (75), 742 Junior terrace.
 Wilcox, George G.* (69), 800, 167 West Washtington street.
 1849—Balken, Peter M. (80), 71 Keystone avenue, River Forest.
 Boyd, Robert (76), 1321 East 53d street.
 Buggie, James (69), 10609 Drew street.
 Cobb, Weldon J.* (68), Wheaton.
 Curtis, Rev. Edw. H. (74), 6329 Woodlawn-av.
 Curtis, Henry M. (76), 4943 Blackstone avenue.
 Doyle, Austin J.* (68), 6544 Harvard avenue.
 Dundy, Kate, 2828 West Superior street.
 Ernst, Conrad (87), 2340 Lincoln parkway.
 Gebert, Johanna, 2710 Cottage Grove avenue.
 Glasbrook, George (92), 2230 Flournoy street.
 Glasbrook, Mrs. Mary A. (83), 2230 Flournoy.
 Goodville, Mrs. Cecelia (88), 450 Roslyn-pl.
 Gool, John E. (68), 2216 Prairie avenue.
 Graham, John R. (86), 3340 Washington-bd.
 Gregory, Margaret, 3849 Belmont avenue.
 Grune, Conrad (84), 2176 N. Maplewood avenue.
 Guthrie, Lawrence, Norwood Park.
 Hatch, William H. (68), 2703 North Halsted-st.
 Jaworski, Stephen D.* (68), 2743 Warren-av.
 Joslyn, Walter S. (74), 436 East 72d street.
 Lay, A. Tracy (93), Highland Park.
 Leopold, Mrs. C. (68), 2666 N. Halsted street.
 Melvin, Thomas (68), 2508 N. Artesian-av.
 Moore, William J. (72), 311 Wendell street.
 O'Byrne, Mrs. E. (73), 2545 Washington-bd.
 Oliver, Lucy Hicks (73), 809 Crescent place.
 Prindiville, William H.* (68), 2068 Burling-st.
 Ritchie, Hugh (93), 23 West Chestnut street.
 Rumsey, George D. (68), Congress hotel.
 Schneider, Martin, 1636 Granville avenue.
 Shepard, F. A.* (68), 540 Millard avenue.
 Smith, Frank Waldo* (67), 5539 Cornell avenue.
 Sullivan, Timothy (68), 4555 W. Van Buren-st.
 Sweeney, Eugene* (68), 2223 North Waller-av.
 Tines, Theodore (78), 2729 Pine Grove avenue.
 Wachtel, Henry, 3383 North Hoyne avenue.
 Weber, Mrs. Barbara M. (82), 1380 Milwaukee avenue.
 1850—Baumann, Frederick (91), 2744 Pine Grove avenue.
 Bechtel, John, 4927 North Irving avenue.
 Bomhake, William* (67), 5442 Leland avenue.
 Butterfield, Caroline S. (67), 1225 Columbia-av.
 Clingman, Chas. W.* (67), 4748 Kenwood-av.
 Dunne, Michael J. (77), 4901 Dorchester-av.
 Gonerer, Jacob, 4530 North Knox avenue.
 Finke, Mrs. Anna M. (83), 1342 Volfram street.
 Foley, Adele, 5238 South Aberdeen street.
 Gloor, Elizabeth, 6332 Lakewood avenue.
 Graut, Amalia, 3227 Clifton avenue.
 Haake, George* (67), 621 Wellington avenue.
 Haines, George* (67), 6544 Cicero avenue.
 Haines, Walter S.* (67), 1746 West Harrison-st.
 Hawes, Robert (82), 2935 Bonfield street.
 Heidel, Otto, 2519 Cologne street.
 Horn, Eliza, 842 Diversey parkway.
 Howe, Miss Frances (67), 5024 Grace street.
 Jiroch, Joseph (71), 1837 Mohawk street.
 Keller, Mary, 610 North Sangamon street.
 Kenser, Katharina, 741 Rosworth avenue.
 Kotz, Charles E.* (67), 4863 Winthrop avenue.
 Lawson, Victor F.* (67), 1500 Lake Shore drive.



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 Lendrum, George* (67), 900 Hope street.
 Loeher, Justus P. C. (76), 2824 Burlington street.
 Mahoney, David* (67), 4132 Indiana avenue.
 Mahoney, Timothy (68), 738 Racine avenue.
 Martin, Mrs. Mary (69), 6418 Langley avenue.
 Miller, Ed M. (67), 1966 South Turner avenue.
 Miller, Eliza, 2142 Clifton avenue.
 Miller, William (74), 4936 Kinbark avenue.
 Moser, George W. (67), 400 Maple av., Oak Park.
 Munsen, John (78), 3028 N. Sawyer avenue.
 Musham, Mrs. Catherine, 741 Rush street.
 Nurnberger, Mrs. Emile (79), 2968 S. State-st.
 Ohlerking, John H. (75), River Forest.
 O'Leary, David, 1333 East 71st street.
 Pinkerton, William A. (71), 199 East Oak-st.
 Pomy, Mrs. Anna (72), 431 Webster avenue.
 Schaffer, Ferdinand (68), Blue Island.
 Schuenemann, John, 1440 N. Hermitage-av.
 Senf, Sofia (69), River Grove.
 Seyer, Virginia L. A., 1615 Rees street;
 Spain Martin, 712 Sheridan road.
 Spry, Ellen (79), 5009 Dorchester avenue.
 Stender, C. F. G., 308 South Hamlin avenue.
 Sussem, John (71), 1067 W. Harrison street.
 Thiele, Christ, 22d and Wolf road, Hillside.
 Trapp, Margaret, 2827 South Park avenue.
 Walsh, David* (67), 3142 West 16th street.
 Wegselbaum, Joseph (67), 5007 N. Ashland-av.
 Welhe, Mrs. Caroline (76), 5064 N. Winchester avenue.

DIED IN 1917.

Ackhoff, Henry, 532 Dening place; arrived 1836; died Dec. 3, 1916.
 Adams, Mrs. Adele F. (66), Peterborough, N. H.; born in Chicago 1851; died May 6.
 Babcock, Mrs. Helen M. (61), 1743 West 35th street; born in Chicago 1856; died March 22.
 Benner, Mathias (79), 126 Loomis street; arrived 1850; died May 13.
 Blumenthal, Michael M. (67), Union Mills, Ind.; arrived in Chicago 1850; died March 10.
 Brown, Samuel (82), Altadena, Cal.; arrived in Chicago 1850; died Dec. 5, 1916.
 Bryan, Frederick W. (69), 1423 Kenilworth avenue; born in Chicago 1848; died March 12.
 Buissoneau, Mrs. Florence (87), 5532 Wentworth avenue; arrived 1850; died Dec. 25, 1916.
 Busse, John (81), 6900 N. Ashland avenue; arrived 1854; died Jan. 22.
 Canmann, Mark (90), 4457 Indiana avenue; arrived 1850; died Jan. 26.
 Casey, Peter (89), 9 South Keeler avenue; arrived 1831; died Nov. 10.
 Churcher, Mrs. Cornelia (86), 810 Simpson street, Evanston; arrived 1846; died Sept. 26.
 Covell, Marion Francis (86), town of Proviso; arrived in Cook county 1832; died Jan. 20.
 Clare, Mrs. Winifred (83), 3220 Michigan avenue; arrived 1849; died June 1.
 Clarke, Mrs. Mary E.; arrived 1843; died July 28.
 Cowan, Mrs. Alameda N. (82), 6941 Wabash avenue; arrived 1839; died March 22.
 Curly, John S. (85), 6508 Fulton street; arrived 1851; died Jan. 6.
 Deane, Eloise A., Wheaton, Ill.; arrived in Chicago 1841; died Sept. 1.
 Dollard, William (68), 313 East 55th place; born in Chicago 1848; died Feb. 6.
 Edbrooke, William S. (79), 1646 North Oakley avenue; born in Chicago 1838; died March 22.
 Falconer, Laughlin (100), 3000 North Cicero avenue; arrived 1844; died Nov. 10.
 Felsenthal, Mrs. Gertrude (81), 6148 Rhodes avenue; arrived 1857; died March 30.
 Fielding, William (92), 1118 North Western avenue; arrived 1849; died Jan. 23.
 Foster, Mrs. Marietta (84), 2305 Ridge avenue, Evanston; arrived 1847; died Feb. 23.
 Foster, Thomas (87), 5512 University avenue; arrived 1856; died Aug. 12.
 Gordon, Mrs. Eleanor Kinzie (82), Savannah, Ga.; born in Chicago 1835; died Feb. 23.
 Groves, Thomas B. (77), 1836 Larchmont avenue; arrived 1857; died Aug. 36.
 Heartt, Mrs. Adeline (87), Los Angeles, Cal.; arrived in Chicago 1832; died Oct. 11.
 Herrick, William J. (67), 5725 Kenwood avenue; born in Chicago 1850; died Oct. 30.

Howell, John C. (86), LaGrange; died Sept. 10.
 Johnson, Mrs. Lucy E. (91), 336 North Mason avenue; arrived 1856; died Feb. 11.
 Joyce, Thomas (83), 3426 Prairie avenue; arrived 1848; died July 25.
 Julius, Christian H. (82), 1104 South Marshfield avenue; arrived 1854; died Feb. 2.
 Kantzer, Frederick M. (76), 4045 Michigan avenue; arrived 1852; died Jan. 7.
 Keenon, Mrs. Eleanor H. (85), 2145 West Adams street; born in Chicago 1832; died Sept. 23.
 Kimbark, Mrs. Eliza U. (76), Evanston; arrived in Chicago 1859; died Feb. 14.
 Lauth, John P. (74), 152 Hill street; arrived 1850; died April 22.
 Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth, 862 North Franklin street; arrived 1855; died Feb. 11.
 Lewis, Mrs. Ellen T. (76), 1725 West Congress street; arrived 1840; died Aug. 19.
 Leyden, Mrs. Margaret, 7051 Prairie avenue; arrived 1852; died April 17.
 Lincoln, Mrs. Marion C. (78), 4022 North Kedvale avenue; arrived 1848; died March 6.
 Litt, Mrs. Delphine (87), 5024 Indiana avenue; arrived 1856; died Jan. 3.
 McCalla, Miss Mary E. (66), 2316 Calumet avenue; arrived 1852; died Jan. 21.
 McCormick, Robert Hall (70), 660 Rush street; arrived 1848; died March 14.
 McDonald, Joseph, 12 West Chestnut street; arrived 1847; died Oct. 28.
 Muller, Peter (75), 1525 N. Western avenue; arrived 1849; died April 11.
 Murphy, John (90), 5120 Sheridan road; arrived 1849; died Jan. 14.
 Newburn, James W. (73), 235 South Ridgeland avenue; arrived 1853; died Jan. 31.
 Nicolai, William (90), 521 West 115th street; arrived 1851; died May 2.
 Palmer, Mrs. Mary Hampson (90), Evanston; arrived 1837; died Aug. 28.
 Rauen, Adam (77), 7427 South Park avenue; arrived 1854; died Jan. 3.
 Riedle, Franz (79), 2726 Shields avenue; arrived 1850; died May 6.
 Rogers, T. S. (86), Downers Grove; arrived 1844; died April 15.
 Rose, Alvan L. (98), 1226 East 47th street; arrived 1849; died Dec. 3, 1916.
 Rubel, Mrs. Harriet (74), 4511 South Michigan avenue; arrived 1858; died March 27.
 Scanlan, Michael (1833), 2204 North Sacramento avenue; arrived 1852; died March 6.
 Schlecht, Mrs. Katherine (74), 5804 Race avenue, Austin; arrived 1846; died Jan. 27.
 Seneschal, Joseph (98), 5705 Lowe avenue; arrived 1850; died Aug. 27.
 Shaughnessy, Thomas W. (81), 5340 Agatite avenue; arrived 1854; died Jan. 23.
 Shufeldt, Erina M. (89), 122 North Taylor avenue, Oak Park; arrived 1856; died Feb. 24.
 Smith, Mrs. Orson (65), 41 Bellevue place; born in Chicago 1852; died March 6.
 Spencer, William E. (83), 2250 College avenue; arrived 1854; died Jan. 21.
 Stacy, Philo W. (84), Glen Ellyn; arrived 1835; died March 2.
 Ten Broeke, Charles O. (80), 11336 Lothair avenue; arrived 1853; died April 19.
 Trautwein, Jacob (79), 5055 South State street; arrived 1857; died April 1.
 Walker, Sylvester (80), Glen Ellyn; arrived in Chicago 1852; died Aug. 12.
 Wiltse, Jerome (77), 4874 Magnolia avenue; arrived 1842; died Jan. 22.

CHICAGO FIRE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.

Alex. Lyord.....	1837-1838	D. J. Sweeney...	1858
A. Calhoun.....	1839	U. P. Harris.....	1859-1867
L. Nicholl.....	1840	A. Williams.....	1867-1873
A. Sherman.....	1841-1843	Matt. Benner.....	1873-1878
S. F. Gale.....	1844-1846	D. J. Sweeney.....	1879-1901
C. F. Peck.....	1847-1848	Wm. H. Musham.....	1901-1904
A. Gilbert.....	1849	John Campion.....	1904-1908
C. P. Bradley.....	1850-1851	James Horan.....	1906-1910
U. P. Harris.....	1852-1853	C. F. Severylich.....	1910-1914
J. M. Donnelly.....	1854	Thos. O'Connor.....	1914
S. McBride.....	1855-1857		

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CHICAGO DEATH ROLL.

Dec. 1, 1916, to Dec. 1, 1917.

- Aalstrom, Carl M. (1833), librarian and author, Feb. 20.
 Abbott, Daniel E. R. (1833), civil war veteran, July 17.
 Abernethy, William J. (1843), civil war veteran, June 4.
 Adams, George E. (1839), former congressman, in Peterborough, N. H., Oct. 5.
 Ahlgren, Olaf H. (1851), hotel owner, Jan. 23.
 Arms, Harrison H. (1839), car builder, in Marshall, Mich., July 5.
 Annin, Charles H. (1852), jeweler, June 3.
 Babcock, Campbell E. (1867), soldier, June 21.
 Baker, Frederica R. (1865), physician, near Peacock, Mich., Aug. 7.
 Baker, William E. (1863), physician, May 5.
 Ball, Farlin Q. (1838), former judge, Aug. 29.
 Ballard, Orville W. (1831), soldier in civil war, in Evanston, Dec. 31, 1916.
 Bane, Oscar F. (1842), civil war veteran, Oct. 24.
 Barry, Miles E., former alderman, Feb. 15.
 Bartlett, N. Gray (1840), druggist, Jan. 4.
 Barton, Dante, newspaper writer, in New York, N. Y., Aug. 5.
 Barwig, Robert H. (1869), merchant, Aug. 5.
 Beach, George A. (1836), telegraph official, Sept. 21.
 Beifeld, Morris (1846), business man, Feb. 21.
 Bell, Mrs. Jennie E., Jan. 13.
 Bell, Robert A. (1848), business man, Aug. 13.
 Bell, William W. (1842), banker, Jan. 20.
 Benner, Mathias (1833), fire marshal, May 13.
 Bennett, Fred (1861), newspaper man, Jan. 18.
 Benson, O. H. (1836), real estate dealer, in Maywood, Nov. 12.
 Bigelow, John (1841), officer in civil war, Sept. 13.
 Binner, Oscar S. (1864), engraver, at Forest Hill, N. Y., Oct. 20.
 Birk, William A., brewer, June 11.
 Black, John O. (1837), banker, June 1.
 Blair, Mrs. Edward T. (1860), Sept. 17.
 Blank, James H. (1856), archbishop, in New Orleans, La., April 20.
 Block, Willard T., former railroad official, March 16.
 Bodman, Luther W. (1845), grain dealer, May 14.
 Bond, James A. (1841), printer, Jan. 23.
 Bonney, Ellis M., insurance man, in Monrovia, Cal., July 23.
 Booth, E. M. (1839), educator, Aug. 3.
 Bowen, Arthur (1881), artist, Dec. 7, 1916.
 Boynton, Charles W. (1829), retired business man, May 15.
 Bradley, Charles D. (1863), editor, July 30.
 Bradley, Luther D. (1853), cartoonist, in Wilmette, Jan. 9.
 Bradshaw, John H. (1836), manufacturer, in Evanston, July 9.
 Brennan, William P. (1860), former alderman, Dec. 21, 1916.
 Brown, Mrs. Andrew J. (1827), in Evanston, May 5.
 Brown, Charles E. (1851), Chicago merchant, in Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 2.
 Brown, William H., author, March 19.
 Bucklen, Herbert E., patent medicine maker, Jan. 10.
 Burwash, Henry J. (1854), physician, Feb. 7.
 Butler, Mrs. Julia A. O. (1827), Jan. 31.
 Canavan, Austin A., attorney, Aug. 22.
 Cantwell, Edward N. (1869), clergyman, May 3.
 Carse, Matilda B. (1834), temperance worker, at Park Hill-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., June 3.
 Case, Charles H. (1825), former alderman, April 23.
 Case, Edward B., insurance man, in Evanston, July 30.
 Caswell, Charles L. (1838), clerk jury commission, March 6.
 Chamberlain, George M. (1844), physician, June 30.
 Chamberlain, Laurin W. (1849), transportation official, Feb. 3.
 Chapin, Quintus H. (1844), soldier in civil war, March 3.
 Child, Mrs. Frances Paige (1833), July 17.
 Church, William E. (1841), attorney, April 18.
 Clafin, Hebron (1835), physician, April 27.
 Cobb, Mrs. Fanny Lyon, in Boise, Idaho, Oct. 11.
 Cole, Mrs. Howard G., in Madison, N. J., July 27.
 Conger, Mrs. Susan R., Feb. 12.
 Cooke, Mrs. Alleah Werner, in Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 16.
 Cooley, Lyman E. (1850), engineer, Feb. 3.
 Cowan, George M. (1847), engineer, July 5.
 Cox, John A. C., jeweler, Aug. 26.
 Cranston, Thomas H. (1847), merchant, Jan. 14.
 Crapple, George (1840), merchant, Jan. 19.
 Crighton, James (1852), grain dealer, Feb. 17.
 Curtis, James L. (1870), diplomat, in Freetown, Liberia, Oct. 24.
 Dalton, Samuel (1849), merchant, Sept. 27.
 Dangler, Henry C. (1882), architect, March 1.
 Darlington, Walter L. (1875), business man, May 21.
 Davis, Elisha T. (1856), real estate dealer, in Evanston, June 13.
 Davis, Mrs. Mary T. (1832), in Omaha, Neb., Sept. 1.
 Davis, Robert C. (1873), transportation manager, Jan. 21.
 Dawes, Chester M. (1855), attorney, April 12.
 DeBruen, Mrs. Anna Eastman (1861), near Crown Point, Ind., Aug. 11.
 Derpa, John S. (1877), former alderman, in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 23.
 Dewey, James R. (1830), educator, Jan. 31.
 Dudley, Henry W. (1840), merchant, Jan. 2.
 Dickinson, Mrs. Martha O. (1853), in Nashville, Tenn., March 7.
 Dixon, Arthur (1837), former alderman and pioneer, Oct. 26.
 Dollard, William (1848), police captain, Feb. 6.
 Donnelly, Eleanor C. (1833), poet, in Chester, Pa., May 1.
 Duffy, Edward J., court clerk, March 10.
 Duval, William B. (1840), banker, March 10.
 Dunphy, John M. (1834), former city treasurer, Oct. 11.
 Durand, Joseph B., merchant, in Pasadena, Cal., July 2.
 Durbin, Eva C., teacher, Feb. 28.
 Dyer, Arthur E. (1845), dentist, March 15.
 Eames, Melville C. (1834), newspaper man, Oct. 8.
 Earle, Samuel W. (1858), business man, in Mobile, Ala., May 20.
 Eastman, Mrs. John C., March 14.
 Eaton, Isaac I. (1829), retired business man, Jan. 23.
 Edgar, Maxwell (1871), attorney, in Elgin, Ill., April 29.
 Edwards, James A. (1854), grain dealer, in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 15.
 Elliott, Henry P. (1838), railroad official, Oct. 28.
 Elliott, Horace H. (1851), police official, Jan. 18.
 Elwell, Mrs. Frances E. (1850), Feb. 12.
 Farrell, B. F. (1878), railway official, Sept. 25.
 Faust, John (1823), stage manager, Dec. 6, 1916.
 Fay, John B. (1851), business man, Oct. 18.
 Ferguson, Elbert C. (1856), lawyer, June 9.
 Fessenden, Benjamin A., real estate dealer, June 30, in Highland Park.
 Field, Henry (1895), grandson of Marshall Field, in New York, N. Y., July 8.
 Field, Mrs. Joseph N. (1850), April 29.
 Fisk, Mrs. Selinda J. (1843), in Highland Park, Feb. 16.
 Foreman, Mrs. Mary (1839), Feb. 9.
 Fox, Orvin L. (1844), publisher, Feb. 24.
 Fox, Ralph E. (1879), publisher, March 16.
 Franzius, Fritz von (1864), banker and broker, Jan. 7.
 Foley, William C. (1855), manufacturer, Feb. 22.
 Freiburger, Edward (1858), newspaper writer, in New York, N. Y., Jan. 29.
 Friedlander, Gustav (1848), hatter, Dec. 18, 1916.

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IN recognition of the results obtained from safety measures in practice on the Chicago Elevated Railroads, the American Museum of Safety in 1916 awarded "Honorable Mention" to the Chicago Elevated Railroads in the Brady Medal contest among electric railroads.

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City Parks

GRANT PARK 205 acres. Logan Monument, Art Institute, Spirits of the Great Lakes Fountain. Directions: Take Metropolitan Chicago & Oak Park or South Side Elevated to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk one block east, or Northwestern Elevated to State, Dearborn and Van Buren (Loop) and walk two blocks east. This park is reached by all elevated lines.

JACKSON PARK 543 acres. Site of World's Fair. Field Museum of Natural History, Rose Gardens, the Convent of La Rabida, golf courses and yacht harbor. Jackson Park Station. South Side Elevated Jackson Park Trains.

WASHINGTON PARK 371 acres. Largest athletic field in the world. Twelve baseball diamonds, free exhibition games, beautiful walks and drives. Station, 51st or 55th street. South Side, Jackson Park or Englewood Trains. Walk one and one-half blocks east.

GARFIELD PARK 188 acres. Largest conservatory in the world. Beautiful landscape gardening. Golf, tennis and boating. Station, Garfield Park. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains or Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

UNION PARK 18 acres. Lawn tennis and wading lagoon. Ashland Station. Chicago & Oak Park Trains.

HUMBOLDT PARK 206 acres. The most perfect rose garden in the United States; famous statues of heroes, statesmen and warriors; fish hatching. Humboldt Station. Metropolitan Humboldt Park Trains.

DOUGLAS PARK Immense floral garden; picturesque water court; park of open spaces. Douglas Park Station. Metropolitan Douglas Park Trains.

LINCOLN PARK 517 acres. Zoo with 1,800 animals; boating; bathing; Academy of Sciences and yacht harbor. Sedgwick Station. Northwestern, Ravenswood or Wilson Local Trains. Direction: five blocks east.

OGDEN PARK 61 acres. Recreation buildings, assembly hall, clubhouse, outdoor gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field. Racine Ave. Station. Englewood Trains South Side Elevated.

Public Buildings

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Location, Jackson Park. \$6,000-000 collection divided into four departments: Anthropology, Botany, Geology and Zoology. Main building covers nine acres. Open daily, free Saturdays and Sundays. Jackson Park Station. Jackson Park Branch, South Side Elevated.

ART INSTITUTE Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street. Among the first three or four art institutes in the country. Adams and Wabash (Loop). Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains; walk one block east. Northwestern Trains to State-Dearborn Station and transfer to Loop Local. Open free Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

CITY HALL AND COUNTY BLDG. Randolph Streets. Clark and Lake (Loop). All Metropolitan, South Side and Oak Park Trains. All Northwestern Trains to Randolph and Fifth Avenue and transfer to Loop Local. Walk one block south.

POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BLDG. Clark, Adams, Building Dearborn Streets and Jackson Blvd. All Metropolitan, Northwestern and Oak Park Trains to State and Dearborn (Loop); walk one block north. South Side Trains to Adams and Wabash (Loop) and walk two blocks west.

MUNICIPAL MUSEUM AND CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY Randolph and Michigan Boulevard. Randolph and Wabash Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block east.

BOARD OF TRADE Jackson Boulevard and LaSalle Street. LaSalle and Van Buren Station on the Loop. All "L" Trains. One block north.

Amusement Parks

WHITE CITY 63d Street and South Park Avenue. South Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains.

FOREST PARK Harrison Street and Des Plaines Avenue. Des Plaines Avenue Station. Metropolitan Garfield Park Trains.

RAVINIA PARK Ravinia. Northwestern Evanston Train to Central Street Station. North Shore Line direct to Ravinia Park.

Baseball Parks

WHITE SOX 35th Street and Shields Avenue. 35th Street Station. South Side Trains. Five blocks west.

CUBS Addison and Clark Streets. Addison Station. Northwestern Trains. One block west.

Bathing Beaches

CLARENDON MUNICIPAL BEACH Clarendon and Sunnyside Avenues. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east, one block south. Largest and finest beach in Chicago.

WILSON BEACH Wilson Avenue and Lake. Wilson Avenue Station. Northwestern Evanston or Wilson Trains. Four blocks east.

JACKSON PARK MUNICIPAL 60th Street and Lake. Jackson Park Station. South Side Jackson Park Trains. Three blocks north and east to Lake.





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from Chicago to Milwaukee

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QUICK, clean, dependable service and a delightfully enjoyable trip with beautiful scenery and scores of notable points of interest all along the route—that's what it means to travel via this *new* North Shore Electric line. Start from anywhere in Chicago and take any

"Evanston Express" Train on the Elevated

Direct connections at Central Street, Evanston, with the North Shore Electric. 30 limited trains daily. Numerous local trains. Comfortable, roomy, easy-riding cars—many of them all steel. Double track nearly all the way between Evanston and Milwaukee.

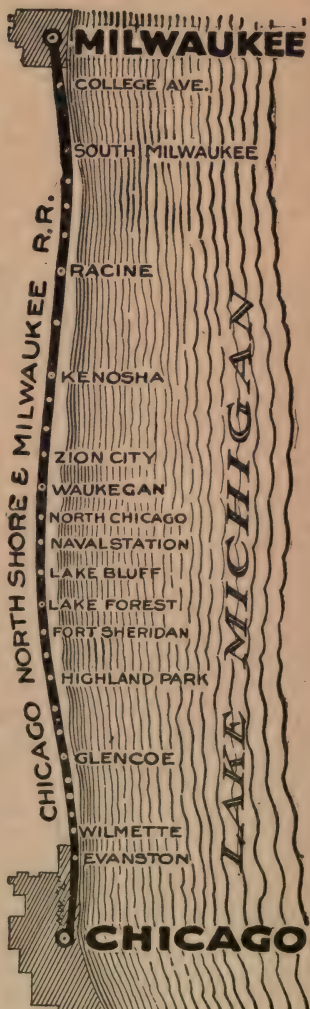
This Map Shows Only a Few of the Many Points of Interest

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prices.

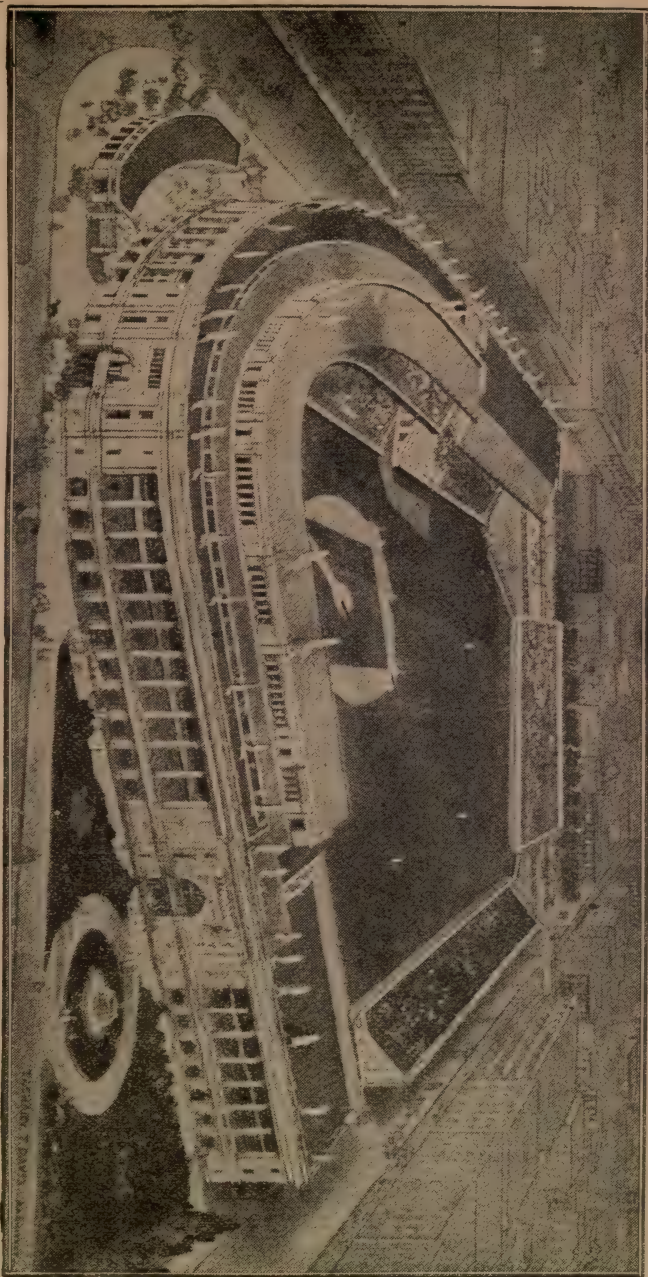
Parlor car service seats, 25c.

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Phone Central 8280



- Frost, George H. (1838), publisher, March 15.
 Galligan, Peter (1862), political leader, May 20.
 Garibaldi, John (1849), merchant, Jan. 29.
 Garry, Michael S. (1852), former alderman, May 8.
 Gault, Thomas H. (1843), attorney, March 8.
 Gibbons, John (1848), judge, Feb. 11.
 Gilbert, Simeon (1833), editor, Aug. 1.
 Goetschius, John H. (1837), business man, Apr. 7.
 Goodman, Herbert E. (1864), manufacturer, Oct. 3.
 Green, Mrs. E. Louise (1828), May 5.
 Greenlee, Ralph S. (1833), manufacturer, June 11.
 Greiner, Arthur W. (1853), in Milwaukee, Wis., May 24.
 Guthrie, George W. (1848), diplomat, in Tokyo, Japan, March 8.
 Hall, Charles S., engineer, in Evanston, June 15.
 Halle, Edward G. (1844), insurance official, at Highmount, N. Y., July 25.
 Hankey, Francis L. (1853), banker, in Denver, Col., Sept. 6.
 Hanson, David N. (1856), merchant, March 30.
 Harris, Mrs. Mary B., in Excelsior Springs, Mo., May 1.
 Hatley, Walter C. (1848), packer, in Evanston, Oct. 19.
 Haven, Mrs. Lizzie Craig (1840), June 17.
 Hawley, George P. (1844), physician, April 16.
 Heath, Mrs. Florence H., Jan. 27.
 Hecker, Joseph (1845), band leader, in Elgin, Ill., Feb. 2.
 Hedges, William H. (1833), surveyor, Jan. 15.
 Helmer, Joseph W. (1818), real estate dealer, Dec. 23, 1916.
 Henry, Charles N. N. (1841), artist, in Falmouth, England, Sept. 30.
 Henriksen, Nels H. (1869), sculptor and stone dealer, Jan. 29.
 Herbert, Benjamin F. (1843), editor, in Minneapolis, Minn., July 9.
 Herlihy, Jeremiah, fireman, June 14.
 Hess, Adolph (1849), packer, May 26.
 Higgins, David J. (1818), clergyman, Feb. 14.
 Hill, Mrs. Agnes L. (1842), poet and lecturer, Jan. 20.
 Hill, Ellsworth J. (1833), clergyman, Jan. 22.
 Hill, George M. (1862), president Hill Binding company, June 27.
 Hill, Russell Day (1869), real estate dealer, in Lake Forest, May 14.
 Honore, Lockwood (1865), judge, Aug. 31.
 Hoyt, Mrs. Lydia Phelps (1820), in Deerfield, Ill., May 31.
 Hubbard, Henry M. (1860), realty dealer, in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 24.
 Huling, John B. (1852), printer, in Downers Grove, Sept. 24.
 Iredale, George (1839), business man, in Evanston, July 16.
 Isham, Mrs. George S. (Katherine Porter) April 28.
 Jackson, (Mrs.) Clarinda B. (1832), Jan. 9.
 Jackson, H. H. (1840), physician, April 8.
 Jackson, Mrs. Maude, playwright, July 26.
 Johnson, Frank A. (1845), lawyer, in Lemon Grove, Cal., Dec. 17, 1916.
 Johnson, Roy V. (1833), newspaper man, July 19.
 Johnson, William O. (1856), attorney, June 10.
 Kearns, Michael (1831), pioneer, Jan. 13.
 Kennicot, George (1841), civil war veteran, July 14.
 Kesner, A. L. (1869), merchant, April 1.
 King, James (1845), landscape gardener, Feb. 9.
 Kirkman, Marshall J. (1877), publisher, May 7.
 Kohl, Charles E. (1886), theater manager, in Oconomowoc, Wis., May 23.
 Kuh, Abraham (1852), merchant, Feb. 19.
 Lake, Charles E. (1828), grain merchant, Jan. 1.
 Lamm, Joseph C. (1854), merchant, Jan. 20.
 Lederer, Adolf (1824), April 11.
 Ledochowski, Napoleon (1845), artist, Oct. 20.
 Lee, Harry F. (1855), chess editor and court reporter, May 29.
 Legler, Henry E. (1861), librarian, Sept. 13.
 Leist, Johanna, physician, Aug. 18.
 Leonard, P. H. (1855), railroad official, Sept. 1.
 Lewis, Isaac G., insurance man, June 7.
 Linthicum, Charles C. (1857), attorney, in Evanston, Ill., Dec. 12, 1916.
 Listemann, Bernhard (1841), violinist, Feb. 11.
 Loeb, Johanne M. (1844), philanthropist, Oct. 22.
 Logan, Charles L. (1855), physician, May 29.
 Lowe, John W. (1862), coal dealer, Sept. 27.
 Macdonald, Edward V. (1859), physician, April 28.
 Macdonald, Hugh K. (1842), builder, Sept. 18.
 MacKay, Mrs. Christina, Aug. 1.
 MacLean, Nelson R. (1854), insurance man, Oct. 6.
 McCormick, Robert Hall (1847), capitalist, in Belair, Ga., March 14.
 McGill, William J., former chief of police, April 29.
 McGill, Mary R. (1840), Sister of Mercy, Dec. 24, 1916.
 McLaughlin, John T. (1854), merchant, March 18.
 McLelland, Mrs. Florence O. (1854), Sept. 23.
 McWilliams, Samuel A. (1836), physician, Jan. 14.
 Mallek, Anthony (1851), musician, Feb. 4.
 Manson, Mrs. Agnes G. (1865), welfare worker, at Highland Park, Sept. 3.
 Mason, Charles T. (1866), master in chancery, Jan. 2.
 Mason, Mrs. Alexander O., pianist and composer, in Highland Park, Sept. 30.
 Mattingly, Madeline (1829), nurse, Dec. 24, 1916.
 Marr, William W., state highway engineer, Oct. 3.
 Martin, Charles (1856), congressman, Oct. 29.
 Matz, Rudolph (1861), attorney, in New York, N. Y., March 15.
 Mayer, Oscar (1875), hotel owner, June 19.
 Meagher, James F. (1858), lawyer, in Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 30.
 Meagher, Mrs. Pauline H. (1867), Jan. 21.
 Merrill, John C. F. (1851), secretary of board of trade, in Hinsdale, Aug. 31.
 Miller, Mrs. Sarah C. (1833), in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 2.
 Montgomery, David C. (1871), actor, April 20.
 Mills, James F., educator, Oct. 25.
 Moore, Webster P. (1836), soldier, Wis., Oct. 23.
 Morrison, Albert (1871), lawyer, Oct. 24.
 Morrison, William R., railway official, July 20.
 Mulcahy, Patrick J. (1867), inspector, May 26.
 Murchy, Patrick (1845), priest, July 26.
 Murray, Bernard P. (1855), clergyman, March 22.
 Musgrave, George, commission merchant, Aug. 12.
 Nathan, Mrs. Marks (1842), Oct. 24.
 Nelson, George (1855), auditor, Aug. 13.
 Nelson, Murry (1831), grain dealer, in Cold Harbor, N. Y., Jan. 4.
 Nelson, S. (1823), landscape gardener, at Glen View, Jan. 18.
 Newcomer, J. S. (1862), physician, Jan. 27.
 Nicholes, Anna E., settlement worker, near Trav-ers City, Mich., July 20.
 Noble, Miss Mary (1823), teacher, Dec. 21, 1916.
 Northmore, Mrs. Elizabeth, April 5.
 Nove, Henry C. (1846), lawyer, Feb. 1.
 O'Connell, John C. (1867), business man, April 22.
 O'Donnell, James T., detective, in Buffalo, N. Y., July 25.
 Olander, Charles A. (1840), postoffice employe, Oct. 9.
 Orne, Warren (1865), business man, Jan. 7.
 Ozias, Eli R. (1834), Masonic official, June 6.
 Pardridge, Charles W. (1841), merchant, Nov. 7.
 Pardridge, Edward W., capitalist, at Lake Geneva, Wis., Aug. 12.
 Pardridge, Mrs. Sarah S. (1842), Sept. 22.
 Paul, Charles R. (1866), business man, in Holly-wood, Cal., May 4.
 Payne, James H. (1848), labor leader, June 4.
 Peacock, Charles D. (1871), jeweler, Jan. 22.
 Pearson, Walter B. (1861), business man, May 19.
 Pease, James (1851), former sheriff, April 11.
 Perry, James G. (1853), insurance man, July 17.
 Pettibone, Ira W. (1832), civil war veteran, Sept. 29.
 Pettibone, Robert S. (1849), printer, March 2.
 Praelzer, Leo (1887), meat dealer, April 14.
 Price, Mrs. Sarah C., at Seaside, N. Y., Sept. 22.
 Prie, Robert L., banker, May 8.
 Plamondon, George (1861), manufacturer, Mar. 26.
 Powell, William T. (1830), pioneer, Jan. 2.



COMISKEY PARK

The World's Greatest Baseball Palace

Comiskey Park, home of the "World's Champion White Sox," 35th-st., between Wentworth and Shields-avs., containing fourteen acres, the largest field devoted to baseball in the United States and with a seating capacity of 35,000 persons, grandstand and bleachers. Twelve hundred tons of steel were used in the construction of the plant, which is re-enforced with concrete.

Price, Leopold (1841), manufacturer, June 22.
 Quan, Henry W., merchant, May 10.
 Race, Richard T. (1844), capitalist, Oct. 7.
 Rae, Archibald, manufacturer, April 23.
 Rankin, Thomas (1832), superintendent, June 16.
 Reams, C. P., artist, June 22.
 Reber, James L. (1838), manufacturer, in Wheaton, Ill., Aug. 15.
 Rebori, Mrs. Andrew N., May 16.
 Reed, Nathan A. (1834), newspaper writer, Jan. 4.
 Rice, Fletcher C. (1844), railroad official, Dec. 22, 1916.
 Riedl, Franz, volunteer fireman, May 6.
 Rintoul, Robert, banker, in Wellington, N. Z., Feb. 12.
 Robinson, Anna, actress, in New York, N. Y., Oct. 5.
 Rohu, William C. (1853), physician, May 20.
 Rowe, James L. (1840), jeweler, June 7.
 Rudolph, Alexander J., librarian, Aug. 16.
 Rushton, Joseph (1848), clergyman, Feb. 20.
 Salisbury, Warren M. (1858), manufacturer, Feb. 5.
 Semmons, Frederick H. C. (1838), artist, Sept. 7.
 Scates, William (1840), publisher, May 5.
 Schaffer, Albert (1831), jeweler, May 9.
 Schnur, Jacob (1837), manufacturer, Aug. 2.
 Schroeder, John F. (1874), treasurer, in Maywood, Jan. 22.
 Schroyer, Mrs. David L., May 31.
 Scofield, Joseph W. (1842), druggist, Jan. 21.
 Shugart, John D. (1853), dentist, in Waukegan, Ill., May 5.
 Siman, John (1870), city clerk, Feb. 27.
 Simmons, Samuel S. (1870), publisher, March 8.
 Simonds, S. (1875), clergyman, Feb. 3.
 Singer, Walfrid, musician, March 3.
 Skinner, James F. (1868), merchandise manager, in Oak Park, Jan. 7.
 Slade, Robert (1843), merchant, Sept. 5.
 Smith, Charles A. (1837), manufacturer, in Highland Park, Sept. 30.
 Smith, Edward E. (1856), business man, Jan. 3.
 Smith, Eli, former alderman, Jan. 4.
 Smith, Samuel T. (1832), inspector, March 29.
 Smith, Spencer R. (1857), educator, in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 26.
 Smyth, Thomas M. (1872), merchant, June 23.
 Snow, William H., veteran of civil war, Oct. 12.
 Speed, Henry B. (1840), secretary, Sept. 2.
 Stearns, Edward F. (1847), educator, April 23.
 Stevens, Arthur J. (1866), cashier, May 1.
 Stevens, George (1827), musician, June 18.
 Stevens, Mrs. L. M. (1822), Jan. 4.
 Stewart, Andrew J. (1860), physician, Sept. 7.
 Straus, Mrs. Madelon (1840), March 16.
 Swan, Charles F., physician, March 19.
 Stockton, William E. (1840), business man, Feb. 4.
 Sweet, Albert L. (1831), coal company official, Jan. 18.
 Swigart, Charles F. (1844), former alderman, Oct. 17.
 Szykowsky, John, alderman, July 14.
 Tallman, Lewis W. (1856), physician, Oct. 27.
 Taylor, Adam (1837), florist, May 18.
 TerBush, Linsley S. (1860), writer and sales manager, July 7.
 Terwilliger, Ralph I., banker, in Biltmore, N. C., Aug. 22.
 Thain, Mabel A., librarian, in Oak Park, Oct. 2.
 Thatcher, D. A. (1841), salesman, in River Forest, Nov. 13.
 Thomas, Joseph A. (1854), police lieutenant, July 19.
 Thomas, William K. (1838), veteran of civil war, Sept. 5.
 Thompson, James (1851), comedian, Aug. 23.
 Thorn, John C. (1868), publisher, March 14.
 Thorne, William C. (1864), merchant, April 15.
 Thurston, Harrison (1842), railroad official, Feb. 9.

Tiedemann, Jacob H. (1848), former alderman, Jan. 25.
 Treach, Daniel G. (1863), manufacturer, Oct. 8.
 Turner, George, former alderman, Feb. 22.
 Unger, Mrs. Walter, April 23.
 Van Hamm, Francis R. (1854), newspaper man, Sept. 18.
 Vickery, Harvey (1855), veterinary surgeon, May 30.
 Waggoner, Irving H. (1849), stock exchange broker, March 2.
 Walker, Henry H. (1840), real estate dealer, April 23.
 Walker, Wm. S. (1845), newspaper man, Aug. 28.
 Walsh, James J. (1835), fireman, May 13.
 Ward, Frederick B. (1870), artist, Nov. 10.
 Warren, Charles D. (1845), merchant, Aug. 8.
 Waterman, Arba N. (1836), civil war veteran, jurist, March 16.
 Wellter, Meyer (1829), civil war veteran, July 17.
 Westlake, Edward G. (1868), writer, Sept. 19.
 Wetmore, Charles O. (1866), banker, Jan. 23.
 Wheeler, Albert G. (1854), tunnel builder, Sept. 24.
 Wiley, Kathrina, singer, in Wiers, N. H., Sept. 13.
 Wilson, Floratio R. (1857), architect, Aug. 14.
 Wing, John M. (1844), journalist, March 14.
 Wood, Elmer H. (1855), railroad official, March 31.
 Woodland, George (1847), Chicago banker, at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8.
 Winternitz, Samuel L. (1862), auctioneer, Feb. 24.
 Wright, Elizabeth (1849), church worker, March 5.
 Young, Herbert M., newspaper man, Oct. 11.

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT OF COOK COUNTY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners of Cook county also serve as commissioners of the forest preserve district of Cook county, authorized by an act of the legislature approved June 27, 1913, and adopted by a referendum vote Nov. 3, 1914. The commissioners Dec. 1, 1917, were: Peter Reinberg, Bartley Burg, William Busse, Joseph Carolan, Joseph M. Fitzgerald, Thomas Kasperski, William H. Maclean, George A. Miller, Daniel Moriarty, Albert Nowak, Owen O'Malley, Dudley D. Pierson, Frank Ragen, Daniel Ryan, William D. Scott.

OFFICERS.

President—Peter Reinberg.
 Treasurer—Oscar F. Mayer.
 Secretary—Peter J. Ebert.
 Comptroller—Roy J. Barnett.
 Attorney—Adolph D. Weiner.
 Real Estate Agent—Henry P. Kransz.
 Forester—Ransom E. Kennicott.

FOREST PRESERVE PROPERTY.

The Forest Preserve District of Cook county on Nov. 1, 1917, held title to 6,192 acres in the district, distributed as follows:

Tracts along the Des Plaines river, from the county line to Madison street, 1,623 acres.

In Palos, 1,472 acres.

In Beverly Hills, 127 acres.

Along the north branch of the Chicago river, 773 acres.

Along Salt creek and the Des Plaines river, 509 acres.

In the town of Palatine, 886 acres.

In the townships of Thornton and Bloom, 417 acres.

Lyons tract, 327 acres.

Elk Grove, 52 acres.

Several additional tracts have been purchased, to which title will be acquired in the near future.

The commissioners up to Nov. 1, 1917, had issued bonds for \$3,000,000 and had authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 more for the acquisition of forest tracts. It is empowered to issue bonds to the sum of \$11,000,000.

HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS STRUCTURES.

Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.	Structure.	Feet.
Amlens cathedral.....	383	Cologne cathedral.....	512	Milan cathedral.....	360	St. Peter's, Rome.....	433
Bunker Hill mon't.....	221	Eliff tower.....	984	Pyramid, Great.....	451	Strassburg cathedral.....	465
Capitol, Washington.....	288	Florence cathedral.....	387	Rouen cathedral.....	464	St. Stephen's, Vienna.....	470
City hall, Phila.....	535	Fribourg cathedral.....	386	St. Paul's, London.....	440	Washington mon't.....	556



QUALITY METALS

THE BLATCHFORD

"NO. 1" STEREOTYPE METAL.

STAR STEREOTYPE METAL.

BLATCHFORD PERFECTION LINOTYPE METAL.

MONOTYPE METAL. AUTOPLATE METAL.

SPECIAL MIXTURES.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS.

Chicago, November 9, 1917.

Messrs. E. W. Blatchford Company,

230 North Clinton-st., City.

Gentlemen: We have used the Blatchford metals—stereotype, linotype and autoplate—continuously for many years, and with uniform satisfaction. We believe them to be unsurpassed in quality.

Very truly yours,

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher.

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E. W. Blatchford Company

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

PRICES OF MESS PORK AND LARD FOR FORTY YEARS.

The following table shows the lowest and highest cash prices for mess pork and prime steamed lard in the Chicago market for the past forty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

MESS PORK.			
Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1878....December		\$6.02½ @ 11.35	January.
1879....January		7.27½ @ 13.75	December.
1880....April		9.37½ @ 19.00	October.
1881....January		12.40 @ 20.00	September.
1882....March		16.00 @ 24.75	October.
1883....Sept. and Oct.		10.20 @ 20.15	May.
1884....December		10.55 @ 19.50	May, June, July.
1885....Oct. and Nov.		8.00 @ 13.25	February.
1886....May		8.20 @ 12.20	December.
1887....January		11.60 @ 24.00	May.
1888....December		12.90 @ 16.00	October.
1889....December		8.35 @ 13.37½	January.
1890....December		7.50 @ 13.62½	April.
1891....December		7.45 @ 13.00	May.
1892....April		9.25 @ 15.05	December.
1893....August		10.25 @ 21.80	May.
1894....March		10.67½ @ 14.57½	September.
1895....December		7.50 @ 12.87½	May.
1896....August		5.50 @ 10.85	January.
1897....December		7.15 @ 9.00	September.
1898....October		7.65 @ 12.30	May.
1899....May and Oct.		7.85 @ 10.45	January.
1900....November		10.37½ @ 16.00	October.
1901....January		12.60 @ 16.80	March.
1902....Feb. and Mar.		15.00 @ 18.70	July.
1903....October		10.95 @ 18.37½	March.
1904....September		10.60 @ 16.50	February.
1905....April		11.70 @ 16.50	October.
1906....January		13.45 @ 20.00	July.
1907....Sept. and Oct.		13.75 @ 17.75	February.
1908....February		10.75 @ 16.60	July.
1909....January		16.25 @ 25.20	September.
1910....October		17.35 @ 27.00	July.
1911....October		14.50 @ 21.50	February.
1912....January		15.00 @ 19.62½	April.
1913....January		17.50 @ 22.75	July, Sept.
1914....October		16.50 @ 24.50	August.
1915....September		12.00 @ 19.50	February.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.
1916....January		\$18.62½ @ 29.50
1917*....January		23.00 @ 46.50

LARD.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1878....December		\$5.32½ @ 7.50	August.
1879....August		5.30 @ 7.75	December.
1880....June		6.35 @ 7.85	November.
1881....February		9.20 @ 15.00	July.
1882....March		10.05 @ 13.10	October.
1883....October		7.15 @ 12.10	May.
1884....December		6.45 @ 10.00	February.
1885....October		5.82½ @ 7.10	Feb., April.
1886....May		5.82½ @ 7.50	September.
1887....June and Oct.		6.20 @ 7.92½	December.
1888....January		7.25 @ 11.20	October.
1889....December		5.75 @ 7.55	January.
1890....December		5.50 @ 6.52½	April.
1891....February		5.47½ @ 7.05	September.
1892....January		6.05 @ 10.60	December.
1893....August		6.00 @ 13.20	March.
1894....March		6.45 @ 9.05	September.
1895....December		5.15 @ 7.17½	March.
1896....July		3.05 @ 5.85	January.
1897....June		3.42½ @ 4.90	September.
1898....Jan. and Oct.		4.62½ @ 6.82½	May.
1899....May		4.90 @ 5.77½	January.
1900....February		5.65 @ 7.40	October.
1901....January		6.90 @ 10.25	September.
1902....February		9.07½ @ 11.50	September.
1903....October		6.20 @ 11.00	September.
1904....May		6.15 @ 7.92½	February.
1905....January		6.55 @ 8.10	August.
1906....January		7.32½ @ 9.85	November.
1907....October		8.42½ @ 9.97½	February.
1908....February		6.87½ @ 10.45	October.
1909....January		9.40 @ 12.65	Sept., Oct.
1910....August		11.50 @ 14.65	March.
1911....April		7.70 @ 10.67½	January.
1912....February		8.65 @ 11.97½	October.
1913....January		9.47½ @ 11.87½	July.
1914....September		9.10 @ 11.55	November.
1915....July		7.55 @ 11.27½	February.
1916....February		9.75 @ 17.00	October.
1917*....January		15.10 @ 25.07½	September.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following tables show the extreme prices in each year for forty years for cash wheat, corn and oats, indicating the month in which such prices were obtained:

WHEAT.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1873....October		\$0.77 @ 1.14	April.
1879....January		.81½ @ 1.33½	December.
1880....August		.86¼ @ 1.32	January.
1881....January		.95¾ @ 1.43¾	October.
1882....December		.91¼ @ 1.40	April & May.
1883....October		.90 @ 1.13½	June.
1884....December		.69 @ .96	February.
1885....March		.73¾ @ .91¾	April.
1886....October		.69¾ @ .84¾	January.
1887....August		.66¾ @ .94¾	June.
1888....April		.71½ @ 2.00	September.
1889....June		.75½ @ 1.08¾	February.
1890....February		.74¼ @ 1.08¼	August.
1891....July		.84¾ @ 1.16	April.
1892....October		.69¾ @ .91¾	February.
1893....July		.54¼ @ .85	April.
1894....July		.509½ @ .63¾	April.
1895....January		.487½ @ .81½	May.
1896....August		.53 @ .94¾	November.
1897....April		.66½ @ 1.06	December.
1898....October		.62 @ .85	May.
1899....December		.64 @ .79¼	June.
1900....January		.61½ @ .87½	July.
1901....July		.63¼ @ .77¼	June.
1902....October		.67½ @ .95	September.
1903....January		.703½ @ .93	September.
1904....January		.81¼ @ 1.22	Sept. Oct. Dec.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1905....August		\$0.77½ @ 1.24	February.
1906....August		.69¾ @ .94¾	May.
1907....January		.71 @ 1.22	October.
1908....July		.84½ @ 1.24	August.
1909....October		1.03 @ 1.60	June.
1910....October		.91½ @ 1.29½	July.
1911....April		.83¾ @ 1.17	October.
1912....Nov.-Dec.		.85 @ 1.22	April & May.
1913....July-Aug.		.84 @ 1.15¾	January.
1914....July		.77¾ @ 1.33	September.
1915....August		.98 @ 1.68	February.
1916....June		.98¼ @ 2.02	October.
1917*....February		1.51½ @ 3.45	May.

CORN.

Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1873....December		\$0.29½ @ .435½	March.
1879....January		.29¾ @ .49	October.
1880....April		.31½ @ .43¾	November.
1881....February		.35¾ @ .76¾	October.
1882....December		.79¾ @ .81¾	July.
1883....October		.46 @ .70	January.
1884....December		.34½ @ .87	September.
1885....January		.34¼ @ .49	April & May.
1886....October		.33¾ @ .45	July.
1887....February		.33 @ .51½	December.
1888....December		.33½ @ .60	May.
1889....December		.29¼ @ .60	November.
1890....February		.27¼ @ .54¼	November.
1891....December		.33½ @ .80	November.
1892....January		.37½ @ 1.00	May.
1893....December		.34½ @ .44¾	August.
1894....February		.33¾ @ .55½	May.
1895....December		.24¾ @ .54¾	May.

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Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—	Year.	Lowest in—	Range.	Highest in—
1896....	September	\$.019% @ .30%	April.	1887....	Mar. & April.	.23% @ .31%	December.
1897....	Jan. and Feb.	.21% @ .32%	August.	1888....	September	.23% @ .38	May.
1898....	January	.26 @ .38	December.	1889....	October	.17% @ .26%	February.
1899....	December	.30 @ .38% ¹	January.	1890....	February	.19% @ .45	November.
1900....	January	.30% @ .49%	November.	1891....	January	.26 @ .56% ¹	April.
1901....	January	.36 @ .62%	July.	1892....	January	.28 @ .34%	August.
1902....	October	.55 @ .83	July & Aug.	1893....	July	.21% @ .32%	May.
1903....	March	.41% @ .53	July & Aug.	1894....	January	.26 @ .50	June.
1904....	January	.42% @ .58% ¹	November.	1895....	December	.16% @ .31%	June.
1905....	January	.42 @ .64%	May.	1896....	September	.14% @ .20%	Feb. & Mar.
1906....	Feb. & March.	.39 @ .54%	June.	1897....	February	.15% @ .23%	December.
1907....	January	.39% @ .66%	October.	1898....	Aug. & Sept.	.20% @ .32	May.
1908....	February	.56% @ .82	May & Sept.	1899....	August	.19% @ .28%	February.
1909....	January	.58% @ .77	June.	1900....	August	.21 @ .26%	June.
1910....	October	.47% @ .68	January.	1901....	January	.23% @ .42% ¹	November.
1911....	Jan. Feb. Mar.	.45% @ .75	October.	1902....	August	.25 @ .56	July.
1912....	November	.53 @ .83	August.	1903....	March	.31% @ .45	July.
1913....	January	.46% @ .78%	Aug. & Sept.	1904....	October	.28% @ .46	February.
1914....	January	.60 @ .86	August.	1905....	September	.25 @ .34%	July.
1915....	October	.59% @ .82%	August.	1906....	March	.28% @ .42%	June.
1916....	May	.69 @ 1.11	October.	1907....	January	.33% @ .56%	September.
1917*....	January	.93% @ 2.36	August.	1908....	August	.46 @ .60%	July.

OATS.

1875....	October	\$.018 @ .72%	July.
1879....	January	.19% @ .36%	December.
1880....	August	.22% @ .35	Jan. & May.
1881....	February	.29% @ .47%	October.
1882....	September	.30% @ .62	July.
1883....	September	.25 @ .43%	March.
1884....	December	.23 @ .34%	April.
1885....	September	.24% @ .36%	April.
1886....	October	\$.022% @ .35	January.

*Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

CHICAGO WEATHER.

[Compiled in Chicago office of the weather bureau.]

Month.	Temperature		Mean for Normal	Precipitation		Weather	
	Highest, degrees.	Lowest, degs., Date.		Inches per mo.	Normal inches.	Clear days.	Partly cl'd days.
1916—November	74	6	43.2	39.2	2.11	11	7
December	64	7	26.0	29.3	2.58	15	5
1917—January	47	29	24.2	23.7	1.55	18	5
February	50	25	19.8	25.4	0.67	10	10
March	76	31	38.8	34.4	2.11	7	12
April	82	18	44.8	45.9	2.58	7	16
May	88	19	52.6	56.5	3.41	12	7
June	86	26	63.8	66.3	2.87	9	13
July	98	30	72.2	72.4	2.68	15	8
August	90	5	70.4	71.2	1.24	15	10
September	86	1	63.7	64.6	2.16	15	8
October	69	18	45.0	53.2	3.96	5	21

COLDEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

The cold spell ending Jan. 7, 1912, established a record for duration of below zero weather in Chicago—72 hours. The maximum reached was 16 degrees below zero. The longest previous below zero stretch was 71 hours, Jan. 21, 22 and 23, 1883, when the maximum reached was 17 degrees below zero. Following are the coldest days officially recorded in Chicago:

Dec. 24, 1872.....	-23	Jan. 25, 1897.....	-20
Jan. 29, 1873.....	-16	Feb. 9, 1899.....	-21
Jan. 9, 1875.....	-20	Jan. 25, 1904.....	-15
Jan. 3, 1879.....	-18	Feb. 13, 1905.....	-18
Jan. 22, 1883.....	-17	Jan. 7, 1912.....	-16
Jan. 5, 1884.....	-18	Jan. 28, 1915.....	-8
Feb. 9, 1888.....	-18	Jan. 13, 1916.....	-6
Jan. 15, 1893.....	-16	Feb. 2, 1917.....	-10

HOTTEST DAYS IN CHICAGO.

July 21, 1901, when the temperature rose to 102.9 degrees above zero, was the hottest day in the history of Chicago so far as the weather bureau records go. The longest continuous hot wave in Chicago was from July 12 to July 31, 1916, when the temperature ranged from 81 to 101.7. The hottest days in each year since 1899 were:

Sept. 5, 1899.....	98	Aug. 8, 1900.....	93
Aug. 5, 1900.....	94	June 24, 1910.....	97
July 21, 1901.....	103	July 5, 1911.....	101.5
June 12, 1902.....	91	Aug. 31, 1912.....	95
July 1-Aug. 24, 1903.....	92	June 30-July 23, 1913.....	99
July 17, 1904.....	94	July 23, 1914.....	99
July 18, 1905.....	95	Sept. 14, 1915.....	90
June 28, 1906.....	93	July 30, 1916.....	101.7
Aug. 11-Sept. 1, 1907.....	92	July 30-31, 1917.....	98
July 11-Aug. 3, 1908.....	96		

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CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1917.

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	Holiday	452,575	468,952	Sunday	479,949	380,067	Sunday	386,160	381,371	384,937	374,357	353,523
2.....	409,690	454,192	467,581	490,522	477,117	385,979	375,983	385,671	Sunday	384,047	373,511	Sunday
3.....	398,468	453,414	442,004	520,450	476,017	Sunday	370,405	360,755	275,845	361,928	354,571	385,560
4.....	443,307	Sunday	473,575	473,121	485,426	Holiday	385,426	382,821	372,831	369,705	387,300	374,743
5.....	447,206	455,694	472,027	467,394	447,743	384,404	373,901	Sunday	371,442	369,800	385,769	384,970
6.....	419,708	484,411	470,187	500,932	Sunday	386,362	374,128	373,449	388,340	351,274	400,069	386,462
7.....	Sunday	481,965	470,231	460,893	479,440	383,636	343,248	367,370	365,001	Sunday	379,012	384,356
8.....	456,736	476,428	466,524	Sunday	475,951	386,135	Sunday	367,405	340,889	366,952	384,945	349,692
9.....	458,827	473,076	468,949	481,638	473,809	354,267	380,363	366,450	Sunday	365,365	378,938	Sunday
10.....	455,190	446,641	439,400	485,307	472,743	Sunday	379,884	366,314	377,732	371,278	362,042	380,684
11.....	452,707	Sunday	485,223	485,223	473,194	385,426	375,984	366,314	377,732	371,278	362,042	380,684
12.....	451,840	466,291	470,685	481,747	472,645	377,989	373,197	Sunday	372,196	356,867	385,129	384,045
13.....	420,215	474,217	461,912	481,396	Sunday	378,215	373,656	370,375	388,944	342,249	383,246	373,809
14.....	Sunday	473,966	472,807	464,431	487,470	377,793	342,478	368,897	366,120	Sunday	381,192	377,005
15.....	457,798	470,407	470,301	Sunday	386,416	377,828	Sunday	366,210	338,454	379,939	381,148	351,285
16.....	456,221	470,500	468,733	486,155	378,974	350,468	382,725	367,254	Sunday	364,458	380,818	Sunday
17.....	456,676	444,198	447,389	491,175	374,690	Sunday	375,401	368,670	366,916	363,766	351,799	386,409
18.....	454,412	Sunday	480,437	485,101	370,065	380,228	372,019	Sunday	366,584	364,332	Sunday	382,624
19.....	454,732	474,543	476,161	481,212	344,076	375,609	368,711	Sunday	367,865	365,469	386,300	373,831
20.....	425,322	470,696	473,289	479,606	Sunday	374,273	499,222	368,259	367,445	384,106	384,147	379,289
21.....	Sunday	468,941	475,244	451,102	379,316	371,123	367,781	366,544	368,767	383,408	376,824	376,824
22.....	460,430	441,864	471,860	Sunday	379,829	376,151	Sunday	366,299	337,891	367,815	378,517	347,060
23.....	458,633	468,980	474,057	482,600	380,964	343,414	384,949	362,438	Sunday	364,799	379,890	Sunday
24.....	458,029	441,881	445,848	479,931	377,530	Sunday	377,796	367,618	371,124	364,677	351,926	348,423
25.....	457,024	Sunday	Sunday	490,043	375,329	376,253	373,738	351,639	366,300	368,625	Sunday	Holiday
26.....	457,307	Sunday	479,816	479,816	371,134	Sunday	371,134	Sunday	364,544	364,544	Sunday	374,431
27.....	428,358	486,211	474,428	476,953	Sunday	375,235	370,216	370,062	364,382	346,450	386,056	378,824
28.....	Sunday	472,944	472,955	482,380	379,016	367,192	331,690	370,361	361,473	Sunday	381,506	375,697
29.....	465,082	469,881	Sunday	380,462	372,436	Sunday	369,866	332,209	374,917	Holiday	344,610	344,610
30.....	459,269	465,491	477,402	264,117	338,973	371,270	369,866	Sunday	374,892	364,943	Sunday	Sunday
31.....	461,711	442,350	472,350	379,384	379,384	366,648	355,293	Sunday	374,802	374,802	Sunday	358,486
Total.....	11,610,988	11,237,927	12,575,907	11,986,268	11,034,634	9,659,625	9,364,309	9,755,644	8,955,613	9,802,261	9,434,517	9,318,126
Average	446,575	468,246	465,774	479,450	448,575	431,524	437,472	436,120	425,224	436,046	437,380	432,725

Unsold copies are deducted in the totals.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1917 124,740,798

DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1917 403,691

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR EACH MONTH FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
1877.....	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,406	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,396	25,204	23,312	24,439	26,715	22,087
1878.....	28,406	37,019	37,796	37,867	38,348	43,743	49,944	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36,817	38,314
1879.....	38,667	41,346	46,299	46,008	47,106	49,428	47,590	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,992	44,760	45,194
1880.....	48,891	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,884	58,776	56,049	60,623	57,558	56,566	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881.....	57,736	62,965	61,960	69,305	65,067	66,832	71,209	70,397	68,551	62,097	68,100	60,079	64,870
1882.....	61,679	68,941	68,068	65,208	65,193	70,405	73,078	70,456	67,803	63,947	64,819	64,630	67,155
1883.....	67,278	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	78,177	79,423	73,185	71,863	74,527	74,919	75,115
1884.....	76,877	82,538	85,828	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,445	86,221	89,196	107,429	82,465	88,306
1885.....	84,119	80,959	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,823	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886.....	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,869	125,294	111,471	112,438	117,677	109,728	110,460	115,108	110,148	113,615
1887.....	114,022	119,148	120,040	124,912	118,743	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,938	122,659	154,086	122,419	125,225
1888.....	120,657	126,891	137,132	136,440	135,921	140,525	128,897	132,652	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,068	128,676
1889.....	120,947	126,446	130,238	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,633	134,238	130,016	128,570	135,527	147,780	134,059
1890.....	136,365	141,856	142,355	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	138,020	130,450	132,957
1891.....	136,326	139,769	144,467	156,196	141,953	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,524	145,707	142,022
1892.....	143,232	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	160,046	170,490	166,259	171,053	163,628	173,070	168,430	164,715
1893.....	171,818	180,019	188,567	191,933	196,218	202,267	201,591	203,216	190,491	188,968	192,575	200,589	192,495
1894.....	205,388	204,471	207,590	208,283	198,465	195,965	232,022	192,174	181,595	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,881
1895.....	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,932	205,762	202,615	201,878	195,907	193,511	195,562	202,533	202,762	202,406
1896.....	208,731	215,001	221,056	212,105	210,167	210,265	196,272	198,160	198,583	206,689	200,479	204,724	202,588
1897.....	201,840	208,719	226,302	231,396	222,500	217,407	212,117	212,117	226,763	226,763	228,113	207,997	222,630
1898.....	238,065	249,561	240,222	295,313	338,845	310,820	288,530	279,243	262,061	257,339	259,055	254,947	275,514
1899.....	260,965	266,761	267,597	267,533	253,148	252,405	249,243	250,598	250,564	256,681	271,733	269,975	258,562
1900.....	279,219	287,116	288,398	286,657	275,427	272,698	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,960	280,789	271,384	275,788
1901.....	280,609	287,113	292,285	295,574	283,297	281,698	275,910	271,783	280,740	287,918	295,635	296,326	288,156
1902.....	304,466	309,198	310,335	305,825	300,007	307,406	301,915	305,133	299,607	302,885	308,893	300,589	304,218
1903.....	304,870	310,053	311,771	311,374	307,644	306,305	297,400	294,147	295,551	301,732	312,195	319,518	305,534
1904.....	321,683	320,838	320,384	320,876	320,876	319,044	312,498	315,488	312,498	321,502	328,000	324,611	321,502
1905.....	315,800	317,994	325,024	322,607	325,373	318,204	306,335	302,624	301,714	301,560	305,211	306,865	312,637
1906.....	318,373	325,877	328,559	336,797	320,312	316,595	313,428	311,551	309,372	311,133	313,521	313,344	318,185
1907.....	322,586	336,876	337,125	336,366	324,524	320,681	312,069	308,511	310,822	320,196	323,614	324,845	323,079
1908.....	334,006	338,955	343,811	336,453	324,474	324,372	314,569	311,147	313,850	318,928	326,050	322,278	325,474
1909.....	338,925	334,399	337,599	334,429	335,881	325,791	315,893	311,885	318,444	321,928	329,251	324,682	325,698
1910.....	332,374	336,242	338,493	332,346	331,200	328,137	316,851	316,558	316,844	321,346	315,828	314,309	325,628
1911.....	331,626	331,475	331,645	331,377	329,817	320,159	312,498	315,488	312,498	321,502	328,000	324,611	321,502
1912.....	334,364	338,173	348,445	339,838	327,208	315,945	317,215	303,560	322,150	327,338	323,551	347,596	342,875
1913.....	359,831	366,575	373,267	364,840	346,744	342,786	332,706	334,317	340,614	354,044	356,088	358,090	352,305
1914.....	362,972	368,406	375,770	380,974	373,485	367,038	365,753	403,071	405,953	406,090	411,561	401,342	385,857
1915.....	405,359	415,897	413,675	410,784	402,105	407,287	407,885	403,355	400,833	409,210	416,114	413,695	408,808
1916.....	441,990	441,970	443,427	439,479	426,181	441,601	426,940	424,979	428,925	432,640	458,570	441,981	436,896
1917.....	446,575	468,246	465,774	479,450	448,575	431,524	437,472	436,120	425,224	436,046	437,380	432,725	446,691</

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF THE FIRST THIRTY-THREE VOLUMES (1885 TO 1917 INCLUSIVE) OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND YEAR-BOOK.

NOTE.—The figures following the year are the page numbers of that volume.

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 loose leaf Ledgers, Account books, Bank Supplies. The largest, most complete line of office supplies in Chicago.

Engraving Department

Wedding stationery, Private Correspondence Paper, Engraved Business Cards, Personal Calling Cards, Choice writing paper.

Office Furniture

Desks, Chairs, Steel and Wood Filing Devices, Filing supplies. "Your filing problems solved."

Printing Department

Catalogues, Booklets, Folders, Mailing Cards, Letter Heads, etc. Engraved Bonds, Stock Certificates. Exclusive Embossing Process Printing.

Advertising Service Department

For planning, designing and producing printed matter of highest advertising value. This department available at all times to our patrons.

If It's  It's Good

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS

*A Bank Under National, State
and Clearing House Control*

Charter Member Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Checking Accounts

Savings Accounts

Foreign Exchange

Real Estate Loans

Trusts Bonds

Safe Deposit Vaults

Capital and Surplus \$7,000,000

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF ILLINOIS

Two Street Level Entrances

125 W. Monroe Street and 111 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago.

EFFICIENT
SERVICE
Thos. Cusack Company
GETS RESULTS

Our *aims* and *ideals* are not alone to render *service* to our *clients* through the mediums of *Painted* and *Poster Display Advertising*, but to create, to originate, to construct, to co-operate in every way which will tend to the greater exploitation of their products. We are **Creators** and **Builders** of **Dominant, Distinctive, Imposing** and **Productive Publicity**.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
HARRISON AND LOOMIS STS.
CHICAGO

Phone Monroe 6800
All Departments

Thos. Cusack Company

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

Largest Advertising Company in the World

THE
**CORN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK**
OF CHICAGO

Capital	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus	\$5,000,000.00
Undivided Profits . .	\$2,710,154.10

OFFICERS

ERNEST A. HAMILL, President
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President
D. A. MOULTON, Vice-President
OWEN T. REEVES, JR., Vice-President
J. EDWARD MAASS, Vice-President
FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary
JAMES G. WAKEFIELD, Cashier
LEWIS E. GARY, Ass't Cashier
EDWARD F. SCHOENECK, Ass't Cashier
NORMAN J. FORD, Ass't Cashier
JAMES A. WALKER, Ass't Cashier
CHARLES NOVAK, Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

WATSON F. BLAIR	CHAUNCEY B. BORLAND
EDWARD B. BUTLER	
BENJAMIN CARPENTER	CLYDE M. CARR
ERNEST A. HAMILL	
CHARLES H. HULBURD	CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON
MARTIN A. RYERSON	
J. HARRY SELZ	EDWARD A. SHEDD
ROBERT J. THORNE	CHARLES H. WACKER

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
CABLE TRANSFERS

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

ALL BRANCHES

1857



1918

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Capital and Surplus \$11,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FRANK H. ARMSTRONG

CLARENCE A. BURLEY

HENRY R. CROWELL

HALE HOLDEN

MARTIN HUGHITT

EDMUND D. HULBERT

CHAS. W. KEMP

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK

REYNOLD MORRIS

JOHN B. RUSSELL

EDWARD L. SYKESON

JOHN G. SEED

ORSON SMITH

ALBERT A. STRAGGERS

HOMER A. STILLWELL

MOSES J. WINTWORTH

112 WEST ADAMS STREET

NORTHWEST CORNER CLARK STREET

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS NATIONAL ALMANAC CHGO

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